

# THE ECHO.

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## MEETINGS.

### CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF MONTREAL.

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Meets in the Ville-Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, the first and third Thursdays of the month. Communications to be addressed to Jos. RENAUD, Corresponding Secretary, 196 Amherst street.

**RIVER FRONT ASSEMBLY,**  
No. 768.  
Rooms K. of L. Hall, Chaboulliez square. Next meeting Sunday, Nov. 22, at 7.30. Address all correspondence to  
J. WARREN, Rec. Sec.,  
P. O. Box 1458.

**DOMINION ASSEMBLY,**  
No. 2436 K. of L.  
Meets every FRIDAY evening at Eight o'clock in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboulliez square. Address all communications to  
H. J. BHINDLE, R.S.,  
No. 11 St. Monique street.

**PROGRESS ASSEMBLY,**  
No. 3852, K. of L.  
Meets every First and Third Tuesday at Lomas' Hall, Point St. Charles.

**BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION.**  
Meets in Ville Marie Hall, 1623 Notre Dame street, every TUESDAY at 8 P. M.  
Address all communications to  
WM. JARVIS, Secretary,  
111 St. Dominique street.

**BLACK DIAMOND ASSEMBLY**  
171, K. of L.  
Meets next Sunday, in the K. of L. Hall, Chaboulliez square, at 2 o'clock.  
Address all communications to  
WM. ROBERTSON,  
7 Archambault street.

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## ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

### HOW THE CHEATING IS DONE IN COFFEE.

The below is a condensed report from a scientific journal, giving the extent to which the adulteration of food is carried on, and how the thing is done in the matter of coffee. This account shows two things. It shows how cheating is part and parcel of the capitalist system. Secondly, it gives an insight into the claim advanced by the superficially informed, that labor now enjoys delicacies from which it was formerly excluded. The article runs thus:

"Pure coffee is expensive, and, therefore, there are immense quantities of stuff sold as pure coffee which are in reality compounds of various substances which cost less. The same unfeeling law of trade that puts alloy into gold, shoddy into cloth, water into milk, potatoes into flour, cider into champagne, logwood into port wine, and sulphuric acid into vinegar, results in the adulteration of coffee in various ways, although the Penal Code makes it punishable by fine and imprisonment to sell as pure any adulterated article of food.

"Happily the articles used to adulterate coffee are not so deleterious to health as many substances that are used to adulterate other articles of food, drugs and medicines. Although we may take as coffee either chicory, acorns, mangle wurzel, peas, beans or flour, neither of these substances is injurious to health. The estimate has been made that the people of the United States who buy spurious coffee under the name of pure Mocha, Java or Rio are cheated annually to the extent of about \$18,000,000.

"One of the most ingenious articles used to adulterate coffee is an artificial coffee bean manufactured by a machine invented by a Connecticut Yankee. This bean is of the exact size and shape and color of an ordinary coffee bean, and is made out of a sort of paste resembling macaroni. It is, of course, harmless as an article of food. It can be made for a few cents a pound, say about the price of the best flour. There is no flavor of coffee to it. Every pound of it used really depreciates the value of the coffee and profits the dishonest dealer just the difference between the price of the paste and the price of coffee.

"This adulterant, however, is almost entirely used in roasted coffee. The genuine coffee bean has a peculiar hardness and surface that are well known to experts, and there is really no attempt made to adulterate coffee as sold in the green bean. But when the manufactured bean is roasted with the real bean and imbibes its aroma while taking on the same color, it is difficult for experts to detect it, and the general public without expert knowledge is utterly unable to distinguish the counterfeit.

"But it is in the grading of coffee that the greatest opportunities for frauds occur, for here there is a chance to mix in any quantity of cheap substances, that are ground in so that the grains of the product are all the same shape and color. The purchaser, therefore, has absolutely no protection short of chemical or microscopical analysis. The compound takes on the aroma of whatever coffee is in it, and very few persons will take the trouble to protect themselves from such imposition.

"It is easy to get good pure coffee by purchasing the green bean and supervising the roasting and grinding. Such a product is so totally different from the ground coffee of commerce that most people would pronounce it unpalatable and spurious. It is a curious fact that the taste of most coffee drinkers has been so cultivated that they prefer coffee with chicory in it. Therefore, the curious result has happened that although chicory was formerly cheap it is now sold at nearly the price of coffee, and has itself become a subject of adulteration. Among the substances used to adulterate chicory are roasted wheat, rye, acorns, carrots, croats, and oak bark powder.

"The facilities for introducing adulterants in coffee in the process of grinding has led largely to the practice among extensive dealers in ground coffee who are careful of their reputations to buy their coffee in the green bean and do the roasting and grinding themselves. There is, however, a process called "polishing" which is performed on the green bean, during which colors are added by which low grade coffee is made to take the appearance and color of high grade coffee, so as to produce an article that will

deceive some experts. Generally, however, the experts can tell pure coffee in the green unroasted bean.

"The Emperor of Germany has recently seen fit to prohibit by imperial decree the sale of machines for making artificial coffee beans as a measure of protection for the great coffee drinking nation of Germany. The fact is, however, that by far the greater part of adulteration is effected in the process of grinding, and that the great bulk of coffee drinkers who buy cheap coffee consume a decoction which has only enough coffee in it to give it a flavor of coffee.

"Real coffee is a very delicate substance and will readily not only lose its own flavor, but also take up the flavor of other substances. Thus it is quite necessary in shipping coffee to make sure that no other odorous substance is placed near to destroy the flavor of the coffee. The aroma is volatile. Let a quantity of pure ground coffee be exposed to the air for a considerable time and the best of the coffee will go out in the atmosphere. The careful housewife who wishes to make good, pure coffee of fragrant aroma buys it in the green bean, roasts it herself, grinds it the morning it is used. Coffee so made is a totally different article of consumption from the great bulk of ground coffee that is sold in the stores. Some time ago an official analysis of some ground coffee exposed for sale disclosed the fact that there was absolutely no coffee in it!

"There are dealers, however, who have the reputation of selling pure ground coffee and who jealously guard their coffee product and keep it up to the pure standard. The fact is, however, that most people cannot afford to pay thirty or thirty-five cents per pound for coffee, and must be content with the manufactured stuff that sells at twenty or twenty-five cents a pound or even less. Happily, after a while they get to like the manufactured stuff and would reject the pure as spurious.

"Coffee shrinks in roasting from 16 to 20 per cent. The cost of roasting coffee is a little over a quarter of a cent a pound, based on the weight of the green bean. The general practice in roasting is, in cases where adulteration is required, to put in artificial coffee beans or about one third of the mass. The result is that it is a common thing to sell the roasted and ground product for even less than the price of the green beans pure, notwithstanding the cost of roasting and grinding and packing and the 20 per cent. shrinkage. It is a cold day when the coffee men get left.

"Of course the machine for making artificial coffee beans is not brought very prominently before the public, and the coffee roasters and grinders who use the product are not much given to telling about it. They, however, know where to get the machines or the product, and can supply any quantity that may be desired by their customers, so that the imperial edict will not at once prevent the use of the machine altogether. At least in this country people will go on buying paste beans for coffee as before and think themselves lucky if it is no worse.

"The main reason for the adulteration of coffee is that there is not enough of it to go around. Mocha now sells at the highest price ever known, which is about 25 cents a pound in large quantities for the green bean. Pure Java sells for 23 cents a pound, and pure Rio for 14 cents a pound. These are very high prices and the supply of the best grades limited. The temptations to adulteration are now therefore at the highest. Some low grade Brazil coffee was recently sold at 11c a pound, and when that comes to be doctored by the grinders, the coffee part of the product will be small. There is a wide difference between 35 cents a pound and 10 cents. It is a difference between the best and the poorest, and generally represents the difference between the pure article and adulterated.

"Coffee is so high priced that every bit of it is utilized. Even the dust that comes from cleaned coffee is valuable. It sells for a fraction over a cent a pound. It has some flavor of coffee about it and goes to make up the curious compounds that are sold for pure ground coffee.

"One of the tricks of the coffee trade is to sift the beans so as to get the small beans out of the inferior Java coffee and mix them with Mocha so as to sell at a higher price. Sometimes even experts will be deceived by this trick."

The Princess of Wales is returning to London from the Crimea on account of her son's illness. Prince George, however, is progressing favorably.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

DEAR SIR,—I notice that the New Party proposes one plank in their platform to bring the people in closer relations with the educators of their children. I have no word concerning the Catholic people, but I do say as a Protestant workman that the sooner the people take the matter into their own hands the better it will be. At present we are ruled in our education by six persons—three appointed by the Legislature and three from the city Aldermen. They meet in Star Chamber fashion. Press and people are excluded, and the whole business done in a log-rolling fashion, one commissioner grabbing for his friends what he can. To show how this secret business operates, the Board this year voted an increase of salary to one official of \$750 but refused to give the unfortunate female teachers any increase, although they get, most of them, about \$300 a year altogether. Look at this, ye workmen; ye toilers. An official who previously had \$2,000 a year has had added to his salary at one leap \$750. How many of the toilers of one city who pay the taxes get so much as \$750 a year. Talk about Ottawa and Quebec boulders. Here is a theme for the Trades and Labor Council to deal with. To show you how secrecy works, Alderman Thompson, who is a School Commissioner, voted in the City Council against increasing the salaries of three or four civic treasury clerks and not giving an increase to other clerks. That was before the public. The press reporters were there to see how business was done. Alderman Wilson voted with Alderman Thompson. But both of these gentlemen are parties, so far as the public know, to the payment of \$750 at one leap to an official already getting \$2,000 a year. That job was done in secret, and probably would not have been done had the eyes of the people been upon them. This circumstance shows how much need there is of reform in our educational system. In Ontario and in every enlightened land the School Commissioners are elected and their meetings are public. Let the workmen here demand that they be reformed in this particular here. My word for it that you will have the sympathy of the people with you to a degree the schools Star Chamber has little idea of. Let the new idea take root.  
A SUBSCRIBER.

### ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND STREET SCAVENGING.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—There has been a great deal of talk lately about an Electric Railway for Montreal, (God knows we need it), both elevated, surface, and semi-elevated. Several companies are seeking what the Aldermen of the present or any other time has no right to give, namely a franchise which virtually gives to a few individuals the right in a large measure to control our streets and charge the citizens what sum they please to transfer them from one part of the city to the other. The latest and apparently the most acceptable scheme submitted is that of the Elevated and Semi-Elevated Company, who promise not to make more than eight per cent. on their capital. That's very good; but why the citizens of Montreal should be bled to the tune of eight per cent. I fail to see, when it can be avoided, or partly so anyhow, if our civic government is desirous of serving the people. But how can it be done? In the first place the Council I believe has virtually decided to do its own scavenging (strange mixture—scavenging and electric railway), because they can do it cheaper and better than by contract. Now if they would decide also to borrow sufficient money to build an elevated railway and run it at cost four per cent. would be all the people would require to pay instead. That would be a saving of four per cent. to the citizens, even under the most favorable offer of any company; then when the city had its railway built let them have cars made to take away the refuse now taken by the scavengers. About one quarter of the costs would be required to gather it up and place it on the elevated cars, which could be run to the dumping ground in dozens if necessary and every car should hold at least six times as much as the present old carts; there would be nothing spilled about the streets, the whole business could be done between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. and the amount saved on the scavenging would

eventually pay off the borrowed money that built the railway. Certainly elevators at given points would have to be built to hoist the refuse to the cars, but what an enormous saving it would be. The same motive power used for passenger cars in the day could be utilized for scavenging cars at night, and the work which seems of such magnitude now would become perfectly easy to do in half the time and with half the amount of men. But if the railway is owned and run by a private company the scavenging must be done as at present or else a large amount of money paid to the proprietors for the use of their tracks. Probably some one later on will give me an opportunity of going more fully into details on this matter and showing the innumerable advantages there is to be gained by the city owning and controlling its own City Passenger Railway, whether it be surface, elevated, or semi-elevated. Hoping to hear some other opinions on this scheme, I remain,  
W. D.

### Ancient Telegraphy.

The Ancient Greeks and Romans practiced telegraphy with the help of pots filled with straw and twigs saturated in oil, which, being placed in rows, expressed certain letters according to the order in which they were lighted; but the only one of their contrivances which merits a detailed description was that invented by a Grecian general named Aneas, who flourished in the time of Aristotle, intended for communication between the generals of an army. It consisted of two exactly similar earthen vessels filled with water, each provided with a cork that would discharge an equal quantity of water in a given time, so that the whole or any part of the contents would escape in precisely the same period from both vessels.

On the surface of each floated a piece of cork supporting an upright marked off into divisions, each division having a certain sentence inscribed upon it. One of the vessels was placed at each station and when either party desired to communicate he lighted a torch, which he held aloft until the other did the same as a sign that he was all attention. On the sender of the message lowering or extinguishing his torch each party immediately opened the cork of his vessel, and so left it until the sender re-lighted his torch, when it was at once closed. The receiver then read the sentence on the division of the upright that was level with the mouth of the vessel, and which, if everything had been executed with exactness, corresponded with that of the sender, and so conveyed the desired information. The first electric telegraph at all deserving the name was invented by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone and was laid on the London and Blackwell railway in June, 1837.

