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TORONTO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, April 21, 1892.

Contrary to the fact as evidenced in past years, rare indeed are the piles of stone and brick and lumber to be found here and there on the streets of Toronto awaiting the building season. These are conspicuous in their absence. The outlook in the building line in this city as the season opens are disheartening indeed. Daily am I asked by honest fellows ready and willing to work "what are we going to do this summer; there are no large buildings going up?" I heartily wish I could answer that question satisfactorily. As it is my answer is forced to be "you must leave town while you have money enough left to do so."—that is if any is on hand for that or any other purpose. Already hundreds of men, laborers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, and others more or less directly interested in the building line have left for the broader field "across the line." Evidently "the old flag and the old policy" offer no security for work and living wages to the workmen who voted year after year for that policy. In saying this I have no desire to be rated as a partisan—I merely state what appears to me to be an undeniable fact. And the exodus of workmen is not from Toronto alone—it is from all parts of Canada and more especially is this true of large industrial centres. Yet our Federal Government is practically pledged to "an energetic immigration policy"—i. e. a policy that will still further and to a much greater extent perpetuate the continued congesting and overcrowding of Canada's labor market, for it must not be forgotten that the Government is asking at the present session of Parliament for the enormous sum of \$198,300 in round figures for immigration expenditure for the year 1892-93. It is but poor consolation to say that if the workmen who, election after election, vote for protection can stand this kind of thing the Free Trade or Revenue Tariff workingman can stand it too. Frank K. Foster (a prominent and valued friend of mine and editor of the Boston Labor World) in an address delivered at the March meeting of the Unitarian Club in Boston on March 9, ult., took occasion to deal with the question of immigration from the standpoint of a workman in the United States. I know he will forgive me for paraphrasing his remarks so as to adapt them to Canada, and to which they are equally—in fact more applicable than they are to the conditions in the United States, where the Government does not ask for or expend the public funds in encouraging or assisting immigration from abroad.

This problem of immigration is many-sided. To the historian, the vast throng that surges through the inward swinging gates of the New World is but the continuation of that pilgrimage of the great Aryan race from its cradle valley, which was begun in the dim morning of time. In this modern exodus, the statesman and the student of government may see either an ominous test for the institutions of our country, or a valuable contribution to the republic of the future.

To the employer, anxious only for the cheapest possible instruments of production, and careless of its social significance, this vast mass of humanity may be the most welcome of additions to the labor supply, enabling him to still further increase his vantage ground when bargaining for labor. That this is too commonly the case, evidence is not wanting to prove.

In reasoning thus the employers clearly indicate that they have "a plane of vision" all their own when considering the question of immigration.

Now as to the wage-earner himself, and more especially as to the wage-earner who is enrolled in the trade union movement. His "plane of vision" is by no means speculative. He feels the tangible pressure of increased competition in the labor market. What would you naturally expect his view to be? In the first place, it should be borne in mind that the trade union is a protective organization—a labor trust, if you will. It is formed for the purpose of securing an equality of bargaining power between the sellers and buyers of the labor commodity, and equality eliminated from the industrial equation when capitalist-employers are associated and laborers unorganized. The trade unionist sees on the one hand the legislative power of the government brought into play to impose upon

him a compulsory system of taxation for the ostensible "protection of American labor." He hears reiterated on all sides the axiom that the price of labor is regulated by the "law of supply and demand." He could not be accused of an illogical position if, in his attempt to regulate the supply of labor, he should ask government for the absolute inhibition of the foreign European labor supply. It is to his everlasting credit that he has not emulated the selfish policy of the manufacturing interests, and ask this to be done. It is not on record in Canada that any labor organization has sought to hinder the influx of free labor, foreign labor when coming at its own expense and volition. Nor can one be mentioned which has asked for a tariff, specific or ad valorem, upon the labor commodity of the Old World, when that commodity has been brought here by a free and untrammelled possessor.

Those shallow critics who prate of the "selfishness of trade unions" should weigh well this fact, that the trade union movement is not committed to the policy of forcing a free man to buy or to sell commodities in a market restricted by law. The trade unionist does protest against the importation of alien labor under contract. In the struggle for the survival of the cheapest in the world of industry, he does protest against the unfair policy of permitting the buyers of labor to import the cheapest commodity of labor as a means of breaking down the Canadian standard of wages and living which he the trade unionist is seeking to maintain. So much his plane of vision warrants him in asking—much less than his direct self-interest calls for.

The funeral of the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie in this city yesterday from his late residence to Jarvis Street Baptist church, where religious services were held, and from there to the Union station where a special train was in waiting to convey the remains to Sarnia, was an imposing one, though devoid of "show." Whatever may or may not be said in favor of or against his political record and views any impartial person being honored in the personal acquaintance of the deceased must feel constrained to say of him that he was a man "not hypocritically humble nor hypocritically proud," that he was not possessed of "the pride that apes humanity," but true pride—pride in his own manhood. The Parliamentary Companion says of him that he was always (and this appears as if from his own pen). "A Liberal, and has always held those political principles—which by some in England may be considered peculiar—of the universal brotherhood of man, no matter in what rank of life he may have taken his origin. He believed, and now believes, in the extinction of all class legislation, and of all legislation that tends to promote any body of men or class of men, on account of the fact of their belonging to a body or class, to a higher position politically than any other class in the country. In our great colonies, while no fault is found with the political institutions of the Mother Country, or of any other country, we take our stand on the broad ground that every man is equal in the eye of the law, and has the same opportunity by exercising the talents with which God has blessed him of rising in the world, in possession of the confidence of his fellow-citizens—one man quite as much as another."

COMING EVENTS.

A grand farewell benefit will be tendered to Messrs. Anderson Bros., the well-known and popular amateur performers of this city, in the Armory Hall, Cathcart street, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. A great variety of the best local talent has been secured, and anyone wanting a good night's enjoyment should not fail to take this in. The programme will be followed by a dance under the direction of Prof. E. Fordham.

The Typos are determined to make their festival "the" event of the season. The committee is working hard, the members are enthusiastic, and there is every indication that it will be a howling success. We have heard it whispered that a number of the "boys" are practicing the Grand March on the quiet with the intention of astonishing the natives with their gracefulness. "Remember, it comes off next Friday evening. You are all expected to be there, and bring your sisters and your cousins and your aunts. So secure your tickets at once."

Horace Talbot, the Public Works Department boodler, has skipped.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

MELBOURNE, March 3, 1892.

We are on the eve of a great political crisis. For the first time in the history of Victorian politics the workingmen are going to try and return a few of their own class to parliament. So far New Zealand and New South Wales have been successful in returning 26 and 36 labor members respectively, but I am afraid that Victoria will not be nearly so successful and there are several reasons for this. "The Progressive Political League," that is the name of the workers political organization is in a poor state of organization; then there is the apathy of the class you wish to help, and of course we are not entirely free from the self-seekers. One of these particularly who claims to have travelled pretty extensively throughout the States is causing us a great amount of trouble. He means by hook or crook to get into parliament; he is perfectly unscrupulous about the means he uses to obtain his end, packing the meetings, canvassing for votes, etc., before he has any right to be among the principal things he has been guilty of. Fortunately the Central Council have the power to vote, and they have used it. Another big stumbling block is the terrific scrambling after office. They seem to lose sight of the claims of the best men on account of their ability and honesty and select those who have the most front. Then again a lot of the candidates are entirely ignorant of economic questions altogether, and in a great many cases, so long as they are rabid protectionists, that is the only qualification these protection blind workers will require from them. At one political open air meeting, I was speaking on the land question and endeavoring to show the crowd how it was really the labor question, one individual hollers out "Oh! bosh, give us something about protection!" and he was echoed by a good many in the crowd. In conclusion I am going to prophesy that in Victoria we won't get more than ten (10) labor candidates in at the outside.

We have started another L. A. of the Knights of Labor over in Sydney and it is humming along. It is called Freedom. Over in Christchurch, N. Z., the Knights have started a boot and shoe factory and in Napier they are running a general store. The latter store was started with \$250 capital and now they are doing business to the extent of \$300 a week.

I am so busy with the elections that you must excuse the short letter. I'll try and give you full particulars next time.

WM. W. LYGHT.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of THE ECHO.

SIR,—In reply to an appeal for the amalgamation of the Cigarmakers Unions of this city, I observed in last issue of your valuable paper a letter signed by K. E., in which he attempts to deal with the two Union question, not from a practical or logical point of view, which would entitle him to some consideration, but from a purely selfish motive.

He has not only attempted to mislead those who are interested in the cigar industry, i. e. those composing the Unions, by fictitious statements, which he claims to have read in the appeal of the 9th inst., which clearly proves his inability to deal with a question on hearsay evidence and places him in his true colors. K. E. states he read in the appeal of the 9th inst. that a month ago the officers of both Unions were good, thus implying that the present set are no good. This is delusive, no such statement being made. What I said was that several months ago a request to meet those members who opposed the amalgamation scheme appeared in THE ECHO signed by "Sarapa." I did not quite agree with him, giving among other reasons that the officers of both Unions were active and painstaking members and believing the present system was the best. This does not imply the construction which K. E. has seen fit to put on it, without the slightest proof for his statement. The officers of the Unions, with one or two exceptions, are about the same as were in office some six months ago. They are just as active now as then, still we are not holding our own. Is it not time then, after some five years experience of the two union system, which seems to be a hindrance to any progress, that some practical method be considered for the bettering of our condition by both unions and that every honest mem-

ber lend a helping hand in carrying it to a successful issue. Again he states that in the appeal it would be better if No. 226 would send in its charter and go in with No. 58. I fail to see where K. E. read such a statement in the appeal, no mention of which Union should return its charter being made, this being a secondary consideration. But it appears that K. E. being an office holder of Union 226 who poses as a leader, it would be a terrible disaster to the labor movement were he to be removed from office by the amalgamation of both unions, for his communication goes to show that he would not be content to rank as a loyal follower. K. E. admits that men who came here through the circular are leaving as fast as they can but fails to assign any reason for the same; that the Advertising Committee are not doing anything practical, again no reason for such a conclusion.

Whether I know what I want or what I am talking about can be best judged by the readers of your paper in the cigar industry. They are clear to any person of sane mind, and founded on facts—the result of five years experience.

K. E.'s reasons "about what good it would do to send in 226 charter" has been omitted. Why does he not cast aside his personal ambition to be a leader and assign some logical reasons for his statement. His statement that the origin of sending in the charter of 226 occurred in a saloon, etc., is without any foundation whatever. Not one of the members who took part in the discussion which K. E. refers to withdrew their cards at the time mentioned, and each and every one of them were more competent to be leaders in the Union, than K. E., because they had a more practical knowledge of the state of things that existed in this city, as their knowledge was based on experience and not hearsay. The explanation which he gives for the men being brought on here—the famous circular, the report in the February journal of 60 jobs open, after it being decided by both unions not to use the journal for that purpose, is convincing proof that the cause of the trouble is due to the existence of two unions in our trade in this city, who are ever ready to adopt measures for their benefit, but by their actions violate the agreement which they had decided to carry out. It makes no difference which party violates the agreement, the result is certainly an impediment to progress and is detrimental to all concerned.

His attack on the officers of 58 is not proof of his sincerity. There is a constitution which provides a remedy for the violation of any regulation by an officer or for one who fails to do his duty. This seems to have been forgotten by K. E. His advice to me to withdraw from Union 226 "if I do not like the way it is run," is not going to remove the cause which produces the evil, nor is it one which should emanate from a leader who has assumed the responsibility of speaking for Union 226 and who has not advanced any logical reasons in defence of a continuation of the two union system.

In asking the members to consider the advisability of consolidating both unions, it was my honest conviction that it would to a great extent bring about a change for the bettering of our condition, which under the present circumstances seems to be impossible. There may be a few trivial matters which could be said against the amalgamation of both unions (but even these have not been advanced by K. E.) and when it is considered that the amount of good that could be realized by the consolidation of both unions even the most selfish person can not but admit, that the goal of success lays in the old adage in unity there is strength.

Yours truly,
A MEMBER OF 226.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of River Front L.A. 7628, the following resolution was passed, ordered to be entered on the minutes, and a copy sent to their Past Master Workman, Thomas McNamara, and to the press for publication: "We, the members of L.A. 7628 desire to convey to Bro. Thomas McNamara our heartfelt sympathy with him in the great loss he has sustained through the death of his father."

Mr. Phillips Thompson, the well-known labor reformer, has been nominated as a candidate for the Ontario House in Toronto.

Robert McGreevy, who was found guilty some time ago of conspiracy and skipped to escape punishment, voluntarily returned the other day and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment without hard labor.

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

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

CHAPTER XXXV.

"THEN WE'LL KEEP COMPANY."

After the celebrated debate on the abolition of the Lords, Dick Coppin found that he took for the moment a greatly diminished interest in burning political questions. He lost, in fact, confidence in himself, and went about with hanging head. The Sunday evening meetings were held as usual, but the fiery voice of Dick the Radical was silent, and people wondered. This was the effect of his cousin's address upon him. As for the people, it had made them laugh, just as Dick's had made them angry. They came to the Hall to get these little emotions, and not for any personal or critical interest in the matter discussed; and this was about all the effect produced by them.

One evening the old Chartist who had taken the chair met Dick at the Club. 'Come out,' he said, 'come out and have a crack while the boys wrangle.'

They walked from Redman's Lane, where the Club stood, to the quiet side pavement of Stepney Green, deserted now because the respectable people were all in church; and it was too cold for the more numerous class of those who can not call themselves respectable. The ex-Chartist belonged (like Daniel Fagg) to the shoemaking trade in its humbler lines. The connection between leather and Socialism, Chartism, Radicalism, Atheism, and other things detrimental to old institutions, has frequently been pointed out, and need not be repeated. It is a reflecting trade, and the results of meditation are mainly influenced by the amount of knowledge the meditations bring with it. In this respect the Chartist of thirty years ago had a great advantage over his successors of the present day, for he had read. He knew the works of Owen, of Holyoake, and of Cobbett. He understood something of what he wanted, and why he wanted it. The proof of which is that they have got all they wanted, and we still survive.

When next the people make up their minds that they want another set of things they will probably get them, too.

'Let us talk,' he said, 'I've been thinking a bit about that chap's speech the other night—I wanted an answer to it.'

'Have you got one?'

'It's all true what he said—first of all, it's true. The pinch is just the same. Whether the Liberals are in or the Tories, Government don't help us. Why should we help them?'

'Is that all your answer?'

'Wait a bit, lad—don't hurry a man. The chap was right. We ought to co-operate and get all he said, and a deal more; and once we do begin, mind you, there'll be astonishment—because you see, Dick, my lad, there's work before us. But we must be educated—we must all be got to see what we can do if we like. That's chap's clever now, though he looks like a swell.'

'He's got plenty in him. But he'll never be one of us.'

'If we can use him, what matter whether he is one of us or not? Come to that—who is 'us'? You don't pretend before me that you call yourself one of the common workmen, do you? That does for the Club; but, between ourselves, why, man! you and me, we're leaders. We've got to think if for 'em. What I think is—make that chap draw up a plan, if he can, for getting the people to work together—for we've got all the power at last, Dick. We've got all the power. Don't forget when we old 'uns are dead and gone who done it for you.'

He was silent for a moment. Then he went on:

'We've got what we wanted—that's true; and we seem to be no better off—that's true, too. But we are better off, because we feel that every man has his share in the rule of the nation. That's a grand thing. We are not kept out of our vote—we don't see, as we used to see, our money spent for us without having a say. That's a very grand thing, which he doesn't understand, nor you neither, because you are too young. Everything we get, which makes us feel our power more, is good for us. The chap was right; but he was wrong as well. Don't give up politics, lad.'

'What's the good if nothing comes?'

'There's a chance now for the working-man, such as he has never had before in history. You are the lad to take that chance. I've watched you, Dick, since you first began to come to the Club—there's life in you, Lord! I watch the young fellows one after the other. They stamp and froth, but it comes to nothing. You're different—you want to be something better than a bellows; though your speech the other night came pretty high to the bellows kind.'

'Well, what is the chance?'

'The House, Dick. The workingmen will send you there, if you can show them that you've got something in you. It isn't

froth they want—it's a practical man, with knowledge. You go on reading, go on speaking, go on debating. Keep it up. Get your name known; don't demean yourself. Get reported, and learn all that there is to learn. Once in the House, Dick, if you are not afraid—'

'I shall not be afraid.'

'Humph! Well, we shall see. Well, there's your chance. A workingman's candidate—one of ourselves. That's a card for you to play; but not so ignorant as your mates. Eh? Able—if you want—to use the swell's sneerin' talk—so's to call a man a liar, without sayin' the words. To make him feel like a fool and a whipped cur, with just showing your white teeth! Learn them ways, Dick—they'll be useful.'

'But if'—said the young man, doubtfully—'if I am to keep on debating, what subjects shall we take up at the Club?'

'I should go in for practical subjects. Say that the Club is ready to vote for the abolition of the Lords and the Church, and reform of the Land Laws when the time comes. You haven't got the choice of subjects that we had. Lord! what with rotten boroughs and the black Book of Pensions, and younger sons, and favoritism in the service, why our hands were full.'

'What practical subjects?'

'Why, them as your cousin talked about. There's the wages of the girls—there's food and fish and drink. There's high rent—there's a world of subjects. You go, and find out all about them. Give up the rest for a spell, and make yourself master of all these questions. If you do, Dick, I believe your fortune is made.'

Dick looked doubtful—it seemed disheartening to be sent back to the paltry matter of wages, prices, and so on, when he was burning to lead in something great. Yet the advice was sound.

'Sometimes I think, Dick,' the old man went on, 'that the workingman's best friend would be the swells, if they could be got hold of. They've got nothing to make out of the artisan. They don't run factories, nor keep shops. They don't care, bless you, how high his wages are. Why should they? They've got their farmers to pay the rent; and their houses, and their money in the Funds. What does it matter to them? They're well brought up, most of them—civil in their manner, and disposed to be friendly if you're neither standoffish nor familiar; but know yourself, and talk accordin'.'

'If the swells were to come to us, we ought to go to them—remember that, Dick. Very soon there will be no more questions of Tory and Liberal; but only what is the best thing for us. You play your game by the newest rules. As for the old ones, they've seen their day.'

Dick left him; but he did not return to the Club. He communed beneath the stars, turning over these and other matters in his mind.

'Yes, the old man was right. The old indignation times were over. The long list of crimes which the political agitator could bring against King, Church, Lords, and Commons thirty, forty, fifty years ago are useless now. They only serve to amuse an audience not to criticize.'

He was ashamed of what he had himself said about the Lords. Such charges are like the oratory of an ex-Minister on the stump—finding no accusation to reckless to be hurled against his enemies.

He was profoundly ambitious. To some men, situated like himself, it might have been a legitimate and sufficient ambition to recover by slow degrees and thrift, and in some trading way, the place in the middle class from which the Coppins had fallen. Not so to Dick Coppin—he cared very little about the former greatness of the Coppins, and the position once occupied by Coppin the builder (his father), before he went bankrupt. He meant secretly something very much greater for himself. He would be a Member of Parliament—he would be a workingman's Member. There have already been half a dozen workingmen's Members in the House, their success has not hitherto been marked, probably because none of them have shown that they know what they want—if, indeed, they want anything. Up to the last few days Dick simply desired in the abstract to be one of them; only, of course, a red-hot Radical—an Irreconcilable.

Now, however, he desired more. His cousin's words and the Chartist's words fell on fruitful soil. He perceived that to become a power in the House one must be able to inform the House on the wants—the programme of his constituents—what they desire, and mean to have. Dick always mentally added that clause, because it belongs to the class of speech in which he had been brought up—and we mean to have it. You accompany the words with a flourish

of the left hand, which is more effective than the right for such purposes. They don't really mean to have it, whatever it may be. But with their audiences it is necessary to put on the appearance of strength before there arises any confidence in strength. Disestablishers of all kinds invariably mean to have it, and the phrase, is, perhaps, getting played out.

Dick went home to his lodgings and sat among his books, thinking. He was a man who read. For the sake of being independent, he became a teetotaler—so that, getting good wages, he was rich. He would not marry, because he did not want to be encumbered. He bought such books as he thought would be useful to him, and read them, but no others. He was a man of energy and tenacity, whose chief fault was the entire absence as yet of sympathy and imagination—if these could be supplied in any way, Dick Coppin's course would be assured. For with them would come play of fancy, repartee, wit, illustration, and the graces as well as the strength of oratory.

He went on Monday evening to see Miss Kennedy. He would find out from her, as a beginning, all that she could tell him about the wages of women.

'But I have told you,' she said; 'I told you all the first night you came here—have you forgotten? Then, I suppose, I must tell you again.'

The first time he was only bored with the story, because he did not see how he could use it for his own purposes—therefore he had forgotten the details.

She told him the sad story of woman's wrongs, which go unredressed while their sisters clamor for female suffrage and make school boards intolerable by their squabbles. The women do but copy the men; therefore, while the men neglect the things that lie ready to their hand and hope for things impossible, under new forms of Government, what wonder if the women do the like?

This time Dick listened, because he now understood that a practical use might be made out of the information. He was not a man of highly sensitive organization, nor did he feel any indignation at the things Angela told him, seeing that he had grown up among these things all his life, and regarded the inequalities of wages and work as part of the bad luck of being a woman. But he took note of all, and asked shrewd questions and made suggestions.

'If,' he said, 'there's a hundred women asking for ten places, of course the government'll give them to the cheapest.'

'That,' replied Angela, 'is a matter of course as things now are. But there is another way of considering the question. If we had a Woman's Trade Union, as we shall have before long, where there are ten places, only ten women should be allowed to apply, and just wages be demanded!'

'How is that to be done?'

'My friend, you have yet a great deal to learn.'

Dick reddened and replied rudely, that if he had he did not expect to learn it from a woman.

'A great deal to learn,' she repeated, gently. 'Above all, you have got to learn the lesson which your cousin began to teach you the other night, the great lesson of finding out what you want and then getting it for yourselves. Governments are nothing; you must help yourselves; you must combine.'

He was silent. The girl made him angry, yet he was afraid of her because no other woman he had ever met spoke as she did or knew so much.

'Combine,' she repeated. 'Preach the doctrine of combination; and teach us the purposes for which we ought to combine.'

The advice was just what the other color had given.

'Oh! Mr. Coppin'—her voice was as winning as her eyes—were kind and full of interest—you are clever; you are persevering; you are brave; you have so splendid a voice; you have such a natural gift of oratory, that you ought to become—you must become—one of the leaders of the people.'

Pride fell prone, like Dagone, before these words. Dick succumbed to the gracious influence of a charming woman.

'Tell me,' he said, reddening, because it was humiliating to seek help of a girl, 'tell me what I am to do.'

'You are ambitious, are you not?'

'Yes,' he replied, coldly, 'I am ambitious. I don't tell them outside,' he jerked his thumb over his shoulder to indicate the Advance Club, 'but I mean to get into the 'Ouse—I mean the House.' One of his little troubles was the correction of certain peculiarities of speech common among his class. It was his cousin who first directed his attention to this point.

'Yes; there is no reason why you should not get into the House,' said Angela. 'But it would be a thousand pities if you should get in yet.'

'Why should I wait, if they will elect me?'

'Because, Mr. Coppin, you must not try to lead the people till you know whether you would lead: because you must not pretend

to represent the people till you have learned their condition and their wants; because you must not presume to offer yourself till you are prepared with a programme.'

'Yet plenty of others do.'

'They do; but what else have they done?'

'Only tell me—then—tell me what to do. Am I to read?'

'No; you have read enough for the present. Rest your eyes from books; open them to the world; see things as they are. Look out of this window. What do you see?'

'Nothing; a row of houses; a street; a road.'

'I see, besides, that the houses are mean, dirty, and void of beauty; but I see more. I see an organ player; on the curbstone the little girls are dancing; in the road the ragged boys are playing. Look at the freedom of the girl's limbs; look at the careless grace of the children. Do you know how clever they are? Some of them, who sleep where they can and live where they can, can pick pockets at three, go shop-lifting at four, plot and make conspiracies at five; see how they run and jump and climb.'

'I see them. They are everywhere. How can we help that?'

'You would leave these poor children to the Government and the police. Yet I think a better way to redeem these little ones is for the workingmen to resolve together that they shall be taken care of, taught, and apprenticed. Spelling, which your cousin says constitutes most of the School Board Education, does not so much matter. Take them off the streets and train them to a trade. Do you ever walk about the streets at night? Be your own police and make your streets clean. Do you ever go into the courts and places where the dock laborers sleep? Have a committee for every one such street or court, and make them decent. When a gang of roughs make the pavement intolerable to the policeman, if he dares interfere. Put down the roughs yourselves with a strong hand. Clear out the thieves' dens, and the drinking shops; make roughs and vagabonds go elsewhere. I am always about among the people; they are full of sufferings which need not be; there are a great many workers—ladies, priests, clergymen—among them trying to remove the suffering. But why do you not do this for yourselves? Be your own almoners. I find everywhere, too, courage and honesty, and a desire for better things. Show them how their lot may be alleviated.'