### Growth of Sponges.

Some of the most beautiful things that live in the ocean are the sponges of the great depth, which have often very curious and interesting forms. Not the least remarkable are the so-called "sea nests," which are in the form of spheres or sometimes egg shaped. The outer coat of one of these specimens is a complicated network, over which a delicate membrane is spread. An ornamental fringe adorns the upper part, while the lower portion throws out a maze of glossy filaments like fine white hairs. These hairs penetrate the semi-fluid mud in every direction, thus holding the sponge in its place while a continuous current of water is drawn by waving "olla" through all parts of the mass, passing out by a hole at the top. In this manner the animal absorbs whatever food may be afloat. Another singular sponge is the "glass rope," which sends down into the mud a coiled wisp of filaments as thick as a knitting needle. The latter opens out into a brush, fixing the creature in place after the manner of a screw pile. Still another remarkable sponge is found in the deep water off the Loffoden Islands. It spreads out into a thin circular cake, surrounded by what looks like a fringe of white floss silk. Yet another curiosity is the "eupetella," sponge of the Philippines which lives embedded to its lid in the mud and supported by a lovely frill.

Thousands of Remnants of Dress Goods have been disposed of during the last few days at S. Carsley's. There is still quite a number remaining for those who have not purchased.

Remnants of Plain and Fancy Dress Materials in all fashionable colors and designs at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

United States officials have discovered dangerous counterfeit of the \$20 gold certificates.

## LADY BOUNTIFUL.

A STORY WITH A MORAL FOR SOCIAL THEORISTS TO ACT UPON.

## CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

She looked as earnest over this amusement, Harry said, as if she were herself in possession of the fortune which they were thus administering. They agreed that when the schools were built, an endowment of seventy thousand pounds each, which would yield two thousand pounds a year, ought to be enough, with the school fees, to provide for the education of five hundred in each school. Then they proceeded with the splendid plan of the College. It was agreed that learning properly so called, should be entirely kept out of the programme. No Political Economy, said the Newnham student, should be taught there. Nor any of the usual things—Latin, Greek, mathematics, and so forth—said the young man from the United States. What, then, remained?

Everything. The difficulty in making such a selection of studies is to know what to omit.

'We are to have,' said Harry, now almost as enthusiastic as Angela herself, 'a thing never before attempted. We are to have a College of Art. What a grand idea! It was yours, Miss Kennedy.'

'No,' she replied, 'it was yours. If it comes to anything, we shall always remember that it was yours.'

An amiable contest was finished by their recollecting that it was only a play, and they laughed and went on, half ashamed, and yet both full of enthusiasm.

'The College of Art!' he repeated; 'why, there are a hundred kinds of art; let us include accomplishments.'

They would; they did.

They finally resolved that there would be professors, lecturers, or teachers, with convenient class-rooms, theatres, and lecture halls in the following accomplishments and graces: Dancing, but there must be the old as well as the new kinds of dancing. The waltz was not to exclude the minuet, the reel, the country dance, or the old square dances; the pupils would also have such dances as the bolero, the tarantella, and other national jumpteries. Singing, which was to be a great feature, as anybody could sing, said Angela, if they were taught. 'Except my Uncle Bunker!' said Harry. Then there were to be musical instruments of all kinds. Skating, bicycling, lawn tennis, rackets, fives, and all kinds of games; rowing, billiards, archery, rifle shooting. Then there was to be acting, with reading and recitation, there were to be classes on gardening, on cookery, and on the laws of beauty in costume. 'The East End shall be independent of the rest of the world in fashion,' said Angela; 'we will dress according to the rules of Art!' 'You shall,' cried Harry, 'and your own girls shall be the new dress-makers to the whole of glorified Stepney.' Then there were to be lectures, not in literature, but in letter-writing, especially in love-letter writing, versifying, novel-writing, and essay-writing; that is to say, on the more delightful forms of literature—so that poets and novelists should arise, and the East End, hitherto a barren desert, should blossom with flowers. Then there was to be a Professor of Grace, because a graceful carriage of the body is so generally neglected; and Harry, who had a slim figure and long legs, began to indicate how the professor would probably carry himself. Next there was to be Professors of Painting, Drawing, Sculpture and Design; and lectures on Furniture, Color, and Architecture. The arts of photography, china painting, and so forth were to be cultivated; and there were to be classes for the encouragement of leather-work, crewel-work, fret-work, brass-work, wood and ivory carving, and so forth.

'There shall be no house in the East End,' cried the girl, 'that shall not have its panels painted by one member of the family; its wood work carved by another, its furniture designed by a third, its windows planted with flowers by another.'

Her eyes glowed, her lips trembled.

'You ought to have had the millions,' said Harry.

'Nay, you, for you devised it all,' she replied. She was so glowing, so rosy red, so soft and sweet to look upon; her eyes were so full of possible love—though of love she was not thinking—that almost the young man fell upon his knees to worship this Venus.

'And all these beautiful things,' she went on, breathless, 'are only designed for the sake of the Palace of Delights.'

'It shall stand somewhere near the central place, this Stepney Green, so that all the East can get to it.'

'It shall have many halls,' she went on. 'One of them shall be for concerts, and there shall be an organ; one of them shall be for a theatre, and there will be a stage and everything; one shall be a dancing-hall, one a

skating-rink, one a hall for lectures, readings and recitations; one a picture-gallery, one a permanent exhibition of our small Arts. We will have our concerts performed from our School of Music: our plays shall be played by our amateurs taught at our School for Acting; our exhibitions shall be supplied by our own people; the things will be sold, and they will soon be sold off and replaced, because they will be cheap. Oh! oh! oh!' She clasped her hands, and fell back in her chair, overpowered with the thought.

'It will cost much money,' said Harry, weakly, as if money was an object—in dreams.

'The College must be endowed with thirty thousand pounds a year, which is a million of money,' Angela replied, making a little calculation. 'That money must be found. As for the Palace, it will require nothing but the building, and a small annual income to pay for repairs and servants. It will be governed by a Board of Directors, elected by the people themselves, to whom the Palace will belong. And no one shall pay or be paid for any performance. And the only condition of admission will be good behavior, with expulsion as a penalty.'

The thing which she contemplated was a deed the like of which makes to tingle the ears of those who hear it. To few, indeed, is it given to communicate to a whole nation this strange and not unpleasant sensation.

One need not disguise the fact that the possession of this power, and the knowledge of her own benevolent intentions, gave Angela a better opinion of herself than she had ever known before. Herein, my friends, lies, if you will rightly regard it, the true reason of the feminine love for power illustrated by Chaucer. For the few who have from time to time wielded authority have ever been persuaded that they wielded it wisely, benevolently, religiously, and have of course congratulated themselves on the possession of so much virtue. What mischiefs, thought Elizabeth of England, Catharine of Russia, Semiramis of Babylon, and Angela of Whitechapel, might have followed had a less wise and virtuous person been on the throne!

It was not unnatural, considering how much she was with Harry at this time, and how long were their talks with each other, that she should have him a great deal in her mind. For these ideas were certainly his, not hers. Newnham, she reflected humbly, had not taught her to originate. She knew that he was but a cabinet-maker by trade. Yet, when she involuntarily compared him, his talk, his manners, his bearing, with the men who she had met, the young Dons and the undergraduates of Cambridge, the clever young fellows in society who were reported to write for the 'Saturday,' the Berties and Algies of daily life, she owned to herself that in no single point did this cabinet-maker fellow compare unfavorably with any of them. He seemed as well taught as the last made Fellow of Trinity who came to lecture on Literature and Poetry at Newnham; as cultivated as the medieval Fellow who took Philosophy and Psychology, and was supposed to entertain ideas on religion so original as to amount to a Fifth Gospel; as quick as the most thorough-going Society man who has access to studios, literary circles, musical people and aesthetes; and as careless as any Bertie or Algie of the whole set. This it was which made her blush, because if he had been a common man, a mere Bunker, he might, with his knowledge of his class, have proved so useful a servant to her, so admirable a vizier. Now, unfortunately, she felt that she could only make him useful in this way after she had confided in him; and that to confide in him might raise dangerous thoughts in the young man's head. No; she must not confide in him.

It shows what a thoughtful young person Angela was that she would blush all by herself only to think of danger to Harry Goslett.

She passed all that night and the whole of the next day and night in a dream over the Palace of Delights and the College for educating people in the sweet and pleasant things—the College of Art.

On the next morning a chill fell upon her, caused I know not how; not by the weather, which was the bright and hot weather of last July; not by any ailment of her own, because Angela owned the most perfect mechanism ever constructed by Nature; nor by any unpleasantness in the House, because, now that she had her own room, she generally breakfasted alone; nor by anything in the daily papers—which frequently, by their evil telegrams and terrifying forebodings, do poison the spring and the fountain head of the day; nor by any letter, because the only one she had was from Constance Woodcote at Newnham, and it told the welcome news that she was appointed Mathematical Lecturer with so

much a head for fees, and imploring Angela to remember her promise that she would endow Newnham with a scholarship. Endow Newnham! Why, she was going to have a brand new college of her own, to say nothing of the High Schools for boys and girls. Perhaps the cause of her depression was the appearance of Bunker, who came to tell her that he had at last found the house which would suit her. No other house in the neighborhood was in any way to compare with it; the house stood close by, at the south-west corner of Stepney Green. It was ready for occupation, the situation was as desirable as that of Tizrah the Beautiful; the rent was extremely low, considering the many advantages; all the nobility and gentry of the place, as he declared, would flock around a dress-maker situated in Stepney Green itself; there were rooms for show-room, with plenty of other rooms and everything which would be required; and finally, as if this were an additional recommendation, the house belonged to himself.

He said, with a winning smile, 'to make a sacrifice of my own interests in order to oblige a young lady, and I will take a lower rent from you than I would from anybody else.'

She went with him to 'view' the house. One looks at a picture, a horse, an estate, a book, but one 'views' a house. Subtle and beautiful distinction, which shows the poetry latent in the heart of every house agent! It was Bunker's own. Surely that was not the reason why it was let at double the rent of the next house, which belonged to Angela herself, nor why the tenant had to undertake all the repairs, paper, and painting, external and internal, nor why the rent began from that very day, instead of the half quarter or the next quarter day. Bunker himself assured Miss Kennedy that he had searched the whole neighborhood for a suitable place, but could find none so good as his own house. As for the house of the Messenger Property, they were liable, he said, to the demands of a lawyer's firm, which had no mercy on a tenant, while as for himself, he was full of compassion, and always ready to listen to reason. He wanted no other recommendation than a year's rent paid in advance, and would undertake to execute, at the tenant's cost, the whole of the painting, papering, whitewashing, roofing, pipes, chimneys, and general work himself; 'whereas, young lady,' he added, 'if you had taken one of those Messenger houses, you can not tell in what hands you would have found yourself, nor what charges you would have to pay.'

He shook his fat head, and rattled his keys in his pocket. So strong is the tendency of the human mind to believe what is said, in spite of all experience to the contrary, that his victim smiled and thanked him, knowing very well that the next minute she would be angry with herself for so easily becoming a dupe to a clumsy rogue.

She thanked him for his consideration, she said, yet she was uneasily conscious that he was overreaching her in some way, and she hesitated.

'On the Green,' he said, 'What a position! Looking out on the garden! With such rooms! And so cheap!'

'I don't know,' she replied, 'I must consult some one.'

'As to that,' he said, 'there may be another tenant; I can't keep offers open. Take it, miss, or leave it. There!'

While she still hesitated, he added one more recommendation.

'An old house it is, but solid, and will stand forever. Why, old Mr. Messenger was born here.'

'Was he?' she cried, 'was my—was Mr. Messenger actually born here?'

She hesitated no longer. She took the house at his own price; she accepted his terms, extortionate and grasping as they were.

When the bargain was completed—when she had promised to sign the agreement for a twelvemonth, pay a year in advance, and appoint the disinterested one her executor of repairs, she returned to Bormalack's. In the door-way, a cigarette in his mouth, lounged the Idle Apprentice.

'I saw you,' he said, 'with the benevolent Bunker. You have fallen a prey to my uncle?'

'I have taken a house from him.'

'The two phrases are convertible. Those who take his house are his victims. I hope no great mischief is done.'

'Not much, I think.'

The young man threw away his cigarette.

'Seriously, Miss Kennedy,' he said, 'my good uncle will possess himself of all the money he can get out of you. Have a care.'

'He can do me no harm, thank you all the same. I wanted a house soon, and he has found me one. What does it matter if I pay a little more than I ought?'

'What does it matter?' Harry was not versed in details of trade, but he knew enough to feel that this kind of talk was unpractical. 'What does it matter? My dear young lady, if you go into business, you must look after the sixpences.'

Miss Kennedy looked embarrassed. She had betrayed herself, she thought. 'I know But he talked me over.'