'But I don't know how,' he replied, humbly.

'You must find out, if you would be their leader. And you must have sympathy. Never was there yet a leader of the people who did not feel with them as they feel.'

This saying was too hard for the young man, who had, he knew, felt hitherto only for himself.

'You say what Harry says. I sometimes think—he stopped short, as if an idea had suddenly occurred to him. 'Look here, is it true that you and Harry are keeping company?'

'No, we are not,' Angela replied, with a blush.

'Oh! I thought you were. Is it off, then?'

'It never was—more—than it is at present, Mr. Coppin.'

'Oh!' he looked doubtful. 'Well,' he said, 'I suppose there is no reason why a girl should tell a lie about such a simple thing. He certainly was a remarkably rude young man. Either you are, or you ain't. That's it, isn't it? And you ain't?'

'We are not,' said Angela, with a little blush, for the facts of the case were, from one point of view, against her.

'Then if you are not—I don't care—though it's against my rules, and I did say I would never be bothered with a woman—Look here—you and me will—'

'Will what?'

'Will keep company,' he replied, firmly. 'Oh! I know; it's a great chance for you—but then, you see, you ain't like the rest of 'em, and you know things, somehow, that may be useful—though how you learned 'em, nor where you came from, nor what's your character—there—I don't care, we'll keep company!'

'Oh!'

'Yes; we'll begin next Sunday. You'll be useful to me, so that the bargain is not all one side.' It was not till afterward that Angela felt the full force of this remark. 'As for getting married, there's no hurry; we'll talk about that when I'm a member. Of course it would be silly to get married now.'

'Of course,' said Angela.

'Let's get well up the tree first. Lord help you! How could I climb, to say nothing of you, with a round half dozen o' babies at my heels?'

'But, Mr. Coppin,' she said, putting aside these possibilities, 'I am sorry to say that I can not possibly keep company with you. There is a reason—I can not tell you what it is—but you must put that out of your thoughts.'

'Oh!' his face fell, 'if you won't, you won't. Most girls jump at a man who's in good wages and a temperance man, and sought after, like me. But—there—if you won't, there's an end. I'm not going to waste my time cryin' after any girl.'

'We will remain friends, Mr. Coppin?'

She held out her hand.

'Friends? what's that? We might have been pals—I mean partners.'

'But I can tell you all I think; I can advise you in my poor way still, whenever you please to ask my advice, even if I do not share your greatness. And believe me, Mr. Coppin, that I most earnestly desire to see you not only in the House, but a real leader of the people, such a leader as the world has never yet beheld. To begin with, you will be a man of the very people.'

'Ay!' he said, 'one of themselves!'

'A man not to be led out out of his way by flatterers.'

'No,' he said, with a superior smile, 'no one, man or woman, can flatter me.'

'A man who knows the restless unsatisfied yearnings of the people, and what they mean, and has found out how they may be satisfied.'

'Ye—yes,' he replied, doubtfully, 'certainly.'

'A man who will lead the people to get what is good for themselves and by themselves, without the help of Government.'

And no thunders in the Commons? No ringing denunciation of the Hereditary House? Nothing at all that he had looked to do and to say? Call this a leadership? But he thought of the Chartist and his new methods. By different roads, said Montaigne, we arrive at the same end.

(To be Continued.)

Side Lights on the Labor Problem.

A little amusement is to be got once in a while out of the vexed question of labor and wages. A New York employer, whose operations are on the northern edge of the city, says that English speaking men seldom apply to him for work, and he believes that he has never received an application from a native born American. Italians come to him in droves, and they are good natured and philosophical when employment is denied them. A dozen or more come to him one day with an interpreter. 'Tell these men,' he said to the interpreter, 'that I cannot employ any of them.' The interpreter translated the announcement, and none of the men showed any disappointment. One laughed and said something which the interpreter translated. 'He says,' the interpreter said, 'that's all right, he likes to stand around and see your men work, and maybe by and by you have a job.' Not so cheerful under disappointment was a newly engaged clerk at Belfast, Me. A shopkeeper paid him four dollars for the first week. At the end of the second week the lad was surprised when he received only three dollars, and he asked the reason of the cut down. 'Why,' replied the shopkeeper, 'you know more about the business now, and the work must come easier to you.' The clerk, fearing a continued application of that unique theory, resigned.

Languages Containing the Greatest Number of Words.

The English far exceeds any other modern language in the number of words it contains. The words in the English language have, during the latter half of the present century, increased with great rapidity, and the latest dictionaries, such as the Oxford published under the editorship and direction of Dr. Murray, contain no less than 250,000 words. The four modern languages having the next largest number of words are the German with 80,000 words, the Italian with 45,000, the French with 30,000, and the Spanish with 20,000 words. Of Eastern tongues, Arabic is far the richest in vocabulary. Chinese has 10,362 characters which are combined into 49,030 compound words; Tamil, spoken in Southern India, 67,452; Turkish, 22,530; that of Hawaii of the South Sea Islands, 15,500; Zulu-Kaffirs, Coleho found, had 8 words; and the natives of New South Wales possessed only 2,200. As to number of persons speaking the West languages, it is estimated that over 109 millions of people now speak the English language, ever 60 millions the German, 41 millions the French, 41 millions the Spanish and 30 millions the Italian language. Professor Max Muller has calculated that the close of the next two centuries will be in the world: People speaking the—

Italian language.....	53,370,
French language.....	75,571,
German language.....	157,480,
Spanish language.....	505,286,
English language.....	1,837,286

James W. Kennedy, the well-known man and strong man, who won the Gazette medal for lifting the 1,030 dumbbell, recently beat the record for strength with harness, at Lynn, Mass. Keen lift was 3,242 pounds.

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON TRADES.

The London of the "Directory" extends from fashionable Kensington in the West to Bow in the far east, and from Highbury and Hampstead in the north to Kennington and Deptford in the south. It thus excludes a vast array of suburbs which are really part and parcel of the mighty metropolis, and where alone the larger London still finds room to grow. But even the limited area described above, extending as it does nine and a half miles in one direction and six in the other, is worth more than a cursory glance to anyone interested in the work-day life of the great town.

The population of the district in question is considerably over three millions. What do they find to do, or, at least, what do the greater part of them find to do, for the drones in such a hive are comparatively few after all? London has lately been described as a huge "wen," but it is a wen with a very vigorous and wholesome circulation, and capable no doubt of the improvement which time will bring about eventually.

Over 650 pages of three columns each, each column containing on an average ninety names, are required for a bare enumeration of the master tradesmen of London, a grand total of nearly 200,000 being the result. Of these 200,000 there are few who do not employ at least two or three assistants or servants or workmen, most employ double or triple that number, while many reckon their "hands" by the hundred, if not thousand. Thus the greater part of the 3,000,000 are satisfactorily accounted for.

To take the employers only, we find that in point of numbers Boniface is facile princeps—an easy winner, with a grand total of nearly 10,000 individuals. Of these over 5,000 are innkeepers, 1,200 beer-retailers, 2,000 wine merchants, 700 hotel-keepers, while 200 lay themselves out for purveying whisky alone, all in keeping with Adam Smith's theory of the benefits of a subdivision of labor. Devoted to brandy solely are 180.

Next to the liquid wants of the inner man, we find the outer claiming our attention in the very important department of covering for the feet. The boot and shoe makers rank next to the innkeepers; Crispin is a fairly good second to Boniface, with 3,000 as his figure. Then come engineers, chandlers, and brokers on the Stock Exchange, each above 2,700. To the latter we may also add 200 outside brokers. There are 33 classes of engineering work represented, amongst them 4 hairdressers' engineers.

Probably not many guesses would be required to hit upon what comes next. If beer and boots are so important and indispensable, tobacco is not much less so, to judge from the figures. Tobaccoists, cigar and cigarette makers, and merchants furnish the substantial aggregate of 2,500.

But beer and boots and tobacco, even when provided to the full, leave a considerable vacuum. However, our next group, those amounting to between 2,000 and 2,400, satisfactorily fill this up, and seem to furnish most of the remaining necessities of life in about equal proportion. This group consists of the bakers, grocers, oil and color men, tailors, and, finally, builders.

Of those numbering above 1,500 we have the lodging-house keepers, dairymen, green-grocers, confectioners, and keepers of coffee-houses; while close upon them, with an aggregate of 1,200 each, we have butchers, printers, stationers, linen-drapers, dressmakers, coal dealers, and hairdressers. In this group come also surgeons and watchmakers. The architects are 1,000 in number.

Those set down as salesmen seem at first sight to deserve a place among the classes represented by a thousand and upwards; but though they have one general appellation, their industries are manifold. Some of them may be enumerated. Cattle salesmen are 400 in number; fish, 240; hay and straw, 90; meat, 240; potatoes, 240; and watercress, 7. The ultimate distribution effected by the last group of seven only has been estimated to furnish employment to 2,000 street hawkers, either wholly or in part.

The merchants constitute a category similar to that of the salesmen; there are many and varied classes of these also. To specify a few, we find 170 Australian merchants, 35 American, 50 Cape, 50 Colonial, 175 East India, 21 Russian, 18 South American, 9 Spanish, 62 West India, and 3 French. There are 2,000 classed as general merchants and 4,500 agents, of 128 different kinds. With numbers ranging from 800 to 1,000 we find the next eleven classes—Auctioneers, accountants, book-sellers, cabinet-makers, and corn-dealers, find a place here. So too do physicians, and those connected with industries classified under the head of tea, leather, and gas. Railways and companies complete the list under this head.

Between 600 and 800 in number are those employed in each of the following industries: fruit-selling, news-retailing, and the teaching of music. Hosters, milliners, upholsterers, chemists, cheesemongers, artists, and electric

appliance makers and retailers all find a place in this class. The large increase in the number connected with electricity in recent years is worthy of note.

About 500 in number each are the following: jewellers, mining companies, plumbers, carpenters, dentists, fishmongers, and carmen. Photography furnishes employment to a similar number, so does india-rubber, and the picture trade. Dining-rooms and clubs attain the same figure, as do also the various industries connected with coach building.

Before proceeding to enumerate the trades represented by figures under 500, it may be remarked that the names of schools fill over 40 columns, societies 30, private teachers and tutors 8, trades connected with shipping 9, while the supply of water demands 7 columns to itself, mostly filled with the names of the various officials of a superior rank.

Bailiffs number nearly 200. So do army accoutrement makers, etc., soapmakers, druggists, and florists, trunkmakers, basketmakers, and jobmasters.

Hospitals and dispensaries are 170 and 86 in number respectively, asylums (non-lunatic) and homes 255, a number that speaks volumes for the charitable and public spirit of the citizens of London.

Electric bells are provided by 90 different houses, a like number deal in rags, but this must be taken to apply to the wholesale merchants only.

Feathers, sticks, tarpaulins, and tools are each supplied by 80 establishments respectively. Finance companies number 80, so do sign-writers, waterproofer, and wood-carvers.

Those in want of bicycles and tricycles will find over 70 manufacturers or dealers at command, and a like number are devoted to the production of scales and weights. Ticket-writers, ostrich feather merchants, and barometer makers are over 60 respectively, a number approximated to by bill-posters, cricket furnishers, ice merchants and dealers in waste-paper. There are 50 slaughtering firms, all located at Deptford, the great seat of the import cattle trade.

Makers of valentines and poetry cards are 14, while 2 houses find employment in providing material for these tributes of love, now said to be going out of fashion; artificial legs are supplied by 16, spangles and tinsel 13, Masonic jewels 16, hair (not wigs) 16, fireworks 11, extract of meat 16, a number that keeps growing largely in proportion to many other industries, and sausage skins 16. Envelope addressers are 16, and Bathchair proprietors 10.

It is a far cry to Switzerland and Alpine climbing, but there is one house whose business is to furnish ice-axes alone. Other examples of one house only in the trade in all London are to be found in the makers of bank-note paper, artificial noses, balloons, xylonite, wreaths, shoemakers' tools, hat-guards, satin-lined baskets, and eel-pots. There is one spermaceti refiner, and one sweeper's smelter, whose trade it is not to smelt sweeps, but the sweepings of the refiners of the precious metals. All the above reign alone, each in his special kingdom, without a rival. There is also only one wedding-cake maker, but his rivals, though unavouched, are doubtless legion.

American novelties are represented by 6 houses, annatto (a coloring matter used for milk, butter, and cheese) 5, anvils 6, archery 8, blackgammon boards, 3, bakers' biscuit tools 8, chemical cheques 4, beehives 2, boxing-gloves 8, calves' heads 2, caramel 3, court and bunion plaster 5, writing experts 4, mineral teeth 5, tooth-powder boxes 2, teak 3, and pill-boxes 7.

There are no less than four houses that supply "notions," but these are of a material kind, not merely intellectual. Landscape gardeners are 10 in number, next-of-kin agents 6, pill-machine makers 3, and silk throwsters 4. Torpedoes are supplied by 3 houses, booms and netting by 1, towels by 6, towel-horses by 3, turnstiles 4, turtle 5, veneer 7, vulcanite 7. There are 3 tram-car builders, 2 yacht-fitters, 2 koumiss providers, and 4 heelball-makers.

To assist in keeping this complex machine running smoothly there are over 10,000 lawyers and 15,000 policemen.—(From the "Post Office directory").

The inauguration of the nine hour work day in the Boston furniture industry is a decided success. Under the able direction of international organizer, George Ginter, the members of Furniture Workers' Union 25 have succeeded in establishing the shorter hour work day in 30 factories. The first to grant the demands were Irvin & Casson and A. H. Davenport, of East Cambridge, who submitted without a strike.

The Albany Times-Union remarks: "A number of pantaloen makers in Boston recently struck for higher wages. Their pay had been twelve cents a pair for trousers and they demanded the enormous increase of half a cent a pair, which their employers refused to grant, but finally yielded and signed an agreement which specifies that hereafter 12½ cents a pair shall be paid for medium class work, and 13½ cents for higher grades. No wonder clothing is so cheap."

LABOR AND WAGES.

CANADIAN.

The Hamilton moulders' union have induced nine non-union moulders to leave the city. Two of the men were employed at Burrow, Stewart & Milne's, six at Moore & Co.'s, and one at Gurney's foundry. It is said that it cost the union \$30 or \$50 for every man sent away.

At Quebec, Monday morning, the bricklayers employed in laying the new St. John street sewer struck for higher wages. They have been receiving \$2.50 per day of ten hours' work, and now claim \$3 per day.

AMERICAN.

The members of Boston Machinists' Union No. 1 have decided to affiliate with the International Machinists' Union.

The strike of cap operators in the employ of Messrs. Sanger & Bosch, Boston, has been amicably settled in favor of the strikers.

The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, which was begun at Lebanon, Pa., in July last, has been declared off.

Over 25 clergymen of Boston have notified Harry Lloyd, of Carpenters' Union 33, that they will preach an eight hour sermon on the 24th of April.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers voted to send George Campbell, of New York, as delegate to the international convention of the society which will be held in Manchester, Eng., on June 6.

The journeymen custom tailors of Boston are making extraordinary efforts to thoroughly organize the trade in that city and to introduce the trade label. At their last meeting John Collins was elected district organizer.

Over 30 plumbers in the employ of Wm. Lamb & Co. and Henry Hussey & Co., Boston, struck work on Monday for an increase of wages from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. The strike was of short duration, as the firms came to time in two days, and the men all returned to work.

At the meeting of L. A. 5296 (Boston Bakers) recently, the executive committee presented a schedule of wages and hours, and after some amendments and discussion was decided to be satisfactory, and a called meeting of every member will be held on Saturday, April 13, to consider the time to enforce it.

The freyest and most hotly contested election that ever took place in the history of Typographical Union 18 culminated recently in a complete victory for the faction known as the "Indians." The union is and has for some time back been divided into two hostile factions one of whom is known as "Moss-Backs," the other bearing the expressive title of "Indians." The latter faction, it is claimed, is composed of the radical element of the union who believe in progressive ideas, and who are opposed to having the union controlled by foremen and employees. This element, it is said, has for years protested against the policy of the other faction in holding aloof from other labor societies in their struggle for justice; or, in other words, they claim that the Moss Backs have pursued the same policy that the Brotherhood of Engineers has, and is pursuing. There is one thing that is certain, and that is, that very little love is lost between Union 18 and the rest of the labor societies of this city. The greatest contest was over the office of secretary, the contestants being John Douglass, the present incumbent, and Augustine McCraith, the candidate of the Moss-Backs, and McCraith of the Indians. The voting was very close, Douglass receiving 525 votes to McCraith's 533. The winners are in high feather, and declare that henceforth Union 18 will take her place in the front rank, and become what she ought to be, a labor society in reality instead of in name only. Some of them say that this notable victory will be the means of ushering in many reforms that are needed in the craft, and that the day of conservatism, reaction, boss rule and chicanery is at an end. Let us hope so. Mr. McCraith is, I think, an all-round able young man; certainly he is an improvement upon the former secretary.—Correspondence of The People.

On a Level.

If we are poor folk we are accustomed to think of the rich as possessing great advantages over ourselves. But is it true? Once it may have been, but the sourest cynic cannot deny that all modern invention has advanced in the one direction of lessening the condition of the rich and poor.

Does the many millioned man desire to go from his country place to the city, twenty miles away—he must go by the same train that carries the poorest laborer or street cleaner to his daily toil. He cannot reach his splendid office a minute sooner or more comfortably than the laborer. Does he wish to go across the continent—he can indeed have his own special car; but even in that case the special train has to switch off

and clear the track for the regular train which conveys the poor man in the common car. The millionaire may have luxuries that mitigate the miseries of railroad travel but he will not reach his destination as soon as the common man.

Does the millionaire start across the Atlantic in his own private yacht? Not an ocean yacht has been built that will travel as fast as the ordinary passenger steamer that cleaves the wave like a bird. Besides that the yacht is smaller, and will be tossed upon the waters twice as much as the big ship, and the millionaire will suffer more from seasickness than even the steerage passenger in the people's steamer. The same sky is above both, the same green waves dance beneath them.

No private library contains so many and such valuable books as those in the public libraries that the poorest man may visit free if he is clean, and in some cases when he is not. In the parks of cities on stated days are concerts, and the musicians are often the same that the millionaire must pay a price to hear. Even the public bath-houses now being planned in some of the cities will rival in luxury that of the rich man in his home. In the public parks, attached to every town of a thousand inhabitants, the trees and flowers can be in the nature of things rarer and more beautiful than those of the private citizen. Gas, water works, electric lighting and cheap newspapers are enjoyed by the laborer equally with the millionaire. We are all on a level.—The Labor Herald.

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UNITY BEFORE EVERYTHING.

Nothing is more necessary to the success of the Labor Party than absolute unity of action, and nothing more likely to cause disaster than the neglect of it. We have repeatedly pointed this out, and endeavored to impress upon trades unionists the necessity of co-operating with other labor bodies who believe that the social condition of the people can be improved by wise legislation, and that the work of the toiler can be lightened and greater facilities for mental improvement and recreation provided through political action. The greatest stumbling block in the way of progress has hitherto been the passive attitude of trades union bodies whose aims in some respects are selfish. Individual trades generally reason that if everything goes well with them there is no cause for concern, forgetting that prosperity in one trade means prosperity in another and that the deterioration of one affects the other likewise. Therefore, we believe that the union of every trade should be represented in a central body (in this city is the Trades and Labor Council), which would then be in a position to act with greater force and a better chance of success against provincial and municipal misgovernment. To secure this unity it is by no means necessary that discussion should be stifled or a minority ruthlessly suppressed. All that is essential is, that when a decision is arrived at after full discussion, the defeated minority should not hamper the progress of the party by continued obstruction, secession, or, worst of all, indifference. All may differ as to ways and methods, and yet agree to a unanimous course of action on material points without in any sense losing one iota of individuality or forfeiting a particle of self-respect. It is at once the strength and weakness of the Labor Party that its members never servilely follow any particular leader, and that the personal opinion of any one member is as much regarded as any other, and, broadly speaking, ought to carry as much weight. The object of every section of the party is the same, namely, the elevation of the masses of the people. They only differ as to means. There is the State Socialist, who believes in the unlimited extension of the powers of the State; the Single Taxer, whose spectacles forbid him seeing anything but the Single

Tax on land, of right the common property of all; the Land Nationalist, who admits the possibility of other beneficial reforms in addition to taxation of land values; the Trade Unionist, who is abundantly satisfied if he can attain eight hours work with eight hours play; the good man, whose only hope for the future improvement of the race lies in religious teaching, and the prohibitionist, who thinks if strong drink were banished prosperity would reign and the world become an Eden—all have the same object in view. They all wish to improve mankind, and we believe they are all equally sincere in their efforts to achieve that end. The danger lies in this, that each section may become so blinded by prejudice as to refuse to see good in any proposal but its own, whereas there may be good in them all. If the party is to succeed as a whole and to have a fair chance of any measure of reform it must learn to sink sectional differences when once a broad and comprehensive platform has been decided on, and leave the discussion of the respective merits of the various methods of reform until the party is in a position to put any one of them in operation. If this spirit of self denial is not shown an opening is at once given to the enemy, who, as past experience has shown, uses the various sections, each in their turn, to ruin the unity of the party. The policy of the Labor Party is essentially one of measures, not men, and so long as necessary reforms are effected it matters little who effects them.

CIVIC NOTES.

The City Council has at last definitely "settled" the scavenging question by putting it back into the contractor's hands for another nine months. This is exactly what we predicted would be the end of all the noise made over the street cleaning question. With all the talk about a better system of scavenging and destruction of garbage, the solution of the problem has never been seriously attempted, and the citizens are beginning to ask why? Are any of our aldermen financially interested with Mr. Mann in his contract that so many insurmountable difficulties are trotted out against the proposal that the city should take over the scavenging? There is certainly a suspicious look about the business, or why should one man's interest be considered of greater importance than the city's? The question came up over a year ago, and has been laid over from time to time because the city was not ready to take over the work—at least that is the excuse those aldermen who vote for a continuation of the contract system always give, and there might be a good deal of truth in it, the procrastinating proclivities of the Health Committee being to blame. In January last a delay of three months was asked to give this committee a chance to look around for incinerator sites, and one would have expected it would have got to work immediately, but no; the committee waited until the time extended to the contractor had almost expired and then selected localities to which it was absolutely certain there would be violent opposition. Of course this opposition gave the Health Committee the opportunity to plead the difficulties of their position, and it has been fully taken advantage of. Such flagrant disregard of the wishes of the people should not go unpunished. Let every taxpayer record the names of those aldermen who favor contractors as against the city's interests, and when the opportunity comes vote against them.

We notice a suggestion has been made to bonus the widow of the late City Clerk in consideration of the long and faithful services rendered by her husband to the city. We heartily recognize the fact that the late Mr. Glackmeyer's services were of value to the

city, but we also recognize another important fact, namely, that during all his years in the city's employment he was in the enjoyment of a good—the majority of people will feel inclined to say—a very liberal salary, no better proof of which can be found than in the fact that he was able to leave behind him a snug little fortune of some sixty thousand dollars. With this large sum of money under her control it cannot be pleaded that Mrs. Glackmeyer is in need of a bonus, and why the taxpayers should be called upon to add to her sufficiency is more than we can understand. Should such a proposal ever come before the Council we hope that, objecting as we do to the practice of bonusing on principle, some of our aldermen will have the manliness to oppose it. Only the other week a poor workingman, a long-time corporation employee, whose family was in absolute want, was refused a small bonus, and the same rule should govern in this case.

This is worth making a note of. The Water Committee have actually appointed a man to the position of assistant draughtsman who had been recommended for that position by the Superintendent.

The Police Committee, at its last meeting, decided that it had no power to stop the lottery plague; that it had no power to interfere with loafers who congregate in a gateway in front of Ald. Kennedy's residence of a Sunday morning and "rush the growler;" that, in fact, it could not do anything but squabble amongst themselves. What is the use of it, anyhow?

A special meeting of the Council is called for Monday first to take into consideration first, Mr. McConnell's resignation, and secondly the water rate question. We anticipate so lively a discussion over the first order of business that there will be no time left to tackle the second, which of itself is sufficient to keep the Council wrangling for the next six months with the usual result—deferred.