'I have heard,' said the practical man, looking profoundly wise, 'that he who would save money must even consider that there is a difference between a guinea and a sovereign; and that he shouldn't pay his cabman more than twice his fare, and that it is wrong to pay half a guinea for Heidsieck Monopole when he can get Pommery and Greno at seven and sixpence.'

Then he, too, paused abruptly, because he felt as if he had betrayed himself. What have cabinet-makers to do with Pommery and Greno? Fortunately, Angela did not hear the latter part of the speech. She was reflecting on the ease with which a crafty man—say Bunker—may compass his ends with the simple—say herself.

'I do not pretend,' he said, 'to know all the ropes, but I should not have allowed you to be taken in so readily by this good uncle. Do you know—' his eyes, when they were serious, which was not often, were really good. Angela perceived they were serious now—'Do you know that the name of the Uncle who was indirectly, so to speak, connected with the Robin Redbreasts, was originally Bunker? He changed it after the children were dead, and he came into the property.'

'I wish you had been with me,' she said, simply. 'But I suppose I must take my chance as other girls do.'

'Most other girls have got men to advise them. Have you no one?'

'I might have—she was thinking of her lawyers—who were paid to advise her if required. 'But I will find out things for myself.'

'And at what a price! Are your pockets lined with gold, Miss Kennedy?' They certainly were, but he did not know it.

'I will try to be careful. Thank you.'

'As regards going with you, I am always at your command. I will be your servant, if you will accept me as such.'

This was going a step further than seemed altogether safe. Angela was hardly prepared to receive a cabinet-maker, however polite and refined he might seem, as a lover.

'I believe,' she said, 'that in our class of life it is customary for young people to "keep company," is it not?'

'It is not uncommon,' he replied, with much earnestness. 'The custom has even been imitated by the higher classes.'

'What I mean is this, that I am not going to keep company with anyone; but, if you please to help me, if I ask your advice, I shall be grateful.'

'Your gratitude,' he said, with a smile, 'ought to make any man happy!'

'Your compliments,' she retorted, 'will certainly kill my gratitude; and now, Mr. Goslett, don't you really think that you should try to do some work? Is it right to lounge away the days among the streets? Are your pockets, I may ask, lined with gold?'

I am looking for work. I am hunting everywhere for work. My uncle is going to find me a workshop. Then I shall request the patronage of the nobility and gentry of Stepney, Whitechapel, and the Mile End Road. H. G. respectfully solicits a trial.' He laughed as if there could be no doubt about the future, as if a few years of looking around were of no importance. Then he bowed to Angela in the character of the Complete Cabinet-maker. 'Orders, madam, orders executed with neatness and dispatch. The highest price given for second-hand furniture.' She had got her house, however, though she was going to pay far too much for it. That was a great thing, and, as the more important schemes could not be all commenced at a moment's notice, she would begin with the lesser—her dress-maker's shop.

Here Mr. Goslett could not help her. She applied, therefore, again to Mr. Bunker, who had a Registry Office for situations wanted. 'My terms,' he said, 'are five shillings on application and five shillings for each person engaged.'

He did not say that he took half a crown from each person who wanted a place and five shillings on her getting the place. His ways were ways of pleasantness, and on principle he never spoke of things which might cause unpleasant remarks. Besides, no one knew the trouble he had to take in suiting people.

'I knew,' he said, 'that you would come back to me. People will only find out my worth when I am gone.'

'I hope you will be worth a great deal, Mr. Bunker,' said Angela.

'Pretty well, young lady. Pretty well. Ah! my nephews will be the gainers. But not what I might have been had it not been for the meanness, the—the—Hunxiness of that wicked old man.'

'Do you think you can find me what I want, Mr. Bunker?'

'Can I?' He turned over the leaves of a great book. 'Look at this long list; all ready to better themselves. Apprentices anxious to get through their articles, and improvers to be dress-makers, and dress-makers to be forewomen, and forewomen to be mistresses. That is the way of the world, young lady. Sweet contentment, where art thou?' The pastoral simplicity of his words and attitude were inexpressibly comic.

'And how are you going to begin, Miss Kennedy?'

'Quietly, at first.'

'Then you'll want a matter of one or two dress-makers, and half a dozen improvers. The apprentices will come later.'

'What are the general wages in this part of London?'

'The dress-makers get sixteen shillings a week; the improvers six. They bring their own dinners, and you give them their tea. But, of course, you know all that.'

'Of course,' said Angela, making a note of the fact, notwithstanding.

'As for one of your dress-makers, I can recommend you Rebekah Hermitage, daughter of the Reverend Percival Hermitage. She cannot get a situation because of her father's religious opinions.'

'That seems strange. What are they?'

'Why, he's Minister of the Seventh Day Independents. They've got a chapel in Redman's Row; they have their services on Saturday because, they say—and it seems true—that the Fourth Commandment has never been abolished any more than the rest of them. I wonder the bishops don't take it up. Well, there it is. On Saturdays she won't work, and on Sundays she don't like to, because the other people don't.'

'Has she any religious objection,' asked Angela, 'to working on Monday and Tuesday?'

'No; and I'll send her over, Miss Kennedy, this evening, if you will see her. You'll get her cheap, because no one else will have her. Very good. Then there is Nelly Sorensen. I know she would like to go out, but her father is particular. Not that he's any right to be, being a Pauper. If a man like me, or the late Mr. Messenger, my friend, chooses to be particular, it's nothing but right. As for Captain Sorensen—why, it's the Pride after the fall, instead of before it. Which makes it, to a substantial man, sickening.'

'Who is Captain Sorensen?'

'He lives in the Asylum along the White-chapel Road, only ten minutes or so from here. Nelly Sorensen is as clever a work-woman as you will get. If I were you, Miss Kennedy, I would go and find her at home. Then you can see her work and talk to her. As for her father, keep him in his right place. Pride in an Almshouse! Why, you'd hardly believe it; but I wanted to put his girl in a shop where they employ fifty hands, and he wouldn't have it, because he didn't like the character of the proprietor. Said he was a grinder and an oppressor. My answer to such is, and always will be, "Take it or leave it." If they won't take it, there's heaps that must. As old Mr. Messenger used to say, "Bunker, my friend," or "Bunker, my only friend," sometimes, "Your remarks is true wisdom." Yes, Miss Kennedy, I will go with you to show you the way.' He looked at his watch. 'Half past four. I dare say it will take half an hour there and back, with the last quarter of an hour's talk, we shall charge as an hour's time, which is half a crown. Thank you. An hour,' he added, with great feeling, 'an hour, like a pint of beer, can not be divided. And on these easy terms, Miss Kennedy, you will find me always ready to work for you from sunrise to sunset, thinking of your interests even at meals, so as not to split an hour or waste it, and to save trouble in reckoning up.'

(To be Continued.)

A Medical Phenomenon.

Hello, Wigglesworth! exclaimed a Texas man, meeting an acquaintance on the avenue; you are as gray as a rat. What's the matter with you?

It's terrible, isn't it? Last night I experienced a severe fright and my hair turned to its present silvery hue immediately.

A few days after this the Texas man again encountered Wigglesworth, wearing beautiful, resplendent, coal-black locks.

Why Wigglesworth, what's the meaning of this? The last time we met your hair was snow white and now it is dark as the raven's wing.

Yes; you see my hair turned gray from sudden fright. Yesterday a man paid me ten dollars he had been owing me for a long time and the pleasurable emotions were so violent that they turned it back again to its original color.

Woman in Politics.

Mrs. Bulfinch—Wasn't it horrible how the election went?

Mrs. Wooden—Wasn't it dreadful?

Mrs. Bulfinch—Mr. Allen was ever so much handsomer.

Mrs. Wooden—And with that lovely moustache, too.

Parson Gridley is very much opposed to dancing. He said recently to a young lady of his congregation: Are you one of those giddy girls to whom dancing is a heavenly pastime? No, I don't think dancing is perfectly heavenly, she replied, demurely. Ah, that's right. Dancing is not perfectly heavenly, continued the young lady, for you see it comes to an end too soon, but it is very much like heaven as long as it lasts.

LABOR AND WAGES.

AMERICAN.

Stovemoulders are scarce in the West. The New York car drivers have left the K. of L. and formed an open union.

The Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades has taken steps to organize the surface railroad employees.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has donated \$500 towards erecting a Labor Temple in Indianapolis.

Official statistics in Ohio show that the number of paupers in that State has grown from 5,000 to 45,000 within the last twenty years.

The membership of the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life Insurance Association is 11,602, of which 7,194 are insured for \$1,500 each.

The Masons' Builders' and Bricklayers' Unions of Boston have established evening schools for teaching regular apprentices in their trades.

The labor organizations of Rhode Island have commenced an agitation for a legal eight hour day to be instituted by the State government.

For the strike fund of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America an assessment of ten cents a member has been levied on all local unions.

The Journeymen Brewers' Union of New York has been expelled from the Central Labor Union for having recognized the New York Federation of Labor as a bona fide labor organization.

The New York World says: "If a trades union does not actively participate in labor politics it is because its members are not a unit upon the question of one of the principal means of warfare against the reign of capitalism."

About 100 workmen went on strike this week on the new building of the Larabee Bisquit Co., Fifteenth street and Tenth avenue, New York, against the employment of non-union gasfitters. Their demand to employ union men at union wages was speedily complied with.

Upon motion of Delegate David McManus, of Jersey City, National Trades Assembly 222, K. of L., Silk Workers, had adopted resolutions declaring that strikes, at the best, even if victorious, afforded only temporary relief, and that, if labor must strike at all, it should be at the ballot box.

Grand Master Workman Powderly issued a circular to the members of the Order in New York State, asking them to vote for such candidates for the Legislature as have pledged themselves to support a bill by which it is proposed to investigate the affairs of the New York Central road and the causes of the strike in January, 1890.

The Hat Finishers' Association complains that the International Cigarmakers' Union did not indorse the Hatters' Union label at the Indianapolis Convention, because it was asserted that the hatters did not smoke union cigars. This they deny, although they concede that the cigarmakers' blue label has not been patronized by the hatters in Danbury, Conn.

The Rev. J. Berry, at the recent Methodist Ecumenical Congress said: "The position of Methodism in the twentieth century will depend very largely upon her attitude toward the labor movement in the last decade of the nineteenth. The church exists for the people, not the people for the church. Among our constituency of 30,000,000 there are multitudes of workmen and their children. They are defined as the army of the discontented. This discontent rests upon the belief that they are the victims of social and economic injustices. Are they mistaken? Then it is our duty to tell them so, and, if we can, to bring them to a better mind. Have they good reason for discontent? Then we ought to espouse their cause and to smite their oppressors, even though these oppressors be our richest pesholders and our largest contributors."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held a reunion at Albany on Sunday and most of the Lodges of the Middle and Eastern States were represented. Syracuse delegates were present. The order during the last strike on the New York Central road took a conservative position. The total number of lodges in the Brotherhood is 468, and the membership is 23,000. Grand Master Sargeant was present, and in his elaborate address he said: "No man is taken into the firemen's organization until he has had nine months' actual experience on a locomotive. Another qualification for membership is that he must be a sober man. No other man has any right on an engine. A fireman must also be physically qualified, for he has to do hard work. Is there anything wrong in building up an educating institution with such qualifications as these required for members? The railroad men are brave, but the truest bravery is found in the home of the railroad man. Give to the mother and wife your truest devotion; they are the bravest. They must ever await the summons coming to so many from the dangers of the rail."

EUROPEAN.

Paris has 160,000 union men. Holland has 40,000 union railroad men. Strikes and riots are reported on the Siberian railway because of bad and inadequate food.

In order to prevent unskilled workmen from learning their trade, the miners' union of Bedwas, England, requires every unskilled workman to pay \$100 before he is allowed to work in the mines.

The Bricklayers' National Union of Germany has at present 250 local unions, with about 20,000 members and \$97,000 in its treasury. The dues are 40 cents per month and the weekly benefit amounts to \$3.50.

The annual congress of the labor party of France will be opened on Nov. 26 at Lyons. The principal business will be to make arrangements for the eight hour demonstration on May 1, 1892 and for participation in the coming municipal elections throughout France.

The statistics of mortality among the children of the poor under one year of age in Belgium shows the following frightful figures: Out of every 100 there die, in Brussels, 28; in Bruges, 33; in Antwerpen, 40; in Malines, 31; in Verviers, 42; in Lutich, 45; in Seraing, 50; in Ghent, 52.

Delegates representing forty thousand miners met at Lens on Sunday and declared an immediate general strike of mines in the north of France. Deputy Bassy, who presided, read a telegram from M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, announcing the intention of the Government to push legislation dealing with miners' grievances.

IMMORALITY OF CAPITALISM.

Women Clerks Required to "Mash."

We reproduce literally from the Commercial Gazette the following account of the ignominy to which the capital system would submit the sons and daughters of America:

A rather startling story about the American Toilet Supply Company and Harry Pattison, one of the managers of the Cincinnati office, is to the effect that the girl employees must "mash" to retain employment, and the experience of Miss Debra is cited.