NEW SOLUTION OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

A somewhat novel proposition has been laid before the Washington House of Representatives from Mr. William Howard, of Bethlehem, Pa., which he claims as a solution of the labor problem and asks an appropriation of \$50,000 from the labor committee for the publication and circulation of his plan. The mode proposed is that the Government shall establish a unit of value for labor. The unit proposed, the wage unit, as Mr. Howard calls it, is 60 lbs. of good flour or its equivalent. The Government, Mr. Howard urges, makes a unit of measurement for land, a unit of weight of products and a unit of money for values and why should it not make a labor unit. Why, indeed? The principle appears to be feasible, and is already carried out in a small way by governments and municipal corporations for the protection of the public. For instance we have the tariffs of street railways and carters, the latter especially working to the complete satisfaction of those engaged in this occupation and to the public as well. Until the whole proposal has been made public we are not in a position to make any extended comment upon it, and as the proposal has been referred to Representative Duggan, of Ohio, for investigation and to make a report to the Committee we may hear more of the matter shortly.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

As May Day approaches anxiety on the Continent is deepening, as it is feared the Anarchists may take advantage of labor celebrations to incite lawlessness. In Paris the trouble has been increased by a threatened strike of policemen for an increase of wages. Such

a course would place the city under martial law as the Government have arranged, in the event of the strike taking place, for the employment of large bodies of troops. A strike at this juncture would be regrettable and would undoubtedly lead to serious consequences, as the presence of the military in large numbers would certainly have an exasperating effect upon even the well-disposed, as it would be construed into a threat upon their liberties.

The Cotton Spinners' Association of Manchester have taken a sensible view of their operatives' proposal to submit their grievances to arbitration, and have decided to send six of its members to confer with six delegates from the Operatives' Association, who will endeavor to agree upon the issues to be submitted to arbitration.

A difficulty recently arose at Springhill mines, Nova Scotia, between the company and the workmen in consequence of the dismissal of certain men. The dispute has been referred to arbitration, and there is every prospect of a satisfactory settlement.

The Metal Workers' Union of Halifax, N. S., desire to form a Canadian Association, and as a step toward that end have entered into correspondence with metal workers in the various cities throughout the Dominion. We trust they will be successful in their efforts, as we believe the existence of a national association would have the effect of waking up the metal workers of this and other cities, who stand sadly in need of organization.

The practical working of the United States Alien Labor law was illustrated at Rouse's Point on Thursday night, when a gang of twenty or thereabout French-Canadians on their way to the brickfields of Massachusetts, were forcibly taken from the train and sent back across the border. This was done although it did not appear they were under contract with any one, but simply for the reason that it was the practice of these men to earn American money to spend in Canada.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Reflections on Current Events by the Boarders.

"Your idea to limit competition by organizing combines in every trade, which would benefit both master and man, seems feasible enough," said Brown to Phil, "if only you could get both sides in any trade to have confidence enough in each other to make the experiment. As matters stand, however, the men won't trust the masters, and they in turn won't trust the men. The masters seem to be under the impression that the organization of men would be the very worst thing that could happen to them. They believe that once the men were organized they would be in a position to enforce their demands, no matter how unreasonable they might be; and the men are under the impression that when capitalists do organize it is for the sole purpose of crushing labor. That is about how the average man sizes up the situation, and you'll have an awful hard job to make them believe otherwise."

"And yet," replied Phil, "I don't see why it should be such a hard job after all. No intelligent employer of labor imagines now-a-days that the sole object of labor organizations is to make war upon capital; he understands perfectly well that the same cause which compels him to combine with other capitalists compels the laborer to combine. But what he does not as yet seem to understand is, that labor could be converted into a valuable ally through organization. On the other hand, labor organizations in but very few instances have been willing to accept the responsibilities which would of necessity attach to them by entering a combination such as I propose. So that I may be clearly understood, let me illustrate by supposing that the boot and shoe industry had organized upon the plan proposed. Every man, woman and child engaged in that industry is organized; every manufacturer belongs to the organization. The board of management, composed of an equal number of representatives of capital and labor employed in that trade, have met and fixed a scale of wages with due regard to the cost of living in various sections of the country and adopted a discount sheet calculated to place all on an equal footing throughout the Dominion. The employers have bound themselves to employ none but union men, and the men bind themselves to work for no manufacturer of boots and shoes who does not belong to the league. The agreement is signed and sealed by the representatives and ratified by every master and man throughout the country. The arrangement works to perfection until some disgruntled blather-skite or other causes the employees in one of these shops to revolt. Now, in common, every-day business transactions it would be incumbent upon the organized boot and shoe workers to have the places of these renegades filled at once at the expense of the labor union, because it is their side which have broken the compact; but this is precisely the responsibility which labor organizations are slow to assume. And if they refused to move in the matter there is no law which could compel them to do so, because, not being incorporated, they have no legal existence. Or if the law, even by strain-a point could reach any of them, it would probably be the representatives only who had signed the agreement in the first place and who in themselves were utterly unable to fulfill its conditions. Yet, if labor ever desires to attain the proud position to which it aspires, it must be prepared to assume the risks and responsibilities of that position. It is true that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred organized labor would act up to the letter and spirit of such an agreement, and fill the places of those who had proved traitors to their fellows, but it is equally true that

if it did not do so there are no means to compel it at present to fulfill its part of such a compact. The forming of such a combine would be looked upon by employers as a matter of business, in which sentiment has neither part or place, and until labor organizations have acquired a legal standing through incorporation they would hardly consider a proposition of this nature. But with labor incorporated and responsible to the laws of the country for its actions, there should and would be no difficulty in arriving at arrangements of this kind."

"So that, in your opinion, the first step necessary is the recognition of Trades Unions by Act of incorporation," replied Brown. "Now, I am not aware that the Government has ever refused to incorporate any Trades Union, and I am almost certain that, for the purpose mentioned, you would have to seek incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies Act. For, to enter into combinations as that mentioned, constitutes a union to all intents and purposes as a company of that kind. But if really a separate Act were needed I do not believe that it would meet with much opposition from anybody, more particularly when the objects to be attained were properly explained to those who have the direction of affairs. In any case, I believe the present to be an opportune time for labor organizations to secure a legal standing."

BILL BLADES.

THE TRADES COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council took place on Thursday evening last, President Boudreau in the chair.

Credentials were read and accepted from H. Dallaire, Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, and J. E. Fournier, Ville Marie Assembly, K. of L.

Delegate Geo. Lesage was then appointed French Recording Secretary pro tem.

After routine, Delegate Ryan, on behalf of the Organization Committee reported that they had been in communication with the secretary of the International Machinery Woodworkers' Union in reference to the organization of a branch of that body in this city.

It was then moved by Delegate Ryan, seconded by Delegate Holland that the Organization Committee be authorized to hold a public meeting to organize the Machine Woodworkers as a local of the International Union.

This provoked a sharp discussion, some members holding that it was not wise to insist on men organizing under any particular body, and those favoring the motion claiming that its adoption would do away with the difficulty experienced in organizing the moulders some time ago, the motion being finally adopted by 15 for to 11 against.

The President then left the chair, which was taken by the Vice-President.

Delegate Rodier then reported that the special committee appointed to enquire into the charges made against Delegate Deloge in connection with the late election in Montreal Centre could not agree on a report, there being two for condemnation, two for acquittal and one who could not decide either way. A report signed by two members of the committee, Delegates P. J. Ryan and P. Howard was then handed in. This report declared the charges of the election committee clearly proven, but contained no recommendation to Council. A long and heated discussion here took place as to whether this should be accepted as the report of the committee, the chairman finally ruling that as there was no other report before the house it must be considered as such. The decision of the chair was then appealed from, and on a vote being taken the chair was sustained.

It was then moved by Delegate Lessard, seconded by Delegate John Brennan, that the report of Delegates Lesard and Blondin be read. The chairman ruled the motion out of order. The decision of the chair was appealed from, and on the vote being taken the chair's decision was reversed. The report was then read and on motion laid on the table.

To wind this whole question up Delegate Darlington moved, seconded by Delegate Lafontaine, that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to bring in recommendations.

In amendment by Delegate Ryan, seconded by Delegate Keys that this Council take action on the minority report submitted by Delegates Ryan and Howard now before the Council.

The amendment was lost by 6 to 8, and the motion was carried on the same division.

Delegate Rodier then resigned as a member of the committee and was replaced by Delegate Dubreuil. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM.

DIVISION OF TOIL.

Q. Why is it necessary that any work should be done in the world?

A. Because men require food, clothing, and shelter; and these cannot be obtained without work.

Q. Is the work which must be done in order to produce these necessities either very hard or very long?

A. It is neither the one nor the other. After all the necessary work has been done, there is ample opportunity for the enjoyment of leisure and the production of beautiful things.

Q. Then why do immense numbers of men spend their whole lives in doing work which gives them no pleasure, while the enjoyment of leisure is an impossibility for them?

A. Because there is another large class of men who keep all the available leisure and pleasure for themselves.

Q. How may these two sets of persons be roughly distinguished?

A. As employers and employed; idlers and workers; privileged and plundered; or, more simply still, as rich and poor.

Q. Cannot the poor provide the rich with food, clothing, and shelter, and yet have enough time for leisure even after they have done this?

A. Certainly; but the rich are not content with exacting simple necessities from the poor.

Q. What more do they compel them to contribute?

A. Luxuries; and there is no end to the amount of labor which may be wasted in the painful production of useless things.

Q. Why do the poor consent to produce by their labor all these necessary and unnecessary things for persons who do nothing for them in return?

A. Simply because they cannot help themselves.

Q. But how does it happen that they are in this helpless condition?

A. It is due to the fact that society is at present organized solely in the interests of the rich.

Q. Why cannot the poor organize society on a system which will prevent their being robbed of their own productions?

A. Because the existing organization itself keeps them ignorant of its own causes, and consequently powerless to resist its effects.

Q. What is the first step towards a better state of things?

A. The education of the poor to understand how it is that their own excessive work enables the rich to live in idleness upon its fruits.

Q. What is the most hopeful sign that they are ready for enlightenment on this point?

A. Discontent with the disagreeable and degrading conditions of their own lives.

Q. What is the first principle to which they may appeal for relief from these conditions?

A. The principle of justice, since it is manifestly unfair that those who do all the work should obtain the smallest share of the good things which it produces.

Q. What is the alternative to the present unequal distribution of work and good things?

A: That all should be obliged to do their fair share of the work, and to content themselves with a fair share of the good things.

Q. Are those who insist upon the practical enforcement of this principle Conservatives or Radicals?

A. They are neither, since they are necessarily opposed to all political parties.

Q. What, then, are they called?

A. From the fact that they wish to displace the present system of competition for the bare means of subsistence, where each man is for himself, and to establish in its stead the principle of associated work and common enjoyment, where each is for all and all for each, they are called Socialists.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A gang of non-union longshoremen, while at work loading a steamer at Chicago on Wednesday night, were attacked by a mob. After a slight show of resistance the non-unionists broke and ran, followed by a volley of stones, bricks, etc. A gang of their comrades, who had been loading another vessel near by, came to the rescue but were also forced to flee. Many of the workmen attempted to hide in the holds of the vessels they were loading, but they were hunted out by the attacking party. The arrival of a squad of police finally put an end to the battle, but not until a number of men had been seriously hurt.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK

Canadian.

Mr. Mercier has, along with Chas. Langelier and Ernest Pacaud, been summoned to appear before Judge Chaveau on the 28th inst. to answer a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

The Quebec Civic Finance Committee are devising means for bringing the expenditure down to the level of the revenue. A report showing the revenue for the past year and the expenditure incurred exposed an alarming state of affairs. The city has a bonded debt of nearly \$6,000,000 and a floating debt of nearly \$1,000,000. During the past year the revenue was \$526,000, and expenditure over \$705,000, and over \$50,000 of accounts are yet to be paid. That is to say the city spent more than \$200,000 over and above the revenue. It is hard to see how the expenditure can be cut down, and the probability is that there will be a slight increase on the tax on real estate.

At the Ottawa assizes the Grand Jury returned a true bill against L. Labelle for the murder of his wife last December. He was brought into court, pleaded not guilty, and trial was set down for Monday. Mr. Osler, Q. C., has been retained to defend him.

Bishop Williams of Quebec is dead.

Miss Mary E. Ryan, daughter of Daniel Ryan, Williamsdale, Cumberland county, N. S., was admitted to Victoria hospital to undergo an operation for tumor. While doctors were performing the operation she died. Miss Ryan was 35 years of age.

Beaumont W. Foster, about 30 years of age, unmarried, an employee in the Goldie & McCulloch works, at Galt, Ont., was found dead in bed at his boarding house this morning.

At the Spring Assizes for the county of Grey, held at Owen Sound, before Chief Justice Armour, in the case of Brooks vs. Kerr, an action arising out of breach of promise to marry, consent to judgment was given for \$1,400 without costs.

American.