For several months past the young lady in charge of the receiving office at 161 Elm street, named Miss Annie C. Debra has had a daily struggle to retain her position. Were it not for the good offices of Mr. Burnett, who appreciated the young lady's many sterling qualities, among which a spotless reputation figures prominently, she would have been discharged long ago.

Pattison frequently upbraided her, the sum and substance, the beginning, middle, and end of his tirades being that she ought to have more gentleman acquaintances; that the custom of the receiving office was dependent in a great measure upon the attractive qualities of the young woman in charge; that the patronage of her office was sadly inadequate, and not comparable to that extended other receiving offices where the young women "knew how to handle the gentleman patrons."

"You must make more gentleman acquaintances," said he, "and you must learn how to hold them or else we can't hold you."

"But," protested Miss Debra, "I only receive \$4 a week, and I can't afford to dress like—"

"Oh, pshaw," interrupted the laundry proprietor, "some other girls make from \$30 to \$40."

The upshot was the following letter sent to the girl by Pattison:

AMERICAN TOILET SUPPLY COMPANY, }  
62 and 64 Longworth Street,  
CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, 1891.  
MISS ANNA DEBRA, City—I regret very much to say that we have considered the matter and deem it advisable to make a change the first of the week. We appreciate your willingness, etc., but you can understand as well as we that the office is not a paying investment as it is now, and we must have some one who has a large acquaintance of gentlemen. Should you want a recommendation we would be very glad to give you one and help you along as best we can.

Yours, very respectfully,  
H. S. PATTISON.

Miss Debra at the outset was adverse to saying aught with reference to her recent discharge, giving expression to the fact that she disliked publicity, but the reporter finally induced her to talk.

"What reason did Mr. Pattison give for discharging you?"

"He said I didn't have enough gentleman acquaintances."

"Anything else?"

"He said I didn't show any disposition to increase my circle of acquaintances among gentlemen. He repeatedly told me that the young ladies in the other receiving offices made it a point to be friendly and familiar with the gentleman patrons. He gave this as a reason for their receipts being in excess of mine. He never found fault with my work. I reached the office always at 7.30 in the morning, and remained until 8 in the evening always bringing my lunch with me."

"In hiring girls for this work, does Mr.

Pattison select those who have a large gentleman acquaintance?"

"Oh, yes; he wants those who have a large acquaintance, or are prepared and willing to make this acquaintance."

"What method does he allow his girls to pursue in acquiring this acquaintance, which seems to be so necessary to the financial success of the laundry company?"

"Oh, I suppose he don't want them to be nice. I know that's it."

Wage Workers Pay the Taxes.

Every month two or three of the current magazines have essays on the misgovernment of American cities. This month Murat Halstead, in The Cosmopolitan, has his whack at the question. His remedy is the "self education of the workmen," and the opening of their eyes to the fact they are the ones who pay the taxes. When once they realize this fact, for fact it is, then they will rise in their strength and sweep as with a new broom political jobbery and rottenness from American municipal administration. Mr. Halstead says of the workmen:

If they would only come to this conclusion that they pay all the taxes—and they do so in the same sense and to the same extent that they produce the property—they could at once redeem the cities. The workmen and their wives and children are the vital forces of our greatest communities, and would rule them if they were not themselves misguided. We do not ask the workmen to be members of one of the great political parties. If one party, no matter what its profession and persuasion in local affairs, is very long in complete possession of a city, there is misgovernment. There is a taint in the public business.

If laborers will drop impracticabilities and go straight at the work of economizing they can annihilate every gang of jobbers infesting and plundering the towns in America at the next election. This consummation is prevented by a single prevailing and deadly delusion, which is that in the liberal expenses of the bosses the money is taken from the rich through taxes and assessments and bestowed upon the poor in wages. The education that overcomes this baleful falsification will be revolutionary and solve, as with fighting, the deepest, darkest problem of the Republican form of government. The essential lesson is that all men who work honestly are taxpayers and that public cheats are their personal enemies.

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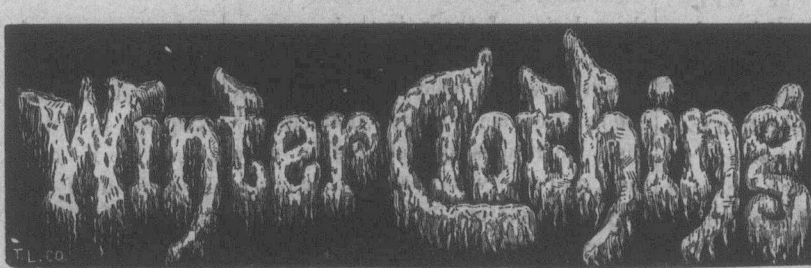
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MONTREAL, November 21, 1891.

THE ECHO is mailed to subscribers at a distance every Friday evening, and delivered in the city early on Saturday. Parties not receiving their paper regularly should communicate with the office.

## THE WITNESS AT IT AGAIN.

That such an intensely religious paper as the Witness should feel wroth at the action of the Knights of Labor in declaring against the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays is no more than could be expected. Like most papers of its class, it would much rather see workingmen devote whatever spare time they may have in laying up riches in heaven than acquiring knowledge at an exhibition like the World's Fair, which might tend to improve their condition on earth. Such a course enables it to pose as the benevolent friend of the workingmen and at the same time gives no offence to its worthy patrons. What seems to have vexed the "only religious daily" most of all, however, was the refusal of the Knights to endorse the demand for the prohibition of the sale of liquor on the World's Fair grounds, and while commenting on this it cannot resist the temptation to repeat the slander it originated against the local body here, namely, that they were responsible for the sale of liquor on the Exhibition grounds. The slander against the local Knights was denied at the time, and the best of proof offered the Witness that they, as a body, had nothing whatever to do with the sale of liquor during Labor Day celebration; that, in fact, the "managers" of the celebration took every precaution against the sale of intoxicating liquor on that day, and yet they still persist in traducing a body of respectable workingmen. These repeated references of the Witness to this unpleasant matter shows the animus which it holds against all labor organizations. Why the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor should accede to this demand of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is hard to understand. The Knights have never been, and never claimed to be, a prohibitory organization, the assertion of the Witness to the contrary notwithstanding, and when it speaks of counting them out of the list of such organizations on account of its recent action, its voice, like the ass in the fable, betrays its ignorance. The Knights of Labor are just as good to-day as ever they were, and their refusal to allow themselves to be attached to the tail of the W. C. T. U. kite is evidence that they possess a great deal more intelligence than papers like the Witness would like to give them credit for. To show that the Knights have the real welfare of their fellow-men and women at heart they readily agreed to the proposition of the ladies to be placed on an equality in regard to work and pay (which is more than the Witness is

willing to admit), an equal standard of purity for both sexes and their right to the franchise.

## A CRAB MOVEMENT.

The workmen of St. Lawrence Ward have now an opportunity of judging whether or not they are represented in the Council by the person of Alderman William Kennedy. The trend of all legislation in every free country is to broaden the franchise and knock away the excrescences which prevent any man, no matter whether he is burdened with property or not, from representing his fellow-citizens either in the parliament of the nation or the parliament of a city if the majority so will it. But William Kennedy thinks differently. He is evidently of opinion that property and brains go together, as it were, and the greater a man hath of the first more largely is he endowed with the second. In this belief he has given notice of motion to the following effect: "To amend the charter to reduce the representation of each ward to two members; to raise the property qualification for alderman to \$5,000; to compensate aldermen for their services and to fine members for non-attendance." With three of these proposals we have nothing to do at present (we rather approve of them than otherwise); it is with the second we have to deal. If such a proposal as this were to obtain the force of law it would debar a workingman from ever sitting in the Council chamber, and we contend that if he can safely be entrusted to vote in selecting an alderman he is qualified for the position himself. There is as much responsibility attached to, and intelligence required for, the exercise of the one privilege as there is to perform the duties of the other, and from the scenes that have taken place lately in the Council we do believe the average workingman could not conduct himself any worse than many of our present property-holding aldermen do. If the views of Mr. William Kennedy on this question are not in accordance with the majority of his constituents they ought to ask him to step down and out before he has time to take the crab movement he contemplates.

## OUR SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

A correspondent who signs himself "A Subscriber" draws attention to the present system of appointing School Commissioners, and points out what appears on the face to be a gross act of discrimination and injustice in fixing the salaries of those in their employment. It has never been made clear to us why a woman who has gone through the same course of study, taken equally high certificates of scholarship as a man, and otherwise possesses the necessary qualifications for teaching, should not receive the same salary as her male competitor. It looks very much as if advantage is being taken of her past subordinate position, and from which she is only now beginning to emerge. We have all along advocated equality of remuneration to male and female workers, and the scholastic profession should not be the last to move in this direction. The irresponsibility of a school Commissioner to the taxpayers makes him callous of public opinion, and though, perhaps, well-meaning enough in his intentions his action at Board meetings is liable to be biased by the promptings of influential or interested parties. If he is made directly responsible to and elected by those who have to pay for maintaining the schools, and for educating their children, his actions would be guided by a desire to produce the best results, having at the same time due regard to the interests of the taxpayers. Certain it is that while the system remains as it is there will always be dissatisfaction, alike among the patrons of the schools and among the teaching staff. Nothing else could be expected. It is quite possible for a teacher to incur the displeasure of

one of the Commissioners through, we will say, exercising the established discipline of the school upon a pupil—son or daughter of some wealthy or influential parent who, like many another foolish sire, imagines his offspring incapable of fault—and the consequence is not long in coming. The name of the teacher is brought before a secret conclave of the Commissioners for promotion and received with coldness, which reacts against her everywhere she treads. Her scholars soon find out the state of affairs and the teacher's influence for good with them is gone. This may all happen, and has happened we have no doubt, where Commissioners' meetings are of the Star-Chamber nature, but could it occur if the meetings were open to the press and through to the public? No; a Commissioner would not dare to obtrude his private animosities at a public meeting, and the previous character qualifications and certificates of the teacher would alone determine whether or not she was worthy of promotion.

There is another phase of the question, however, and one too of much more importance than the mere matter of regulating salaries, and that is those who have to pay for educating children should have a voice in determining what they are being taught. This they can only have by an elective salaried Commissionership, who shall be responsible to those who pay them, and liable to be removed when their usefulness is no longer apparent. It is somewhat strange that the small municipalities should be entrusted with the appointment of their own Commissioners and a large city like Montreal be forced to accept what is given them, though the material may not be of the kind most to be desired. A change of system rests entirely with the electors; if they insist upon electing school Commissioners to suit themselves they have only to say so at the polls by means of the ballot and their demand will not go unsatisfied.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Council did a wise act at its last meeting in voting down a proposal (by a large majority we are glad to say) to increase the salaries of three or four already too highly paid individuals. If they cannot add a few cents to the wages of a day laborer earning ninety cents to \$1.55 per day, and whose services are just as important to the city, they cannot with any show of justice increase the salaries of those already away up in the thousands.

At the general convention of the Knights of Labor, a move was made, on motion of Mr. A. W. Wright, of Niagara, to settle the differences between the K. of L. and the American Federation of Labor. The proposals submitted by Mr. Wright were accepted by an overwhelming majority of the delegates and it now remains for the Federation to accept or refuse them. If the first course is taken it will unite in harmony the two greatest labor-controlling bodies on the Continent of America, whose united influence would be a strong resisting power against capitalistic aggression. Divided as they are at present their influence is only partially felt and in some cases they have worked antagonistic to each other, greatly to the damage of the cause which both are formed to protect. We hope wise counsel will prevail and that ere long a united front will be presented to the common enemy.

A deputation of the Knights of Labor waited upon the Mayor the other day to urge upon him the necessity of providing work for those who would necessarily become idle at the close of navigation. They were cordially received by His Worship who lost no time in bringing the matter before the Council, some of whom were inclined to treat the matter with levity. Others again, recognizing the urgent need of doing something, recommended various

ways of employment. Ultimately the matter was referred to the Road Committee and from thence it will go to the waste basket if the petitioners do not follow up their request by continual knocking at that Committee room door. Prayer can only become effectual by constancy, and they may force the Committee to do something by "wearying" them, as a Scotchman would say. But the situation itself cannot be viewed with any levity. Many longshoremen who were in the habit of going to Southern ports for the winter months are now shut out from that field of employment by a strict enforcement of the United States Alien Labor law, and the question will shortly arise "What are you going to do with them?" You cannot treat able-bodied men who are willing to work as paupers, so the best thing to do is to provide work at the public expense.