A snowstorm started in Minnesota on Wednesday which turned into a blizzard. Several inches of snow fell. Seeding is two-thirds completed.

The town of Minersville, Pa., is greatly excited over a dreadful accident that occurred at Lytle colliery whereby ten or fifteen men lost their lives by the flooding of the mine with an immense body of water that burst through the old workings. It is said by the colliery officials that eight men have met death by the disaster.

Four negroes were hanged at Inverness, Fla., on Monday night for the murder of Stevenson and Payne. Their names are Jerry Williams, Albert Robinson, Willie Williams and George Davis. A strong body of armed and masked men surrounded the jail about midnight and overpowered Deputy Sheriff Cotts. They took out the prisoners and hanged them to trees near by. Before they were swung into eternity these three men made confessions and implicated a fourth. This one was secured and hanged about 2 o'clock this morning. The confession did not implicate the remaining two in jail, though it did implicate two negroes as yet at large. The same fate awaits them that overtook their accomplices.

European.

M. Loubet, the French Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, has issued orders to the prefects of the various departments empowering them to take all the necessary measures to prevent disorders on May Day. They are authorized to prohibit demonstrations wherever they are inconvenient or likely to interfere with the municipal elections that are to be held on that day. M. Loubet states that, acting in conjunction with M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, he had made arrangements for the military to aid the police if the assistance of the troops should be needed. Finally M. Loubet enjoins the prefects to combine prudence with vigor in handling the crowds of workmen that are expected to assemble on the 1st of May.

The British column has had continuous fighting along the Kawkive river. Six men were wounded in carrying Tyng Gram. Two were killed and four wounded in a fight with Burmese Dacoits.

The measures adopted by the council of the empire to prevent the divulging of any facts in connection with Russian army affairs provide that any civilian who betrays official secrets to a foreign will be exiled to the most remote part of Siberia. In the case of officials betraying the trust reposed in them they will first be condemned to seven years' imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, after which they will be exiled to Siberia for life. Officials whose negligence leads to the betrayal of secrets will be liable to seven years' imprisonment.

Parisian magistrates are pleading the illness of their wives or offering other pretexts to shirk the task of presiding at the trial of Ravachol, the Anarchist.

The Kruez Zeitung says the Sultan of Turkey was intensely annoyed at England's diplomatic victory in the affair of the firman of investiture of the Egyptian Khedive.

The French vineyards have suffered immense damage from the icy storms of Easter. The crop has been destroyed in many parts of Burgundy. It is expected 75 per cent. of the grapes will be lost in the Touraine district. The Cognac district has also suffered severely.

Mr. Gladstone has written a pamphlet on the subject of female suffrage, in which he gives his reasons for opposing the enfranchisement of women. He considers that the question ought to be further discussed by the press and on the platform, and that the time is not yet ripe for legislative interference. Mr. Gladstone notes as an objection that the Woman Suffrage bill excludes married women who are equally or better qualified to exercise the franchise. He further contends that the sex largely opposes the proposed reform, which would open the right of women to fill any public office. He does not fear that woman would encroach upon the power of man, but he does fear "less we unwittingly invite her to trespass the purity, delicacy and elevation of her own nature."

A sensation was caused in Berlin on Wednesday by the report that Herr Jaeder, chief cashier for the banking house of Rothschilds at Frankfurt, was a defaulter to the amount of over 1,000,000 marks. Jaeder has absconded. His father had been head cashier for the Rothschilds house for a period of forty years. The absconding cashier is married and has several children. The long connection of his father and himself with the great banking concern had won for the younger Jaeder the respect and esteem of the members of the house, and he enjoyed the utmost confidence of his employers, who placed the most implicit trust in his integrity. It is reported that he speculated in the Bourse and that his ventures proved unsuccessful, and to this fact is attributed his downfall.

BELGIAN WORKINGMEN.

How Matters go in Leopold's Little Kingdom—Life in the Mills.

I was talking some little time ago to a Belgian, who has a manufactory in a Belgian village. The working hours are from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening, with about one hour for meals. The men work for six days and a half and earn about 39 francs. There is a sick fund and an old age fund, to both of which the subscription is obligatory.

Almost all the workmen have bought themselves houses with large gardens, and they work their gardens after 6 o'clock during week days and on Sunday afternoons. The man has some coffee and bread before going to his work. He takes some bread and lard with him and eats it at 9. At 12 his dinner is sent to him by his wife. It consists of bread, lard and a large dish of vegetables which come from his garden. On his return from work he has his supper, which consists of bread and soup. As he keeps a pig and cows and rabbits, on Sunday he adds to this fare some bacon or a fowl or a rabbit. All this, said my friend, is based upon the house and the garden.

The men's aim is to become owners as soon as possible, for they say that with a garden no man need starve. How do they save enough to get the house? I asked. Some of the houses have not cost them \$100. They first buy the land. If there is a house on it they leave its value on mortgage, which they gradually pay off. When it is paid off they add to the house. If there is no house they build one. At first it is a mere hovel, but gradually it gets better and larger. But whatever it is they like it because it is their own.

And do they drink? I asked. No, he said. The wife manages everything. The entire wages are handed over to her. She gives her husband ten centimes (two cents) each day to buy beer. On Sunday evenings he has a trifle more, and goes to an establishment where beer is sold out of the cask, and the men play games to see which is to pay. They never drink spirits. The only luxury that they permit themselves is smoking; but were a man to spend more than eight cents per week in tobacco he would be regarded as a reckless spendthrift. Do they complain of long hours in the factory? I asked. Far from it, he replied; if they had their way they would work longer for more pay; but this we would not permit, as we wish them to be healthy and to have time to work in their gardens.—London Truth.

The employes of shoe manufacturers J. H. Winchell & Co. of Haverhill, who have taken the places of the locked-out men, are finding life very burdensome. They cannot get board in town nor any attention at the barber shops. Some of them were ejected from the athletic baseball game first day. Mr. Winchell states he is going to run the factory at all hazards.

THE SPORTING WORLD

LACROSSE.

The outcome of the lacrosse muddle, is, as everyone expected, the formation of a four-league club with the proviso that, in the event of an amalgamation between the two Ottawa clubs a fifth will be added. To give the appearance of sincerity to this proviso a schedule of games for five clubs has been drawn up. Nobody believes that any such amalgamation will be carried out, this year at all events, and the alternative schedule for four will therefore be played.

The freezing out of the Victoria Lacrosse club from the Junior league has met with much disapproval and dissatisfaction on the part of the friends and supporters of the club, more so on account of the admission of what they claim to be inferior clubs. There is a probability of the Victorias playing for the District championship this season provided they can get into the local league.

Barney Quinn, who played on the defence of the Capital Lacrosse club last year, will cast his lot with the Ottawas this season.

The St. Gabriel Lacrosse club, district and provincial champions, will be in the field again this season with a stronger than ever, ready to defend the title, gained after much difficulty, against all comers.

The annual lacrosse match between the North and South of England was played at Didsbury, before some 3,000 people, on April 2. The final result was: North, 6 goals; South, 1 goal.

ATHLETICS.

E. C. McClelland, of Pittsburg, and George Connors, of Chicago, were matched Monday to run a race of fifteen miles at Recreation park, Alleghany, May 7. The conditions are that McClelland is to give Connors a quarter of a mile start, that the race is to be for \$250 a side, and that the winner is to take 75 and the loser 25 per cent. of the gate receipts. McClelland also agreed to pay Connors \$25 for expenses.

The ten mile race between Tommy Conneff and W. H. Morton, the old country crack, is now definitely arranged to be held on Saturday, April 30, on the quarter mile cinder track at Bellevue Gardens, Manchester. The Salford Harriers, under whose auspices the two international races will be run, are giving a £20 silver cup to the winner and a £5 gold medal to the loser in each event. The second race of five miles will be held about the middle of May.

The match between Wm. Towers, of Leicester, and "Toff" Lynch, of London, for the four-mile walking championship and £100 took place Saturday at the Aylestone road grounds, Leicester. The match was won by a distance of one foot by Towers in 27 minutes and 8 seconds. Throughout the last lap the pair walked side by side for a long way. Coming into the straight Towers forged ahead a foot and it was impossible for Lynch to get up with him. Towers held his lead and crossed the line a winner amid the greatest excitement.

BASEBALL.

Ed. Crane, the pitcher, has signed for the coming season with the New York Club. After signing Crane, Manager Powers gave ten days' notice of release to Pitchers Sullivan, Coughlin and Taylor and Second Baseman Mack.

The Clevelanders won seven out of the ten exhibition games played with the Chicagoes recently at Hot Springs, Ark. A majority of the games were closely contested. The Chicago team had a weak spot at second base.

In speaking about the Yale College team, John G. Clarkson, one of the pitchers of the Boston club, says: "If Yale can bat Harvard's new pitcher, Highlands, she can win hands down. Harvard has a team of veterans, it is true, but Yale will outfield her. Highlands is a good man, and he has a fine record, and upon Yale's ability to hit his curves the issue of this season's games depends. Bowers is a pitcher who has a wonderful arm, and who studies the batsmen carefully."

John Ewing, one of the pitchers of the New York club, who has been seriously sick, has a relapse, and it is not now believed that he will be able to report for duty this season.

CYCLING.

An exchange says that Lansing, Mich., has a woman's bicycle club of 14 members, all wearing the divided skirt and all riding safeties. The local press helps them in every way, praising everything the ladies do, even when they fall.

Zimmerman was not happy at last advices. Everybody in the cycling whirl about London was trying to make him comfortable, but the roads were in a dreadful state, and at last accounts his record for tumbling numbered five. Zimmie will become a trick rider unless he stops falling off his wheel.

Dr. George E. Blackham says that the stooping position is highly injurious to the health of the wheelman. He says it cramps the diaphragm, reduces the amount of air

inspired and the effete matter expired, compresses the great vessels of the trunk throws extra work on the heart, increases the liability to rupture because of the compression of the abdominal walls, and throws an extra weight on the front wheel, which retards rather than helps the motion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grand Trunk Cricket Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Ald. E. Thompson; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Millington, T. Dymont, and D. Christie; captain, Mr. W. Fraser; vice-captain, Mr. J. Farrar. The secretary, 181 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles, is open to dates.

The yacht (No. 168) recently built by the Herreshoffs at their yard in Bristol, Narraganset Bay, New York, to the order of William F. Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, is the fastest afloat. The builders received \$65,000 as the price, with \$4,000 bonus for every mile over twenty-five per hour, the latter being her average guaranteed speed, which beats everything in the shape of yachts afloat.

The extreme length of this vessel is 112ft. 6in. From the bow she gradually increases in width to 12ft. 4in., and then tapers off to 2ft. at the stern. She is built of white pine, with iron and bronze frames. The principal feature of the machinery lies in the quadruple expansion engine. The engine develops 800 h.p., and has the same power Thorneycroft boiler, developing a pressure of 250lb. to the square inch. There are five cylinders—one 11in. in diameter, with a 15in. stroke, one 16in. diameter, and three 22in. diameter, with a 15in. stroke. The builders say that she will make from 28 to 30 miles an hour. The yacht Volunteer is the fastest sailing yacht afloat. It has never been beaten in any race. Mr. John Anderson, of the Polytechnic, Glasgow, has a yacht which steams 21½ miles per hour. Lord Brassey's Sunbeam circumnavigated the globe in eleven months, from July, 1876, to May 1877, making 14,465 miles by steam and 20,312 under sail, in all 34,777 miles, averaging 105 miles a day, including time in port. She was 157ft. long, 531 tons, 70 h.p., and consumed four tons of coal daily, steaming 11½ miles an hour. Mr. Lambert's Wanderer was twenty months in making the tour of the globe, in 1880 to 1882, but only 280 days actually at sea, having made 48,490 miles between steam and sail, or 173 miles a day.

James E. Douglass, Kearney, N. J., called at the Police Gazette office and challenged Tom Clarke, of Yonkers, to match his dog Blair Athol against Douglass's dog Firenze, to run 200 yards for \$25 a side, or as much more as Clarke wishes to put up. Douglass deposited \$25 with Richard K. Fox for Clark to cover, and will meet the latter any time convenient at the Police Gazette office to arrange for the race and sign articles of agreement. Douglas says that he will leave the money up for one week, and if Clarke fails to cover it the former will claim the championship dog collar presented by Richard K. Fox.

Seven Wonders of the World.