Mr. Seymour Key, M. P., in addressing his constituents at Grantown, Scotland, the other day, spoke on the land question with a directness that is refreshing to read in these days when so much mawkish twaddle is given to the public by pretended sympathizers from the platform. He directed his remarks to the great and increasing contrast between the luxury and wealth which some enjoy and the misery and destitution which obtain in an increasing degree amongst a large portion of the population. In the course of his address he alluded to the laws relating to land and to the distribution of land, and urged that the free partition of land would do much to diminish the evils which were fast causing the depopulation of the country. In regard to indirect taxation, he held that every man born into the world possesses certain inalienable rights, the chief of which was the right to live on the earnings of his own labor before paying anything for the costs of government, and demanded why, in the name of all that is just, a man who could barely feed himself and his family should be forced to pay an exorbitant tax on the articles of his daily consumption. For the removal of the evils of which he spoke he prescribed two radical changes—the restoration of the land to the people, and that taxation must be removed from labor and levied entirely upon property. He warned landlords to remember, while there was yet time, that a power had now come into the hands of the classes which had been robbed and subjected to untold sufferings and privation, and that if justice was much longer delayed the day of reckoning would be terrible.

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

## Mantle Department.

CLOTHS IN WINTER WEIGHTS.  
Heavy Tweeds, Heavy Serges.  
FANCY CLOTHS.  
For Infants' Long Cloaks,  
For Children's Coats.  
FANCY CLOTHS.  
For Misses' Ulsters,  
For Ladies' Ulsters.  
PLAIN CLOTHS  
In the very latest Shades.  
NAVY BLUE CLOTHS  
BLACK CLOTHS  
Every Make and Quality.  
S. CARSLEY.

## MANTLE DEPARTMENT,

LONG PALETOTS  
LONG PALETOTS  
Made of Black Cloths, stylishly and handsomely trimmed.  
USEFUL GARMENTS  
Very suitable for either Walking, Traveling or Driving.  
LONG PALETOTS  
LONG PALETOTS  
Made of all New Colored Cloths, with and without Capes.  
Plain Tweed. Fancy Tweed.  
PALETOTS  
S. CARSLEY.

## MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL PALETOTS  
SCHOOL PALETOTS  
A number of very useful garments now in stock, all made of good serviceable materials and strongly finished.  
PALETOTS FOR CHILDREN  
PALETOTS FOR MISSSES  
All sizes for young ladies of 12 years up to 18 years of age.  
Palets for the Play Ground  
Palets for Street Wear  
School Palets at very special prices for extra quality goods.  
S. CARSLEY.

## MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Waterproof Circulars  
Latest Styles.  
Waterproof Circulars for every purpose.  
Lowest Prices  
For the very best goods.  
Each garment  
Is guaranteed perfectly waterproof.  
Some Splendid Designs in Heavy Tweed  
Waterproofs now in stock  
For Winter Wear.  
Misses' Waterproof Circulars  
All Sizes.  
None but perfect goods kept.  
Waterproofs to suit all purchasers.  
S. CARSLEY.

## DRESS GOODS!

REMNANTS!  
Materials of Latest Styles  
All Lengths  
For Infants' Dresses  
For Children's Dresses  
For Misses' Dresses  
For Ladies' Dresses  
Newest Colors, Newest Designs, in Remnants of Dress Goods at Prices to suit every purchaser.  
REMNANTS  
Marked in Plain Figures.  
S. CARSLEY.

## Manchester Department.

IRISH TABLE DAMASKS  
BARNESLEY TABLE DAMASKS  
S. CARSLEY.

## REMNANTS!

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS. All Patterns  
Now selling at Extraordinary Prices!  
TABLE LINENS  
Lengths to suit all Prices to suit all  
TABLE LINENS  
At less than cost price.  
TOWELLINGS!  
With Border. Without Border.  
Remnant Lengths.  
All Linen Towellings  
Lowest Prices  
For Remnants  
S. CARSLEY.

## Manchester Department.

TABLE LINENS  
Unbleached Table Linens, 17½c  
Unbleached Table Linens, 21c  
Unbleached Table Linens, 26c  
TABLE DAMASKS  
Unbleached Table Damasks, 25c  
Unbleached Table Damasks, 29c  
Unbleached Table Damasks, 33c  
TABLE NAPKINS  
Damask Table Napkins, per dozen, 46c  
Damask Table Napkins, per dozen, 55c  
Damask Table Napkins, per dozen, 65c  
DOYLIES  
Round and Square Fringed Doilies, 3c each  
Round and Square Fringed Doilies, 5c each  
Round and Square Fringed Doilies, 6½c each  
S. CARSLEY,  
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779  
NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

WILLIAMS  
PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world.

5000 Sold in Montreal.

21 Styles to Choose from.

SOLE AGENTS  
FOR CENTRAL CANADA:

## WILLIS &amp; CO.

1824 Notre Dame St.,

(NEAR MCGILL STREET.)

Tuning and Repairs  
done in an artistic manner  
at reasonable rates.  
Also Tuning by the year.

**INVENTIONS AND LABOR.**

**Do the Former Actually Displace the Latter?**

The present century, from an industrial point of view, has been given largely to the development of inventions, the real age of machinery, beginning with the discovery of new devices for spinning and weaving textiles (writes Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright in Frank Leslie's.) The inception of this age may be given as the year 1760. The progress in the development has been enormous, and yet instead of being at the end of the regime of machinery, we are probably only at the beginning. The development must go on, and the future achievements of inventive genius in the mechanical and chemical sciences must be looked upon as bright indeed, and as holding out to humanity many of its boons and most munificent endowments, not only in moral and industrial directions, but also in a greater and more equal diffusion of wealth and all that wealth means.

Machinery is young—in fact it is only the forerunner of great undiscovered wonders which will make the inventions of the past seem like toys thrown away as childhood steps into humanity through growth and the development of strength. This development constantly reminds us that the future holds the golden age and not the past. In this thought we necessarily consider the direct and indirect influence which the development of inventions has had upon labor. The influence has been felt in two directions, economically and ethically, and economically in two directions also, but diametrically opposite ways. First, in the so-called displacement or contraction of labor, and second, in the expansion of labor, or the increased opportunities for remunerative employment. In considering the economical bearing or influence of inventions, we must deal with labor abstractly; but the ethical influence brings the man as a social and political factor under consideration. So the ethics of the question become the most dominant feature of any treatment of the influence of invention upon labor.

The displacement or contraction of labor is the prominent feature when economic influence of inventions is discussed. It is the gloomy side and leads the individual man, the one who is practically displaced from an old employment to feel that machinery is his enemy, and no satisfactory answer can be given to him, for a study of the subject teaches us that in many industries a few men may now perform what many men were called to do before the invention of machinery. In the manufacture of agricultural implements, in one establishment in one of the Western States, only 600 men, with machinery, are now required to do what 2,145 men, without machinery, were formerly required to do; a clear displacement or contraction, rather, in this particular instance, of the labor of 1,545 men—a proportion of 1 to 3.57.

The most glaring instance is to be found in cotton spinning. At the present time, with one pair of self-acting mules having 2,124 spindles, a spinner with the assistance of two boys, will produce 55,098 hanks of No. 32 twist in the same time that it formerly took one spinner to produce by the single spindle hand wheel five hanks of like twist. Taking all processes of cotton manufactures into consideration it is by cotton manufacturers quite generally agreed that the displacement is in proportion 3 to 1. Even under the dispensation of power machinery, the difference is enormous, for, in 1831, in this country, the average number of spindles per operative was 32.2; it is now over 72, an increase of 185 per cent.

Of course, along with this increase of the number of spindles per operative, there has been an increase of pro-

duct per operative; this is 1,842 per cent, so far as spinning alone is concerned. Under the old hand loom system, a fair adult weaver to-day, attending six power looms in a cotton factory, can produce 1,500 yards per week. So instances might be multiplied, but in considering them all, it is impossible to ascertain with any mathematical exactness the displacement or contraction of labor. Any estimate is unsatisfactory, but it may be fair to assume that it is in the ratio of 2 to 1. It is great enough to excite apprehension, when only this side of the question is considered.

But the second economic fact—the expansion of labor—relieves the mind of such apprehension, for an examination of this expansive influence of inventions reveals a most encouraging condition. The people at large, and especially those who work for wages, have experienced three great elements of progress along with the introduction and use of inventions: First, increased wages; second, reduction of working time; third, reduced cost of articles of consumption. In wages and in product the situation is well illustrated in the cotton industry, the first great industry to feel the effects of invention. The ratio of cost per pound for labor in producing common cotton cloth in this country for the years 1828 and 1880 was 6.77 for the former and 3.31 in the latter year, a reduction of nearly one-half in cost, and ratio of wages for the same period being \$2.62 to \$4.84. The hand loom weaver of America never earned much over 50 cents per day, while at present he earns three times this amount; but his earnings have not increased in proportion to the product of his labor.

The expansion of labor is fully shown by the increased consumption of the great staples used in manufacturing cotton and iron, for instance. The consumption per capita of iron in 1870 was 105.64 pounds; it rose in 1890 to 283.38 pounds. The consumption per capita of steel increased from 46 pounds in 1880 to 144 pounds in 1890. The consumption of raw cotton in 1880 was 5.3 pounds per capita; in 1890, 13.91 pounds, and in 1890 nearly 19 pounds. This enormous per capita increase in these staples can indicate but one result—the constant enlargement of the opportunities for employment.

Some other figures are still more powerful. The increase in population in the United States, from 1860 to 1880, was 56 per cent, while the increase in the whole number of persons engaged in all occupations for the same period was nearly 109 per cent. These figures alone constitute a complete answer to the other side of the question—the displacement or contraction of labor; but the expansion receives powerful illustration when the influence of modern invention is considered.

Many such inventions have actually created employment where none existed before their discovery. As instances of this proposition the whole department of electricity, electric lighting, telegraphic operations, the telephone are striking examples. Hundreds of thousands of people are brought into employment through such inventions where no one was ever employed prior to their existence. The invention of Goodyear, by which rubber is made available for wearing apparel, has furnished employment in untold quantity, where none has been displaced; and not only in furnishing employment, but in increasing the comfort and health of the people, the influence has been incalculable.

Passing the ethical influence of inventions, it may be said that inventions brought with them a new school of ethics, for machinery is the type and representative of the civilization of the age, employing as it does, so far as physics and mechanics are concerned, the concentrated clearly wrought out thought of the age. Books represent thought; invention is its embodiment. So we are living in the age of mind, intellect, brain; and brain is king, with machinery as his prime minister.

It is only natural that, under such sovereignty, invention should not only typify the progress of the race, but also have a clearly marked influence upon the morals of the people—a mixed influence, as men are what we call good or evil, but, on the whole, with the good vastly predominant. Under this influence the workman has learned that from a rude instrument of toil, furnishing simply muscular power he has become an intelligent exponent of hidden laws. He is no longer a muscular power, simply caring only for the contentment of an animal, but is something more, and wants the contentment which belongs to the best environment.

In art operations which belong to the ethical side of life, the influence of invention has been as great as in the purely economical field; for by its aid the work of our artisans is rapidly making the taste of the people artistic, as trained and inventive skill puts art into wood and metal. The stove manufacturer, in order to meet the demands of the common people, must secure the services of an artist, that the design of the kitchen or parlor stove he offers for sale shall not offend the artistic eye.

The wage receiver has been taught to enjoy music and literature; to know that he is a political and moral factor. He sees that he has outgrown the purely physiological relation which labor bears to production, and furnishes the developed mental qualities of men.

**THE "HERALD."**


On a demand of the New England Paper Company a winding up order has been granted against the Herald. Mr. W. H. Whyte was appointed provisional liquidator.

To the above announcement, which appeared in most of the city papers, something more may here be added. A little over a year ago the Herald looked out its employees, all Union men, and imported a large number of the variety known as "rodents" from the neighboring Republic and elsewhere to take their places. By this action the paper lost the sympathy and support of a numerous and important section of the community who were otherwise favorable to the principles it enunciated. To carry on the warfare it had foolishly and without provocation inaugurated against Montreal Typographical Union required a large expenditure, and this undoubtedly helped to hasten its end. As the Star very mildly insinuates, the paper can be made a good paying property, with Peter Mitchell out of it. The Liberal party cannot afford to be without an organ in Montreal in the present crucial state of politics, and we believe some one will, ere long, step into the breach and carry on its publication. In such a case, we point out that it will be the duty of No. 176 to endeavor to come to an amicable understanding for the removal of the obstacles which prevent its members working there at present.

**Glass Filling for the Teeth.**

Persons who object to the conspicuousness of gold filling when it is placed in the front teeth may now have their dentists use a substance which resembles the teeth so closely in color that its presence can be detected only by a close and careful examination. This new filling is a kind of glass and is the invention of a German. It was put on the market only a short time ago, but it has been used enough to prove that the idea is a capital one. The glass comes in the form of a sand, which is made of nine different tints. These hues range from a bright white through various yellows to a kind of pale pink. Generally a set of teeth will have about the color of one of the ten kinds of sand, but to have the two exactly the same it may be necessary to mix two shades. —New York Tribune.

**CEO R. HEASLEY,** NEW YEARS.  
2087 St. Catherine Street,  
Near Bleury, Montreal.  
Pictures Framed, Photo Frames, Photo Albums, Push Goods, all kinds, Plate Glass Mirrors, Plated Silverware, Essais, Music Boxes, Wall Pockets, Etc., At Wholesale Prices.



**We Have GLOVES**  
FOR THE  
Long Man & Short Man.  
THE  
Lean Man & Fat Man.  
THE  
White Man or Colored Man.  
IN FACT

**We Have GLOVES**  
to suit all, and at Prices which will not cause you to overdraw your bank account.

**ALBERT DEMERS,**  
THE Dealer in Hand Wear,  
338 ST. JAMES STREET.  
Tenders you a Cordial Invitation.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S**  
ADVERTISEMENT.

**The Want of the Age.**

Bargains! Probably it is not a wholesome want, but it demands to be met. Bargains, like lotteries, contain a good many blanks. In some cases they leave the pocket blank, whereupon a look of blank dismay is imparted to the countenance. What they never leave blank is the memory, but their presence there is not sacred. Alas! for shoddy and the gullibility of the public! Still there is hope, and no such untoward experience will result, ladies, you may depend upon it, if you take advantage of the following offers.  
JOHN MURPHY & CO.

**LADIES' COLORED JERSEYS.**

\$2.00	for	\$1.00
2.50	for	1.25
3.00	for	1.50
3.50	for	1.75
4.00	for	2.00
4.50	for	2.50
5.75	for	2.75

**CHILDREN'S JERSEYS**

Black and Colored, worth \$5.50 for \$1.25

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES**

Large variety to select from. Prices 80c, 85c, 95c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 up to \$15.

**LADIES' WOOLLEN SKIRTS**

From 50c to \$2.50

**LADIES' CLOTH SKIRTS,**

From 75c to \$6.

**LADIES' QUILTED SKIRTS,**

From \$1.45 to \$7.00

**LADIES' FLANNEL DRESSING JACKETS**

In all colors, from \$1.50 to \$6.

**LADIES' WRAPPERS**

In Cotton, Flanellette and All Wool Flannel at \$1.35, \$2.25, \$3.65

**BOYS' SUITS.**

Navy Blue Serge. Prices 75c, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25 up to \$5  
Tweed Suits. Prices, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$10.75

**Velvet Suits. Prices \$3.65, \$4, \$4.25 up.**

**BOYS' OVERCOATS**

Without Cape, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50

With Cape, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$3.80, \$4

**BOYS' BLANKET COATS**

Piped Red, in all sizes.

**Boys' Melissa Proof Garments.**

Warmly Lined for Winter Wear.

**JOHN MURPHY & CO.,**  
1781, 1783  
Notre Dame street, cor. St. Peter  
Terms Cash and Only One Price.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, an endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Laprairie, P. Q.," will be received at this office until Friday, 27th November, 1891, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, Laprairie, P. Q.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of A. Raza, Architect, Montreal, on and after Monday, 9th November, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
**E. F. E. ROY,**  
Secretary.  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 9th November, 1891.

**PRESSWORK**

**TO THE TRADE,**  
Publishers and Patent Medicine Dealers.

You don't require to put your money out on a big press, send it to HENRY OWEN, who will do it for you BETTER and CHEAPER than if you had a big press of your own.

**SEE!**

Facilities for Printing Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., to the extent of 120 reams per day.

**FOLDING AND BINDING**

DONE ON THE PREMISES.

**769 CRAIG STREET.**

**FOR THE SCHOOL BOYS**

Now on hand a CHEAP LINE of BOOTS AND SHOES guaranteed to stand extra tear and wear. Just the thing for boys going back to school.

Misses, Girls and Children's Boots in great variety of Style and Price.

The above goods have only to be seen to be appreciated and they cannot be matched elsewhere for quality and cheapness.

Try a sample pair and we are sure of a continuance of your custom.

**J. CHURCH,**  
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**McRae & Poulin,**

**MERCHANT TAILORS.**

Highland Costumes,  
Ladies' Mantles  
A SPECIALTY.

Our Garments are Artistically Cut  
in the Latest Styles.  
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

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MONTREAL.

Every Workingman

SHOULD READ

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A BRIGHT, NEWSY,  
ENTERTAINING WEEKLY.

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ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR.

**Job \* Printing!**

FOR

SOCIETIES,  
LODGES,  
ASSEMBLIES

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK

## European.

A woman living at Lichfield Crofton, England, was summoned to appear in court for ill-treatment of her children, three girls. The woman became infuriated when the summons was served upon her and declared no court in England could compel her to obey its summons. The woman entered her apartments, called her three children about her and in spite of their struggles to escape, cut their throats. After making sure that her terrible work was complete and that the girls were dead the woman cut her own throat. She will probably die.

Soup was distributed free to 3,000 people at the Salle Favier, Paris, on Sunday, by leading Anarchists, who presented each person with an Anarchist paper. It is believed the Marquis de Mores paid the expenses.

The Rome peace congress has adopted a resolution to invite European governments to submit international disputes to arbitration. It was decided that the next congress should be held in Bern.

Ex King Milan of Serbia has signed a renunciation of all his legal and constitutional rights in Serbia.

Inspired by the recent \$300,000 winning credit to Mr. Welles, the English plunger, at Monte Carlo, the Duke de Dino on Tuesday devoted the whole day to the gaming tables there. He always "plays the limit," and as luck was against him his day's play cost him, according to the most reliable report, \$250,000. The duke is a man of forty-eight, who in January, 1887, married Miss Adele Sampson, the daughter of Joseph Sampson, of New York. From all accounts he is spending his wife's fortune as rapidly as he can get hold of it.

The Conservative Association of Rotherhithe, England, held a public meeting on Tuesday, at which Sir Edward Clarke, the Solicitor-General, intimated that the Government would appeal to the country next November, when he felt sure the appeal would be sustained.

A Russian ukase has been issued, extending to Finland the same prohibitions as to the exportation of produce that apply to other parts of the Empire.

## American.

Four cattle drovers went to the house of Joe Reagan, in Henderson county, Tennessee, last week, to collect money due them. Reagan claimed he could not pay and asked the men to give him more time. They refused and told him if he did not pay at once they would levy on his cattle. This angered Reagan and he determined upon a plan to square the debt and get even. He invited the four men to remain for supper and during the meantime he brought in some white corn whiskey, of which all partook. The debauch continued far into the night and one by one the men fell over into a sleep from which three of them never awakened. They had been poisoned.

Frank C. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warden, was arraigned in court at Plymouth, N. H., on Monday. Almy recalled his first plea and pleaded guilty. The case was continued.

John H. Bonn, a New York millionaire and president of the North Hudson County Surface Railway, was found dead in his bath tub in his residence in Weehawken on Monday.

The Episcopal Congress opened in the Episcopal Church at Washington on Tuesday morning. The vast edifice was crowded. Ex-Senator Edmunds, the president, made an address.

The wholesale houses of the Minneapolis Glass Company and Lindsay Bros., agricultural implements at Minneapolis, were burned on Tuesday morning. Loss nearly \$200,000.

## Canadian.

John Gamble Geddes, Dean for the Niagara district, died on Monday afternoon at Hamilton, of pneumonia. He was eighty-one years of age and was the first Episcopal Church minister in that part of the country.

James H. Bailey, of Toronto, a short time ago pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal assault and was sentenced to five years at Kingston and fifteen lashes. At a higher court on Monday it was shown that Detective Watson, who arrested the lad, promised him an acquittal if he entered a plea of guilty. The boy followed this advice, with the result as stated. Chief Justice Galt said that the conviction was one of the most outrageous proceedings he had ever heard of, and issued an order for the immediate liberation of the prisoner.

In the Ottawa city council, on a petition from the Women's Christian Temperance union, it was decided to have a by-law prepared by the by-law committee prohibiting the sale of tobacco, cigars or cigarettes to minors.

The Governor-General has issued his warrant for the extradition of Emil Larsson, alias Nils Emil Christensen, who is wanted in Sweden to stand his trial for the crime of criminal bankruptcy. Larsson was a young and wealthy merchant of Stockholm, who got into financial difficulties, defrauded his creditors, it is said, and left for Canada

in Company with his wife. The criminal laws of Sweden are extremely severe, and if convicted, Larsson is likely to be condemned to a long term of penal servitude.

Mr. James Perkins, of Moloney's Settlement, up the Gatineau, Que., states that a four-year-old son of Mr. William Doley, a farmer from near there, was bitten by a dog which had the rabies a week ago on Tuesday. The child showed symptoms of hydrophobia a couple of days afterwards and died in horrible convulsions on Thursday. The dog was killed after a long chase through the country, the whole community being alarmed at the fact that the animal was abroad.

Thomas Hailstone has alleged to the Hastings County Attorney that his son John, who was alleged to have committed suicide in Limerick Township on October 3, after shooting at and wounding his wife, was murdered by his son Thomas, assisted by his brother-in-law, Cooper, and the dead man's wife. Coroner Pomeroy, of Tweed, has gone to hold an inquest.

Mr. F. B. McNamee, of Montreal, who laid the new conduit pipe under Toronto Bay, is having trouble over the payment of the balance due on his contract, the city of Toronto having presented him with an account for \$23,000 for penalties incurred through non-fulfilment of his contract within a specified time.

Hon. Mr. Foster has received an invitation from the Commercial Club, of Providence, Rhode Island, to deliver an address before the club on the trade relations between Canada and the United States.

Mgr. Tetu, chaplain to Cardinal Taschereau, has been accorded a leave of absence for six months, and next week he will leave for Europe and the Holy Land.

## The Law of Land Rent.

This is the law of economic rent: As individuals come together in communities, and society grows, integrating more and more its individual members, and making general interests and general conditions of more and more relative importance, there arises, over and above the value which individuals can create for themselves, a value which is created by the community as a whole, and which, attaching to land, becomes tangible, definite and capable of computation and appropriation. As society grows, so grows this value, which springs from and represents in tangible form what society as a whole contributes to production, as distinguished from what is contributed by individual exertion. By virtue of natural law is those aspects which it is the purpose of economic science to discover, as it is the purpose of the sciences which we call chemistry and astronomy to cover other aspects of natural law—all social advance necessarily contributes to the increase of this common value; to the growth of this common fund. By permitting individuals to appropriate it is fund which nature plainly intended for the use of all, we throw the children's bread to the dogs of greed and lust, and we produce a primary inequality which gives rise in every direction to other tendencies to inequality, which become worse and worse with every increase of population.

## Where is Your Mouth?

It has been discovered that the human mouth is slowly but surely and steadily moving toward the left of the face, which will in time bring it somewhere in the neighborhood of the left ear. All the five great races of man have a tendency to eat only with the teeth which grow from the left jaws. This wears out the left teeth more rapidly than those on the right side of the mouth, and this in turn gives the upper and lower jaws an inclination toward the left. It is the expressed opinion of many scientists who are foremost in the world's roll of professional honor that in the course of time the mouth, from causes above mentioned, will have completely changed its position, and that it will then be situated rather nearer the left ear than to the nose.—St. Louis Republic.

## It Makes Less Work For Working-men.

There is a growing conviction in the minds of thinking men that too little encouragement is offered to the development of unimproved property. Under our present taxing system it is often more profitable to hold vacant property, which is lightly taxed, than to cover it with improvements, which will be immediately punished upon the assessor, without respect to their income producing qualities, so that if a man proposes to build a home for investment, he has to consider whether it will be more profitable to improve his property than to leave it vacant. He reasons that immediately upon the completion of a building, his taxes are sure to be increased in much greater ratio. Thus is it that masons, carpenters and the hundreds, who are employed in the making and shaping of the materials which enter into buildings, find less work in the same ratio that taxes increase on improvements. Think this out workmen.

## THE SPORTING WORLD

## FOOTBALL.

Saturday's match between Toronto University and McGill College was won very handsily by the latter team, the visitors not putting up anything like the game that was expected of them; indeed on both sides the play was of a somewhat ragged description. Score 13 to 7.

The Heathers defeated the Primroses in a Rugby football match, played on the McGill grounds on Saturday morning, by 10 points to 7.

The Druids and Hibernians met on the Crescent Lacrosse grounds for the second time this year and a good game resulted in a win for the Druids by a score of 2 to 1.

The boys of the Collegiate Institute (Tucker's) and those of the High School played a match on Tuesday afternoon on the M. A. A. grounds, and notwithstanding the heavy rain and high wind it was played out to the call of time. The Tuckerites whitewashed their opponents the score being 24 to 0.

The Osgoode Hall football team will play Montreal on the M. A. A. grounds this afternoon for the inter Provincial championship. The contest is likely to be a hard one as the Ontario club have a well-earned reputation, which they mean to maintain at all hazards, and it is well known the Montrealers are in good fighting trim.

## CURLING.

What the Toronto World calls "the biggest curling event probably that has ever taken place in this or any other country" is expected to come off in Toronto next January, when the International match between Canadian and United States curlers will be played. It is the present intention to have the opposing sides consist of 100 rinks each, or 800 followers of the stanes and beam disporting themselves on the ice together. This event will take place on Howard Lake, or a large artificial frozen sheet formed after flooding the baseball grounds.