The Seven Wonders of the World are: 1. The Egyptian Pyramids, the largest of which is 693 feet square and 469 feet high. It was erected 2170 B. C. The great pyramid of Giseh is said to have been 20 years in building and employed 100,000 men. The architect is thought to have been Philitis, and the builders the brothers Cheops and Cephrenes. 2. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. Stated by Herodotus to be 87 feet thick, 350 feet high and 60 miles in length. The Temple of Belus on the walls was adorned by statues of gold valued at \$1,000,000. 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was 425 feet in length and 220 feet broad. It was built of cedar and cypress, and was supported by 127 marble columns of the Ionic order, 60 feet high, and took 220 years to build. 4. The Coryselephantine statue of Jupiter Olympus at Athens was made of ivory and gold, and stood 70 feet high. The architect was Phidias, the illustrious Grecian artist. 5. The mausoleum erected to Mausolus, King of Caria, by his widow Artemisia. His widow died within two years after the king's death of excessive grief. The monument was 113 feet square and 140 feet high, and Anaxagoras exclaimed when seeing it: "Thus much money is changed into stone." 6. The Pharos of Ptolemy. Philadelphia was a lighthouse at Alexandria, Egypt, on the island of Pharos. It was 500 feet high. A wood fire on its summit was a beacon to mariners. Back of Ptolemy's name the architect, Sostratus, chiseled into the solid marble: "Sostratus the Crudian, to the gods, the saviors, for the benefit of sailors." 7. The Colossus of Rhodes, a brazen statue of Apollo, 125 feet high, standing in the harbor of Rhodes. Twelve years were spent in building this statue, which was hollow and had a winding staircase to the top, 125 feet. It was overthrown by an earthquake after 60 years. It remained in ruins 894 years, when a Jewish merchant, who purchased the brass, took it away on 900 camels, each carrying 800 pounds.

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SONG OF THE SYNDICATE.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path,
Get a trust on wheat and roses,
Give the poor the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our chiefest pleasure
Hoarding bounties of to-day,
So the poor shall have scant measure
And low prices have to pay.

Yes, we'll reservoir the rivers,
And we'll levy on the lakes,
And we'll lay a trifling poll-tax
On each poor man who partakes.
We will brand his number on him,
That he'll carry through his life,
We'll apprentice all his children;
Get a mortgage on his wife.

We will capture e'en the wind-god,
And confine him in a cave;
And then, through our patent process,
We the atmosphere will save.
Thus we'll squeeze our little brother
When he tries his lungs to fill;
Put a metre on his wind-pipe,
And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the star-light,
And monopolize the moon;
Claim a royalty on rest-days—
A proprietary noon.
The right of way through ocean's spray,
We'll pay just what it's worth,
We'll drive our stakes around the lakes;
In fact, we'll own the earth.

—J. K. Kilbourn in The Standard.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

Dressmaking establishments want meas-
ures, but not men.

There are sermons in stones and buttons
in the contribution box.

A man no sooner gets old enough to speak
than he also learns the value of not
talking at all.

The female spiritualistic medium never
exposes herself. That is to say, she never
goes out without her raps.

Algernon (who is much given to talking in
phrases)—Angelina, I love you with a fervor—
a fervor—worthy of a better cause!

Doctor—My friend, do you know that you're
about half dead? Editor—Impossible! I am
told that you never do things by halves.

Hojack—The new cruiser now being built
at Philadelphia is called a commerce de-
stroyer. Tomdik—Then I suppose it will
be named McKinley.

Every baby is the sweetest baby in the
world. You were once considered the
sweetest thing in the world, although you
may not look it now.

Doctor—My dear madame, there is nothing
the matter with you—you only need rest.
But, doctor, you look at my tongue.
Needs rest, too, madame.

When a man is looking for a wife he
wants an angel, but when he goes to house-
keeping he sometimes says ugly things be-
cause he didn't get a cook.

Little May was showing the pictures in
the album to the visitor, and on coming to
the picture of her father's first wife, she
said: That's my elder mother.

A Yankee, on paying his bill at a London
restaurant recently, was told that the sum
put down didn't include the waiter. 'Waal,
he roared, I didn't eat any waiter, did I?

Judge—What sort of a man, now, was it
you saw commit the assault? Constable—
Sure, your honor, he was a small, insignifi-
cant cratur about your own size, your hon-
or!

Bullfinch—Say, Wooden, how about that
great scheme you had? Did you ever put
it through? Wooden—No, I didn't need to.
Bullfinch—How is that? Wooden—It fell
through.

Mother—Olive, what has happened that
you are in so much better humor than when
you went to school? Olive—Oh, because
Miss Brown told me I was such a good little
studio.

Auctioneer—This valuable antique article
of furniture is a Queen Anne chair. Gen-
tleman—It doesn't look like it. Auctioneer
(angrily)—If you doubt my word, I can
produce the man who made it!

Jail Official—Oh, dear, no! You can't
see the man in that cell. He must not be
disturbed. Visitor—Why not? Jail Offi-
cial (in an awe struck whisper)—He's
charged with embezzling a million dollars.

Gradle—You don't mean to say that you
are going to marry that girl who two years
ago got five hundred out of you for breach
of promise? Sticker—I am. She's just
come in for some money, and I mean to have
that five hundred back.

When Joachim, the eminent violinist, was
in Berlin recently, he went to have his hair
cut. The hairdresser, not recognizing him,
remarked to him: Really, sir, you must
allow me to cut your hair shorter, or else
you'll be taken for a fiddler.

Railroad President—That was a bad ac-
cident, but it might have been a thousand
times worse. Suppose those cars had taken
fire! Phew! Why didn't they? Superin-
tendent—A lazy brakeman had let the fire
go out. President—Raise his salary.

Brookle—I hear your engagement with
that pretty Miss Morgan is off. Smith—
Yes. We love each other dearly, but she
won't marry me unless I learn Welsh, and,
though it breaks my heart to give her up,
I can't summon up the courage to tackle it.

A young officer, remarkable for his un-
common height, being present a few days
since at an afternoon reception, a lady was
struck with his appearance, and learned
upon inquiry his name and family, and that
he had been originally intended for the
church. Rather for the steeple, was the
reply.

A gentleman lately dismissed a clever but
dishonest gardener. For the sake of his
wife and family he gave him a character,
and this is how he worded it: I hereby cer-
tify that A. B. has been my gardener for
over two years, and that during that time
he got more out of my garden than any man
I ever employed.

You know, Dorothy, these biscuits of
yours, he began, as he reached across the
breakfast table, and helped himself to the
seventh. Yes, said his wife, with a weary,
feeble smile. Ah, they're nothing like
mother's. No! and the smile was gone. No.
Not a bit. You see, mother's were heavy
and gave me dyspepsia, while yours are as
light as a feather, and I can eat about—why,
what's the matter, Dorothy? She had
fainted.

He was Willing to Work Cheap.

The following letter was received by an
employer who recently advertised for a
clerk, understanding shorthand and type-
writer, and with a knowledge of French and
German, for which qualification he offered
the ridiculously high salary of £60 per an-
num:

"I am 45 years of age, and was educated
at Oxford University, where I matriculated
in 1869, being Senior Wrangler in 1871. I
write shorthand at the rate of 400 words a
minute, and can operate two typewriters at
once. Should this latter accomplishment be
of use in your office, I would be pleased
to supply the machines. I speak all the
European languages fluently, am an expert
accountant, and would be prepared to work
eighteen hours a day. The salary you men-
tion is more than I have been receiving, and
I would accept less, as, living on nuts and
water, my expenses are moderate."

Where the Promise was Made.

The other day a well known counsel, ex-
amining the plaintiff in a breach of promise
case, inquired of her:

Was the plaintiff's air when he promised
to marry you perfectly serious or one of lev-
ity and jocularity?

The complainant replied: If you please,
sir, it was all ruffled with him running his
hands through it.

You misapprehend my meaning, said the
counsel. Was the promise made in utter
sincerity?

No, sir, it was made in the wash-house,
replied the plaintiff, amid roars of laughter.

Accidental Recoveries.

There are a number of diseases which,
with all their knowledge, doctors are unable
to cure, and it sometimes happens that cases
on which doctors have exhausted all their
skill are suddenly cured by accident.
Fright, mental emotion, or strong excite-
ment have often done what doctors have
failed to accomplish, for we have all heard
the tale of the dumb woman who was shut
up in a room alone with a mouse and her
fright at seeing the mouse causing her to
scream, thus regaining her voice.

Doctors a few centuries ago had strange
ideas concerning the treatment of their pa-
tients, and some of their prescriptions are
very curious and amusing. Amongst these
was one which recommended cripples to
take stolen turnips. How stolen turnips
were going to benefit them it is hard to con-
ceive, but it may be that the cripples them-
selves had to crawl to the turnip field or the
shop where they were sold and steal the
turnips themselves. The possibility was
that they would be caught in the act, and
in their anxiety to escape—for stealing was
very severely punished in those days—they
would forget their infirmities and run for
their lives. Cases similar to this have hap-
pened, and it is hard to see how otherwise
they would benefit by the prescription.

A remarkable story of the recovery of lost
voice is told by Charles Dickens in his
"Life of Grimaldi." A sailor, who had lost
the power of speech through some accident,
suddenly recovered it at the theatre from
the excitement and intense amusement he
experienced at witnessing the drolleries of
the celebrated clown. This story is related
by Dickens as an undoubted fact about
which there was no question at the time of
its occurrence, but whether it is true or not
cannot be said.

Another remarkable story of the recovery
of a lost voice is told. A girl, aged 13, in a
charity school in Sheffield, in 1801 lost her
voice so that she could not express herself
otherwise than in a whisper. She enjoyed
excellent health, but could not read audibly,
and her infirmity resisted all attempts
to cure. One evening some of her school-

fellows were singing, and being desirous of
joining with them she requested one of her
companions to shout down her throat, and
this being done she immediately recovered
her voice to its fullest pitch. According to
her statement, the sensation which she felt
was that of having a lump in her throat,
and on hearing her schoolfellows singing it
suddenly occurred to her that this lump
might be broken by someone shouting down
her throat.

Asthma, though practically incurable and
seldom fatal by itself, is a very distressing
complaint, and it may, therefore, interest
those who suffer from it to know how Col-
onel Masters was absolutely cured of it, al-
though possibly they might not like to try
the experiment. That gentleman, who died
in 1799, and who had fought under the Duke
of Cumberland, suffered severely from asth-
ma, and once when on the battlefield he had
a sudden attack of the complaint, when a
musket ball passed clean through his lungs,
and from that day until his death he was
never again troubled with asthma.

Tea and Temperance.

Toast or bread and tea have much to an-
swer for in the next world, if not in this.
Two-thirds of the drunkenness among wo-
men is due to the excessive use of strong
tea. I was told yesterday that the increase
of drunkenness among young servant girls
in New York was alarming, and in each case
I found that the girls were in the habit of
keeping a teapot over the fire most of the
time. This creates a form of stomach
trouble that produces a "hankering or
gnawing," the brain is excited and liquor is
taken to relieve this pain, and in a short
time seems almost necessary.

Do not for a moment think that I would
not use either tea or bread, for I should with
a liberal supply of nutritious food. But not
alone to take the place of good food, for
they are inferior in food value. In large
cities the tea drinker is, as a rule, a woman,
and it seems to do for her what tobacco does
for a man—produces a strong desire for al-
cohol. This is a question for our temper-
ance people to think over. It has always
been my opinion that if the community
would spend a little more time studying food
principles, and teaching the same to the in-
temperate class, saloons would soon close for
want of support.

That tea and coffee excite and stimulate
the nervous system there is not a doubt;
but many persons who would be shocked at
a glass of whiskey and soda before rising in
the morning see no disgrace in strong tea,
and still by it they are excited and flustered
in their manner. Tea, in some, possesses
no drawback; but such are the exceptions
which prove the rule.—Table Talk.

Overwork vs. Overeating.

An abuse that tends to the injury of brain
workers is excessive eating. I recall to mind
several active brain workers who suddenly
broke down and fancied that it was due to brain
fatigue, when as a matter of fact it was due to
overstuffing on their part. The furnace con-
nected with their mental machinery became
clogged up with aches and carbon in various
shapes and forms, and as a result disease came,
and before the cases were fully appreciated, a
demoralized condition of the nervous systems
was manifested, and they laid the flattering
unction to their souls that they had indulged
in mental overwork. Hard work, mental or
physical, rarely ever kills. If a mild amount
of physical exercise be taken, and a judicious
amount of food be furnished, the bowels kept
open in the proper manner, the surface be pro-
tected with proper clothing, and the individ-
ual cultivates a philosophical nature and ab-
solutely resolves to permit nothing to annoy or
fret him, the chances are that he can do an al-
most unlimited amount of work for an indefi-
nite length of time, bearing in mind always
that when weariness comes he must rest and
not take stimulants and work upon any false
capital.