## ATHLETIC.

An enormous crowd gathered at the South London Palace the other night in order to witness the attempt of the famous strong man, Louis Cyr, to break the weight lifting record of the world. Cyr was backed up by Mr. Richard K. Fox, the proprietor and editor of the New York Police Gazette, who offered £1,000 to any man who would do the feats that Cyr was about to perform. The modern Goliath lifted a 104 pound dumb-bell above his shoulder with his right hand. Then he lifted one weighing 242 pounds in the same way with both hands. His third feat consisted in elevating a barrel containing 280 pounds of cement with his left hand and, aided by his thigh, he raised it to his chest and then on to his shoulder. This evoked a tremendous degree of excitement and drew forth cheer after cheer from the delighted spectators. Finally, putting on a harness to which a frame was attached, he lifted a weight of 2,619 pounds, at which everybody became still more excited, and so contagious was the feeling that even Samson, a rival strong man, became imbued with it. He, however, declared that Cyr's right hand lifting was not the same as Sandow's, as the former bent his arm. Upon this, without a moment's delay, Mr. Fox offered Samson £100 to rival either feat, but that worthy declined the offer, saying he was obliged to go away. And he went, accompanied by jeers, hisses and ironical cheers of the audience.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Malcolm W. Ford, who has more enemies in the athletic ranks than any other ten men, is risen, one might say, from the dead. For six weeks he has been hovering on the borderland of death. His case seemed hopeless, but his great constitution just saved the day and there is now no doubt that the rally which he made a few days ago has been followed by another gain. He is on the complete road to recovery. Struggle for life has weakened the resentment of many who never had a good word for him.

Articles of agreement have been signed and \$1,000 deposited in the stakeholder's hands for a match between Sailor Brown and Billy Hawkins in ten rounds with four-ounce gloves under Queensbury rules. The affair will come off in about ten days' time, as Hawkins is obliged to leave town by then.

John Johnson, of the Harlem Wheelmen, doubts the claim of G. M. Nisbett, of the New Jersey Bicycle club, that he has broken Mr. Johnson's record of 1 hour and 42 minutes from Tarrytown to New York. Mr. Johnson offers, in order to settle the question, to ride against Nisbett, over the course mentioned, at any time within thirty days, for a \$25 gold medal.

The death, at his home in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, is announced of the father of Donald Dinnie, the well-known athlete, at the good old age of 83 years. The deceased was at one time a man of great physical power, in fact a giant, and the father of a race of giants—six sons and four daughters—all of whom are alive. He was a stonemason by trade but even in the midst of a

life of toil he yet found time to cultivate his mind, and had more than a local reputation as a poet, author and antiquarian. For the past seven years he has been grievously afflicted, and as showing the cast iron constitution of the man it may be mentioned that over 800 gallons of water have been taken from him by "tapping," or, roughly speaking, between three and four tons in weight.

S. M. J. Woods has decided to remain in England and will again give his services to Somersetshire for next year's cricketing season.

George Slosson is disgusted at the small gate receipts taken in at his match with Schaeffer, and says he will let Ives and Schaeffer fight it out for the future, as he will play in no more public contests.

The Pacific Athletic club directors have arranged a match between George Choyinski, the noted heavyweight of San Francisco, and Billy Woods, of Denver, for next month. A purse of \$4,000 will be hung up for the men.

An effort is being made to induce C. W. Williams, owner of the champion stallion Allerton, to take him to the Pacific Coast to meet the best two stallions west of the Rockies, Stamboul and Palo Alto, in a race for a stake of \$20,000 or thereabouts. If such a race can be arranged the contest should be the most sensational ever had in America.

## Conditions Must Be Changed

The labor problem has reached that stage in which the gravest dangers threaten it. For a long series of years the labor people have been organizing and fighting their battles with weapons that are now found to be poorly adapted for further warfare. Knowing well the advantages of organization, they crowded into the trades unions, and did excellent work.

They knew the strength of numbers and they accumulated a fund for defensive purposes. They discussed their grievances; they were drawn into conflicts with the employers, and in a majority of cases they were either entirely victorious, or gained only partial successes. Complete defeat was out of the question, for the very fact that a prolonged contest brought so many indifferent workers to a sense of their danger, and to a better realization of their grievances, that a temporary reverse was fully offset by the addition of recruits, from the causes indicated.

But our opponents were not seriously disturbed, so long as the conditions that gave them such immense advantages remained the same. If they yielded shorter hours or higher wages to the reasonable demands of a large union with an eloquent treasury, they knew that the concession could be recovered in a short time by the logic of present conditions.

In other words, the successes of the unions were only temporary.

The organized workers saw all that; they noticed that after gallant battles: after the expenditure of large sums; after victories that promised good results, things soon became little better than before they made such sacrifices, and in not a few instances they lost their former enthusiasm. That stage has been reached in the labor movement in many parts of the country, and considerable numbers have become indifferent.

Therein lies the great danger at present. While the leaders know perfectly well that they are confronted with a phase of the question that was to be expected, and are not at all alarmed, yet the rank and file have not educated themselves up to that point. The remedy for the apathy in many directions is to remember that present economic conditions will have to be changed. Labor wants shorter hours; it wants more, or rather some control of labor saving machinery: more to say about the distribution of wealth, and so on. When that is done then the labor people can rest on their laurels, but not before.—American Patrons' Journal.

## A Good Opening.

The Kicker wants to engage a spirited and enterprising young man who is not afraid of work and is ambitious to build himself up, to act as collector. We have about \$600 standing out, and will furnish a mule and two revolvers as an outfit free of expense. The collector will be allowed to retain half of his collections.

We regard this as a splendid opening for some ambitious Eastern man who wants to work up in journalism. He will no doubt be shot at fifty times for every \$100 he collects, but if he's got the right sort of sand he'll pull through and come out on top of the heap.

After we've given him a dozen lessons on getting the drop, and he's had a couple of days' acquaintance with our mule, we'll back him to tackle any one of our non-paying subscribers outside of a rifle pit. In case of death we guarantee a fair to medium funeral. Apply at once.—Arizona Kicker.

The man afflicted with frontal baldness hath this to console him—it will be quite impossible for anyone to pull the wool over his eyes.

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UNDER THE WHEEL.

The wheel of fate has measureless round—  
A measureless round, and it turneth slow,  
And few on the topmost curve are found  
Who care for the lives crushed out below.  
But silent and sure it circuit keeps;  
And still the shadows beneath it steal;  
For, sooner or later, all it sweeps  
Under the wheel.

There are some in the mire of want who fell  
As the great wheels slackened their strain-  
ing hold,  
Yet kept their souls, as the legends tell,  
The spotless martyrs kept theirs of old,  
And some in the furnace of greed are lost;  
(Nor ever the angel beside them feel)  
And out of the darkness where some are  
tossed  
Under the wheel.

The laughter is silenced on childhood's lips,  
And hollowed the cheeks of beauty's  
bloom;  
Still on, remorseless, the great orb slips—  
A juggernaut car of implacable doom!  
Sweet age is robbed of its saintly pace;  
(Oh, saddest woe that our heart can feel!)  
To pain and struggle is no surcease,  
Under the wheel.

It has warped high purpose of noble youth  
To a base endeavor for place and gold;  
It has slain the weak who sought for truth  
With a craven terror that none hath told.  
Hope's heart grew faint, and faith's eye  
grew dim,  
And love felt the chill of death congeal  
Hath God forgotten? they cried to him—  
Under the wheel.

O terrible wheel! must thou still go round,  
While suns and while stars their orbits  
keep?  
Hast thou place, like theirs, in the fathom-  
less bound  
Of nature's mystery dread and deep?  
Nay! man's injustice, not God's decree,  
Marked thy fell pathway; the skies re-  
veal  
A day that cometh, when none shall be  
Under the wheel.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Right about face—the girl who won't  
paint.

Woman is like a cigar. You cannot judge  
the filling by the wrapper.

Eve was the first dress reformer. She  
turned over a new leaf in the fall fashions.

Troubles never come singly; twins never  
come singly. Therefore, twins are troubles.

What the child receives free, what the  
young man steals and what the old man  
buys—a kiss.

A Boston boy recently defined a wedding  
as nothing but a prayer meeting with a so-  
ciable after it.

What's this card in your pocket, John?  
asked his wife. That? Oh, before I went  
to lunch that was a bill of fare. Now it's  
my table of contents.

She (to recently accepted)—I am sincerely  
sorry you are so wealthy. You cannot serve  
God and Mammon. He—No; but we can  
do as the rest of our set—serve Mammon  
and patronize God.

Wife—Do you love me as much as ever?  
Husband—I reckon so. Wife—Will I al-  
ways be the dearest thing in the world to  
you? Husband—I reckon so, unless the  
landlord raises the rent.

Mrs. Fizzle-top overheard her son Johnny  
swear like a trooper. Why, Johnny, she  
exclaimed, who taught you to swear that  
way? Taught me to swear? exclaimed  
Johnny, why, it's me who teaches the other  
boys.

You say you don't drink, George? No.  
Nor smoke? No. Nor gamble? No. Nor  
stay out at night? Never. Well, we never  
could be happy as man and wife, George. I  
have been brought up in New York, not in  
heaven.

First Policeman—There's a man that's  
always flirtin' with the servant girls on my  
beat. I'd like ter run him in, but I don't  
see how I can. Second Policeman—Why  
not arrest him on the charge of personating  
an officer.

How is your son getting on at school,  
Uncle Abe? Mighty fine, sah. Gitten ter  
be a gem'man mighty fast. Yer jest orter  
see how he makes fun of us two old igner-  
ent nigger folks when he comes home. It  
makes me mighty proud, sah.

He—Didn't my note come to you in time  
yesterday? She—No; I never received it.  
He—Strange! I wonder where it went?  
She—Oh, I remember hearing papa say  
something about a note of yours going to  
protest yesterday—wherever that is.

Of course, it hurts, Josiah, said Mrs.  
Chugwater, as she applied the liniment, and  
rubbed it in vigorously. Rheumatism al-  
ways hurts. You must grin and bear it.  
I'm willing to bear it, Samantha, groaned  
Mr. Chugwater, but blame me if I'm going  
to grin.

A Badly Scared Monkey.

Perhaps the commonest and most amus-  
ing pets are monkeys. I know many people  
object to them, says a writer in the New  
York Morning Journal, but when chained  
up clear of the house, and fed upon proper  
food, not teased, and allowed an occasional  
run, Jacko becomes most affectionate, and  
so much attached to his master that he is  
quite as useful as any watchdog; but care  
must be taken not to let them loose where  
they can get at anything breakable, though  
the intense mischief with which these ani-  
mals are credited really arises from curios-  
ity, as any one who cares to study their  
habits can very quickly learn.

I had a little fellow for five years and he  
never broke anything, but took a most ex-  
traordinary interest in the clock, and when  
it struck the hour would immediately run  
toward it, feel behind, peer underneath and  
run his hand over the glass face, and for  
some minutes after the striking was at an  
end he would sit down and, cocking his  
head on one side, gaze at the dial with a  
most ridiculous perplexed air on his very  
expressive face.

Jacko always slept outside my bed during  
the hot weather, but as the winter months  
set in he always managed to creep under the  
clothes and would nestle close up to the  
back of my neck. At daybreak he would  
seat himself on the pillow and rummage my  
hair all over until I opened the mosquito  
curtain and let him out.

I played Jacko a trick once without in-  
tending it. During one terribly hot season  
I had my head shaved, and wore a wig.  
Well, the first night I went to bed with the  
false hair on and was awakened at daylight  
by a series of shrieks, finding that in his en-  
deavor to do my hair as usual the wig had  
come off, and Jacko was face to face with  
my clean, naked head, while his fingers were  
entangled in the false hair.

What he thought of the affair I know not,  
but nothing after that would induce him to  
touch or go near the borrowed locks, the  
sight of which would send him flying from  
the house; and even when my hair began  
to grow he would, before beginning to pull  
it out, give some tolerably hard tugs first,  
to see if it was the genuine article.

Why He Did Not Turn Pale.

The court and jury, as well as the specta-  
tors, generally enjoy the scene when a law-  
yer in an attempt to badger or browbeat a  
witness comes off second best in the encoun-  
ter. An amusing instance of this sort hap-  
pened recently in a metropolitan police  
court. The plaintiff, who was a lady, was  
called to testify. She got on very well and  
made a favorable impression on the magis-  
trate under the guidance of her counsel, Mr.  
Jones, until the opposing counsel, Mr. Smith,  
subjected her to a sharp cross-examination.  
This so confused her that she became faint  
and fell to the floor in a swoon. Of course  
this excited general sympathy in the audi-  
ence and Mr. Smith saw that his case looked  
badly. An expedient suggested itself by  
which to make the swooning appear like a  
piece of stage mckery and thus destroy  
sympathy for her. The lady's face, in  
swooning, had turned purple red and this  
fact suggested the new line of attack. The  
next witness was a middle-aged lady. The  
counsel asked:

Did you see the plaintiff faint a short time  
ago, madam?  
Yes, sir.

People generally turn pale when they  
faint, do they not?

Great sensation in court and evident con-  
fusion of witness. But in a moment she an-  
swered:

Not always.