The tired, worn-out slave should not be
scourged to additional labor. Under such
stimulus, the slave may do the task, but he
soon becomes crippled and unfit for work.
The secret of successful work lies in the di-
rection of selecting good, nutritious, digestible
food, taken in proper quantities, not eaten as
a 'gourmand,' the adopting of regular methods
of work and the rule of resting when pronoun-
ced fatigue presents itself, and determining
absolutely not to permit friction, worry, or
fretting to enter into his life, and the culti-
vation of the Christian graces, charity, patience
and philosophy.

The nine hour work day for the pattern
making industry of Boston was discussed at
a mass meeting in Pythian Hall, and it was
voted to inaugurate the shorter hour work
day as soon as it was found practicable.

"Billy" Murphy, the Australian 122
pound champion pugilist, telegraphed
Arthur Lumley yesterday that he had ar-
rived in California. Murphy says that in
case Johnston fails to meet Dixon he will
meet him before the Coney Island Athletic
club for a purse of \$5,000.

HUMORS OF IGNORANCE.

It is a fine thing to be an Englishman.
But, according to a notion lately imparted to
us by a lady who visits amongst the poor, one
has to pay a certain price for the privilege.

A woman, whose infant had just been vac-
cinated, looked ruefully down on the small, in-
flamed arm.

"I often wonder," she pensively remarked,
"what it's done for."

Then, with the air of one who thinks to have
chanced on the solution to a difficult problem—
"It is the mark of a British subject, like I!"

The simple creature was as innocent concern-
ing the pros and cons. of the much and hotly-
debated question as to the advantages or dis-
advantages of inoculation for small-pox as if
she had dropped from another planet. And in
this state of happy ignorance she, with some-
thing of the blind obedience of a Russian sub-
ject to a paternal government, had carried her
offspring one by one (for this was her fourth),
to be operated upon by the surgeon's lancet.

There was something irresistibly comical in
the idea that a baby was obliged to undergo
vaccination to hold the position of a British
subject, and that the subsequent scar was in-
tended to serve the same purpose with our
nation as the hall-mark does on silver—that
of proving the genuineness of the article.

Here is an instance of misapprehension of a
different and, perhaps, more extraordinary
kind.

Two old country dames, whom we came
across in the churchyard of an ancient country
town, were curiously regarding a monumental
stone, surmounted by the recumbent figure of
a woman several sizes larger than life.

"And so they brought the poor young wo-
man here and laid her a-top o' that there stone!
Well, now, who would ever ha' thought it!"
said one, laying a half-shrinking hand on the
cold, hard image, which she undoubtedly
believed to be the veritable body of the long-
deceased lady, which had been committed to
the earth generations ago. By what process
she imagined it to have been petrified and en-
larged to such a shape it would be curious to
discover.

The resources of ingenuity and science are,
indeed, in the opinions of some, absolutely
unlimited. An elderly lady, by no means de-
ficient in culture, hearing that a friend,
who had long lost the use of one eye, had recently
been provided with a glass substitute, deman-
ded, in all the eagerness of friendship, "And
can she see with it?"

This recalls a case reported not so very long
ago in the papers, of a lady who actually sued
a man because she could not see through the
glass eye he had manufactured for her.

It was one of the upper ten, a member of
our old nobility, who, according to Lord
Houghton, anxiously inquired of the show-
man who was exhibiting the Siamese twins,
"Are they brothers?"

A strange freak of ignorance was that re-
corded of a German Fraulein who, on being
introduced to an American gentleman, broke
forth in uncontrolled astonishment: "I
thought the Americans were all black!"—the
Prompety and Sambo proportion of it constitu-
ing in her mind the sole population of the
New World.

This can only be matched by the opinion of
the countryman the Rev. Baring Gould tells

of, who pool-pooled the fact that negroes are
black, and considered his theory as trium-
phantly proved when, on surreptitiously pass-
ing a damp sponge over the skin of a Christy
Minstrel nigger, he found the color came off.
—London Tit-Bits.

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Don't Look Backward.

Bugbears Which Stand in the Way of Progress.

In every department of human affairs all things are passing away. This is so true that men are apt to overlook it, though perhaps the immense amount of old and bad things yet existing helps to blind their eyes. In science, in religion, in politics and social matters does this great fact become more and more evident. Especially do we find political and social reform moving apace; while a remarkable thing is that men of all sorts and conditions are pressing on, helping their brothers to achieve freedom.

This it is which makes the speeches of some reactionary people seem so repellent; we are out of all sympathy with them, and with the narrow, hard spirit which animates them. It is true that difference of opinion helps the cause of truth. By its means questions are examined fairly, and there is more chance of bringing matters to a fair balance. Your true Conservative, the reactionary of whom I spoke, does not want progress, but is contented to remain as he is. Having all he personally needs, he juggles himself into the belief that no one else can be in want of anything which he cannot, by striving, obtain. He says: "Stop where you are; no tinkering with the glorious constitution; let the thrifty man be rewarded—he alone is worthy." Remember, too, that many so-called Liberals are truly Conservatives, while the true Liberal must be a Radical—one who seeks the root of the evil.

Such an one wants justice, reform, real progress, and means to have it. Private Wilkins, in "Iolanthe," tells us that every boy and girl "is either a little Liberal, or else a little Conservative." This is quite true of men, and just now the sham Liberals are showing their colors and joining their brothers in the ranks of the Conservatives. Have you ever tried to stop with your finger the water coming out of the tap? If you try to do this you will find it quite possible for a while; but shortly something happens. The pressure increases and blows your finger off the tap in spite of all your strength, and the stream of water rushes forth. As the mass of the people become more enlightened they naturally desire more; each desire gratified brings others in its train; the propertied class and their allies begin to call the people greedy, selfish, unjust; they make a great stand against the enemy, start associations, preach ignorantly against what they call socialism, decry the average man and worship the man of money and position, assert the rights of property, while the rights of man are called the exploded theories of a dreamer. But the stream will find its way out. A fact of primary importance is that the strife is directed against socialism, which to some benighted people is "theft writ large."

They mix up with it anarchy and communism. They never think of it save in association with infidelity and crime. In spite of their gross ignorance on this point, they strike a stage attitude and in tragic tones ask their fellow citizens to fight like honest men for their liberty, their homes and their country against the insidious advances of socialism.

They are, as I have said, ignorant, and yet not they alone, but the average clerk, the workman, the shopkeeper in a small way, and the minister. If you ask an ordinary man to give his impression of socialism, he will probably tell you that he has read or heard of "Looking Backward;" that he thinks it "too tall;" that it is too good to be true or possible. This is the sum of his knowledge. He really thinks that he is talking about simple socialism, and try as you may, you will scarce

convince him of his error. Jevon tells us in his "Primer of Political Economy," that while men are careful not to talk of other sciences without some study thereon, they will confidently assert their opinions regarding social matters. Jevon, of course, speaks from the orthodox point of view.

It is none the less true because of this. Study is necessary in everything, and no one should have to scorn other people's ideas unless he have tried to grasp all the questions involved, and argued with himself or others on the debatable points. At a time like this, when names are bandied about with very loose meaning, it is wise and indeed necessary for each honest man to arrive at some definite meaning of such words; so only can our discussion be of any profit, for so only can we come peaceably to a just decision.

However great the need for practical action in politics, with necessarily narrow platform, it surely is no less needful to have a wide and intelligent idea of theories which must shortly become burning questions.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Andrew Carnegie, one of the great upholders of protection who waxes warm with enthusiasm over tariffs for fostering home industries and raising workingmen's wages, tells a San Francisco reporter that the first and most important lesson he learned in the art of money-getting was that "it isn't the man who does the work who makes the money; it's the man who gets other men to do it." Mr. Carnegie has hit the bull's eye. Men do not get rich by working, but by getting other men to work for them. This is the secret of great fortunes. No man can make a fortune, but he may get others to make one for him. But how? Why will some men work to make others rich, when they cannot by working become rich themselves? It must be because they are forced to. What forces them? Their necessities. How does the man who gets them to work take advantage of their necessities? He does it by securing legal control of opportunities to work. If his ownership of opportunities be large, he becomes rich without working, by "getting" other men to work; they remain poor though they produce all that makes him rich.

Mr. Carnegie is a type of the man who makes money by "getting"—"permitting" is the better word—other men to do work. Some of the richest coal deposits have been made over to Mr. Carnegie in defiance of the rights of those whom he "gets" to work; and he permits men to take out coal on shares, just as the Yankee in the story allowed freedmen to gather driftwood in the Mississippi river on condition of giving him half. He makes the money; they do the work. He is shrewd; they are ignorant of their rights. But Mr. Carnegie has somewhat improved this plan of taking other people's property away from them. He obtained from Congress a law placing a penalty on the importation of steel rails, which enabled him to sell his own steel rails to his adopted countrymen for more than they would otherwise have paid. Thus he grew rich, not alone by "getting" others to work for him at low wages as compared with their product, but also by "getting" others to buy from him at exorbitant prices. It is a grand scheme, this which enables the man who gets other men to do the work to make all the money, a grand scheme—for the Carnegies.—The Standard.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

One of the commonest objections to woman suffrage is that women do not want to vote. When they ask for the suffrage, we are told, it will be given to them. Exactly what this means is not very clear. It cannot mean that when one woman asks for the suffrage it will be given to her, nor that when a thousand ask it will be given to them.

More than one and more than a thousand, very many more, have asked for it and continue to ask for it without getting it. Does it mean, then, that when all ask for it they shall have it? That would be unreasonable. We cannot suppose that men who profess a willingness to extend the suffrage to women when they want it, make a mental reservation which would enable one woman to nullify the request of all the rest. Considering our custom of majority rule, it must mean that when a majority of women ask to vote, the voting franchise will be conferred upon women. But how can a majority of women make their wishes known? It is only by voting that majorities are ascertained, and since women are not allowed to vote at all, how are men to know but that an overwhelming majority want the suffrage even now?

But really this is not a question of whether all women or a majority of women want the suffrage. It is a question of whether any woman who is governed by the law has a right to be heard in the making of the law that governs her. The foundation principle of our system is the right of self-government; and this principle is denied if even one woman who wants to vote is not allowed to, though every other woman be satisfied to be governed in silence by the sex which she regards as superior to her own.—The Standard.

ARE WE BETTER OFF?

"I have listened to many ingenious persons who say we are better off now than ever we were before. I do not know how well off we were before, but I know positively that many very deserving persons of my acquaintance have great difficulty in living under these improved circumstances; also, that my desk is full of begging letters, eloquently written either by distressed or dishonest people, and that we cannot be called, as a nation, well off while so many of us are living either in honest or in villainous beggary. For my own part, I will put up with this state of things passively not an hour longer. I am not an unselfish person, not an evangelical one; I have no particular pleasure in doing good, neither do I dislike doing it so much as to expect to be rewarded for it in another world. But I simply cannot paint, nor read, nor look at minerals, nor do anything else I like, and the very light of the morning sky (when there is any—which is seldom nowadays near London) has become hateful to me, because of the misery that I know of, and see signs of where I know it not, which no imagination can interpret too bitterly."—John Ruskin.

K. OF L.

Second Annual Banquet of D. A. 19—A Grand Success.

District Assembly 19 of the Knights of Labor gave its second annual banquet on Easter Monday evening, in the Richelieu Hotel, and it was a success in every sense of the word. The dining hall was beautifully decorated and the menu left nothing to be desired.

Mr. J. A. Rodier, the D. M. W. occupied the chair, and Mr. U. Lafontaine the vice-chair. After justice had been done things, the chairman, in an eloquent speech, proposed the toast of the evening—"The Order and G.M.W." The toast was heartily received, the company singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and giving three cheers. This toast was replied to by Messrs. Geo. S. Warren and W. Darlington. "Our Sister Assemblies and Unions," was replied to by Messrs. U. Lafontaine and L. Z. Boudreau. "Free Education" was replied to by Messrs. R. Keys, A. Blondin and O. Lessard. "The Ladies," by Mr. J. P. Coutlee, and "The Press," by Mr. T. St. Pierre.

During the evening Messrs. Lessard and Lesage favored the company with a number of songs.

Altogether the attendance was very good, the songs well rendered, the speeches short interesting, and instructive, and thus a very pleasant evening was spent. It is to be hoped that D. A. 19 will make these reunions a permanent thing, as they have a tendency to strengthen that brotherly feeling which should exist among members of the Order.

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