Did you ever hear of such a case of faint-  
ing where the party did not turn pale?

Yes, sir.

Did you ever see such a case?

Yes, sir.

When?

About a year ago.

Where was it?

In this neighborhood.

Who was it?

By this time the excitement was so in-  
tense that everybody listened anxiously for  
the reply. It came promptly, with a  
twinkle in the witness' eyes and a tremor of  
her lip, as if from suppressed humor:

It was a negro, sir.

A peal of laughter shook the court room,  
in which the magistrate joined. Mr. Smith  
lost his case.

Squatter Sarcasm.

Mrs. Phelin—Is it well ye're fallin' to-day,  
Mrs. Clanty?  
Mrs. Clanty—Yis, thank ye, very well.  
Mrs. Phelin—And shtroug?  
Mrs. Clanty—Yis, quoit ahtroang.  
Mrs. Phelin—Thin perhaps, mam, ye'd be  
able to brin' back the two wash tubs yez  
borrid lasht Monday.

The Science of Taxation.

Thomas G. Shearman, the Single Tax mil-  
lionaire, in a recent speech referred to Pro-  
fessor Perry's statement that there is no sci-  
ence of taxation. That error, said Mr.  
Shearman, is fundamental. There is a nat-  
ural method of taxation. Nature has pro-  
vided in every country in the world that has  
even an approximation of civilization, a per-  
fect system of taxation, automatic, equal,  
exact, accurate in every respect, working  
out nothing but justice and regular as the  
sun. And nature has provided the tax col-  
lectors, has stimulated them to collect these  
taxes with precision, with diligence, with  
almost unfailing accuracy; and it has left  
it to us simply to ask these natural tax  
gatherers to pay over their proper share of  
the taxes. Just as government renders  
greater services to the community, Mr.  
Shearman proceeded, does ground rent rise  
and grow; and you can no more abolish  
landlords, land managers if you choose, than  
you can abolish the tides. They are the  
natural tax gatherers who collect from  
everybody exactly what everybody ought to  
pay; and they ought to be made to account  
for the taxes they receive. When govern-  
ment obtains its revenues by the single tax  
there might safely be an extension of gov-  
ernmental functions, and therefore the ap-  
propriation of rent to public uses would in-  
crease.

Mr. Shearman was, of course, excluding  
from his statement the artificial value caused  
by land speculation.

THE SONG OF OUR LAND SYSTEM.

I come from the days of force and fraud,  
Too sickening for recital,  
When might was right, and passion lord,  
And kingly whim gave title.

By favorites vile I've hurried down  
To slip 'twixt thieves and varlets,  
By twenty lords, a fawning clown  
And half a score of harlots.

I chatter over dead men's tombs,  
I prompt to deal Satanic,  
I bubble into building booms,  
I babble into panic.

The idler's useless hands I fill,  
Whilst honest labor wrecking,  
And happy homes with sheriff's bill  
And mortgage d-edds bedecking.

I wind about through hard-earned pence  
By many a legal fiction,  
With here and there a raise in rents,  
And here and there evictions.

And here and there a heartfelt curse,  
And language most uncivil  
From tenants forced from bad to worse  
And driven to the devil.

I drag through courts of law to-day,  
By almshouse doors to-morrow,  
And with me follow crime, alway,  
And poverty and sorrow.

I draw men on and suck them down,  
The stupid and the clever,  
The wage may fall, the wage may cease,  
But Rent goes on forever.

—G. F. Stephens, in San Francisco Star.

Telling Secrets to Men.

It is the mistake of a lifetime to give a man  
any liberty which you would not want known,  
and to expect him to keep the matter a secret,  
says Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Ladies' Home  
Journal. The exceptional man will some-  
times hide the indiscretion of a young girl  
whom he believes spoke or acted from ignor-  
ance; but the average man, in the highest of  
the same as in the lowest walks of life, boasts of  
his successes with foolish women, and the ren-  
dezvous, the letter, the embrace, or the sou-  
venir which she has given him, thinking it  
would never be known to others than them-  
selves, is shortly the matter of gossip among a  
dozen people.

Women hide their secrets far better than  
men do. They fear the censure of the world  
too much to share their errors or indiscretions  
with confidantes. But men are almost invari-  
ably vain and proud of their conquests, and  
relate their achievements with the fair sex to  
one or two admiring friends. They may not  
use names, but let the incidents once be told,  
it is an easy matter to discover the personages  
if one is at all curious to do so.

The only way to keep men from betraying  
our indiscretions is not to commit them. I  
once made these remarks in the presence of  
several ladies, and one of them replied, "that  
she was glad she had never been acquainted  
with the class of men I knew." At the same  
time that lady's name had been used lightly  
in a club room not a week previous, and her  
indiscreet actions had been commented upon  
by "the class of men" she did know.

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## OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"If the eight-hour day is but a side issue of the labor question," said Sinnott, "will some of you please tell me the real and ultimate aim of labor reform. I have heard you talk about land reform, about money reform, about Government ownership of railroads and about shortening the hours of labor. All of you seem to argue that the effect of each and every one of these reforms would be beneficial to the great mass of the people; you don't seem to underrate their importance, but after you have fully discussed them all you invariably close with the remark that after all they are but side issues of the labor question. This question has more side shows attached to it than a travelling circus; now, I want to see the circus. I want to know what all this racket is about."

"All right," said Brown, "don't get excited and I'll tell you all about it. Labor reform has but one purpose; its great aim is to secure to labor all that which labor creates. It proclaims that all men are born equal in respect to their rights to the soil and therefore demands free access to natural opportunities. We clearly understand that, as long as any man makes a profit on your labor, you do not receive all your labor is worth. Either that, or else the man who buys the product of your labor is paying more for it than it is worth; if he does, then he is being robbed, and if he don't, then you are being robbed. Profit, properly defined, is either unpaid wages of the producer or a forced tax upon the necessities of the consumer. I don't know what you would call it, but I call it robbery; legalized, no doubt, but robbery just the same. It must be abolished before labor can secure its own."

"Well, I can't see," said Sinnott, "how you are going to abolish profits. Another thing I can't understand is, what connection land and money reform, Government ownership of railroads and shorter working hours can possibly have with the abolition of profits."

"To the superficial observer it would seem so no doubt," replied Brown; "but just let us dive down a little deeper and investigate for ourselves. There must be some powerful cause which compels the laborer to accept less than what his labor creates and under which the difference finds its way into the pockets of another man as profits. What is this cause?"

"It seems to me," said Phil, "that the cause is to be found in the fact that the few—the wealthy—own and control the tools of production which many—the poor—must use in order to live; as you pointed out the other night, it is this ownership of the tools which the laborer must use which compels him to accept less than what his labor produces."

"That's true, to a certain extent," said Brown, "but the ownership of the tools of production is not the only cause. I claim that private ownership of land has just as much if not more to do with it than the ownership of tools. Let me illustrate this point, so that I may be understood. We will suppose a community in which the land is absolutely free and open to settlement to anyone who cares to cultivate it. We will also suppose a number of large manufactories in the same community. In this community, as in all others, there are some men who do not like factory life and these will settle on the land. There are also others to whom a farmer's life offers little or no attraction and they will prefer to work in the factories. Now, where land is free and open to settlement the same as in this community the whole product of the land will go to him who cultivates it as wages. Self-evidently, the wages in these factories will be an amount equal to what labor could procure from

the least productive land open to settlement; for if at any time less than this would be offered labor would leave the factory and apply itself to land which yields more. In spite of the manufacturer owning the tools of production he could not in this community force wages below this point. But let land ownership exist and rent arise and conditions will change at once. The whole product of the land now no longer goes to labor as wages, but only that part which remains after the payment of rent. This enables the manufacturer to reduce wages to that point which would still yield an equivalent to what labor employed on land could procure after payment of rent. And so, as rent of land increases in this community would the power of the manufacturer to reduce wages increase until they barely sufficed to buy the bare necessities of him who works for wages. This is the point which we have reached; and this is the connection between land and labor reform.

We realize that so long as some men are allowed to own and control the tools of production and others are allowed to own the land of the country, those who neither own part of one or the other are helpless in the hands of those who do. It gives one section the power to rob the other section and pocket the plunder under the name of profit, interest, or rent, and it compels those who are being robbed to submit to the operation. Under our present social system, which is the outcome of centuries of class rule, there is no redress for the victims; they must grin and bear it. We believe that individuals and private corporations must be shorn of the power which the ownership of land and the tools of production give, and that this power must be vested in the people and through their government administered for the benefit of all. Though it means the complete overthrow of the competitive system, it can and will be brought about gradually. Land reform, money reform, Government ownership and control of railways, telegraphs and telephones, abolition of the contract system on public works, the shortening of the hours of labor, all of these singly will not settle the labor question; they are but steps towards the total abolition of the wage system and must be regarded as such. Some other time we must take up currency reform and transportation and find out what relation they bear to labor reform and the abolition of wage slavery."

BILL BLADES.

## THE TRADES COUNCIL.

Water Tax Question—Bureau of Statistics—Early Closing, ETC.

The regular meeting of the above Council was held last Thursday evening—L. Z. Boudreau, president, in the chair.

Credentials were read and accepted from Ville Marie Assembly, J. P. Coutlee and F. X. Boileau; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 666, J. B. Champagne.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

The special committee on water tax reported having held two public meetings, and recommended that three more meetings be held in different parts of the city, and that the Council vote a sum of money to defray the expenses of same.

On motion of Delegate Darlington, seconded by Delegate St. George the report was concurred in, and the sum of \$25 voted the committee to carry on their work.

The Widow Flynn Committee reported their intention to hold a grand drawing in aid of the defence fund. Delegates Darlington, Lafontaine and W. Keys being unable, owing to other duties, to attend the meetings of the committee, were replaced by Delegates R. Keys, Gus Gibbons and J. P. Coutlee.

The case of ex-Treasurer Ayotte was then taken up.

It was moved by Delegate Darlington, seconded by Delegate J. Brennan that the committee present a full written report at the next meeting. Carried.

Delegate Lafontaine having resigned as a member of the night school committee and Mr. P. A. Duffey being no longer connected with the Council, Delegates Boileau and Darlington were elected in their stead. It was then moved by Delegate Lafrance,

seconded by Delegate Fisher, that the question of the Bureau of Statistics be laid over till next meeting, and that Mr. A. T. Lepine, M.P., be requested to attend said meeting, and explain the progress made in this and other labor matters.

The motion was carried. It was moved by Delegate Coutlee, seconded by Delegate Thibault that the Council endorse the action of the Clerks' Association in their efforts to have the city charter amended to regulate and limit the hours of labor for clerks. Carried.

It was moved by Delegate Garrigan, seconded by Delegate J. Brennan, that the Council warn workmen against so-called employment bureaus. Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

## WILL THEY UNITE?

The K. of L. Offer to Amalgamate With the American Federation.

The K. of L. convention discussed a highly important resolution offered by A. W. Wright to settle the differences between the K. of L. and the American Federation of Labor. They were finally adopted, 95 yeas, 5 nays. If these resolutions are accepted by the Federation it means that over 60,000 laboring men will be united in organized labor assemblies or unions.

The proposition embraced in the resolution is as follows:

1. In future all Knights of Labor working at a trade or calling shall recognize and respect the working cards of all unions of the same trade or calling attached to or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or connected with any labor organizations who are parties to the agreement when such unions and their members shall in like manner recognize and respect the working cards of such Knights of Labor.

2. All labels the property of the Federation, or of any body attached to it, or of any of the labor organizations who are parties to the agreement, shall be officially recognized and indorsed by the Knights of Labor, and all Knights of Labor labels shall be officially recognized and indorsed by the Federation and the other parties to this agreement.

3. No person who is a suspended or expelled member of any union in affiliation with the Federation or of any other body a party to this agreement, or who is in arrears for dues or assessments or in any other way indebted to such union or organization, shall be admitted to membership in any assembly of the K. of L. without the consent of such union or organization, in writing, and in like manner no person who has been expelled or suspended by an assembly of the K. of L., or who is indebted, or in arrears for dues or assessments to such assembly, shall be admitted to membership in any union affiliated with the Federation or any of the organizations who are parties to this agreement.

4. The provisions here made shall be promulgated as soon as practicable, and go into effect on and after January 1, 1892, and so on.

Resolved that no other assembly of K. of L. shall form an alliance or affiliation with any body or organization that shall refuse to enter an agreement as above with this order, and be it further

Resolved that should the American Federation of Labor at its coming annual session refuse to enter into the agreement as outlined above it shall be the duty of the general officers of the K. of L. to issue an address to the workmen of America setting forth all the facts.

This afternoon the Assembly was in secret session, and it is said that the secret work has been totally changed to prevent expelled members coming in. In the case of J. J. Holland, of Florida, an expelled member of the General Executive Board, the expulsion was sustained.

In the discussion on this point it was charged that he and others hoodled the yellow fever fund sent by the General Assembly to the Florida K. of L. in 1888.

A proposition to admit lawyers to membership in the order was rejected.

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