THE LABOR ADVOCATE

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Meets every Wednesday Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in Central Labor Hall, off Yonge Street.

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James R. Brown, " " "
O. A. Rocque, Orleans, Ont. "
Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will address as above.

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WORK AND WAGES.

LABOR NOTES AND NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Interesting Items, Facts and Figures—A Bird's-Eye View of the World of Industry.

CANADA.

THERE are now twelve men working in Thackray's mill on Sparks Street, Ottawa, who at one time on Labor Day had some of their fingers cut off while at work.

W BRAY, Wallace Temple, Thomas Glassco, R Heamah, F. Coyne, F. Desmarrie and P. Thittle, all union tailors, were arrested in Windsor on Sunday night, charged with having taken part in a brutal assault on William McBain, a non-union tailor.

MESSRS. BOOTH, and Bronson & Weston, of Ottawa, are shipping large quantities of lumber to New York and various American points. Some three trains leave the Chaudiere yards every night, there being upwards of 400,000 feet of lumber on each train.

DANIEL OSBORNE, a Grand Trunk Railway brakeman, at Brockville, was caught between the drawbars of two cars and the link pin was driven through him. His cries were heard and he was released. He died two hours later, after much agony. He was a Montreaker.

THERE was a large gathering of the city clerks in Labor hall, Ottawa, last Friday evening, for the purpose of discussing matters connected with obtaining shorter hours of labor. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. E. Mathe, and Mr. E. L. Ouilette acted as secretary. Very satisfactory progress was reported.

Two canning factories at Picton, conducted by Messrs. W. Boulter and A. Miller, M.P., have quite revolutionized farming operations in the immediate vicinity, and in fact elsewhere throughout the county. Over two hundred hands are employed by the two factories during the busy season. This season it is estimated that not less than 1,500,000 cans will be manufactured for use.

THE annual excursion of the employees of the Hamilton Nail and Bolt Works department of the Grand Trunk Railway to Niagara Falls and Prospect Park, took place on Saturday. The excursionists left Hamilton early in the morning by two special trains. The runs to the Falls were made in good time. The greater number crossed the river to Prospect Park, while others took in the beauties of Old Niagara on the Canadian side. A most enjoyable day was spent. The committee of arrangements were B. Palmer, J. Bryer, F. Weyr R. Renton, G. Hall, J. Donovan, A. Cassels, B. Biggs, J. Mellroy, M. Morris and J. O'Neil.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK letter-carriers want to be retired on half-pay after twenty years' service.

ABOUT 600 clerks were dismissed on Saturday from the Census Bureau at Washington.

THE organized workingmen of Cincinnati, to the number of about 20,000, have passed resolutions protesting against giving the city subways to private corporations.

THE State Assembly of the Knights of Labor of Nebraska has decided to publish an organ of its own. It will be known as the *Knight of Labor*, and it is to be located at Omaha.

Two hundred moulders in the stove foundries of Thomas White and Comstock, Castle & Co., at Quincy, Ill., have returned to work, the employers yielding to the demand of the men in the case at issue, but not the principle involved.

THE striking Omaha smelters on Monday of last week agreed to go to work on the old terms, and the work of starting the furnaces was at once begun. It is believed by to-morrow all of the 750 men will be back in their old places.

FOUR hundred cloakmakers and tailors employed by Julius Stein & Co., New York City, who struck last week to compel recognition of their union, returned to work, there having been concessions on both sides. The cloakmakers at Freedman Bros.' shop are still on strike.

It is claimed that through the boycott against the Anheuser Busch Brewing Company for discriminating against the Knights of Labor, that concern sold 25,000 barrels of beer less than the Pabst Brewing Company last year, while in former years its sales were far ahead of all its competitors.

JULIUS MENKE, a leader of the Cloth Hat and Cap Operatives' Union, has been indicted by the New York Grand Jury on the charge of extorting money from employers During a strike Menke demanded and obtained of the employers $100 to be distributed among thirty-three men constituting the executive committee of the strikers. Menke's counsel says that the money was designed to pay the men for the time and trouble involved in treating with the bosses.

At the Briceville, Tenn., coal and iron mines, where serious disturbances occurred because of the substitution of convict for free abor the State Board of Prison Inspectors ordered the convicts from the works in August 12th because it was found that the mines and stockade were in a shocknigly unsanitary condition. The Board also adopted a resolution providing that hereafter convicts must be kept at the places established and operated as branch prisons, and must not be employed elsewhere, unless the Board is notified and their permission obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE are 10,000 coal miners on strike in the Aberdon district of South Wales

THE House of Lords, sitting as a Court of Appeal, recently decided that employers are liable for injuries to workmen laboring in dangerous places, unless they have specially warned them of the perils to which they are exposed.

THE Bolton ironmasters have conceded an hour per week in working hours, reducing them from fifty-four to fifty-three. The men gave notice of the reduction in May last, and the negotiations have extended until now. The system of "daylight to dark" for outworkers in the winter months is abolished.

A FRIGHTFUL explosion took place in the Abercanaid pit near Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, on Monday, while all the men were at work. The number of the dead and imprisoned is unknown. Sixty have so far been rescued amid the most exciting scenes. Searching parties so far have found only two killed, but many are yet missing.

ON Monday, August 10th, 1,600 engineers in the employ of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding yards struck work. The cause of strike was that a piston to a large hydraulic ram which could not be made at Messrs. Samuda Brothers owing to the strike now going on there, after being taken to several other firms to be made, was sent to the Thames Ironworks. Upon this the whole of the engineers struck work.

THE large firm of Leyston & Sons have abandoned their old-time locations at Tipton and Tuedale, and are about to erect tin works in the United States The construction of the American plant is said to have already begun under the personal supervision of Mr. Leyston, sr., who has succeeded in obtaining the American rights in valuable patents for timing machines. This is the first step in the beginning of a general movement of the tin-plate and allied industries from Great Britain to America as a result of the new American tariff on tin-plate.

A CONFERENCE of Labor representatives took place on Saturday afternoon, August 8th, in Edinburgh, at which sixty-seven delegates representing 84,500 members of trades in Scotland were present. The following motion was carried:—"This conference, recognizing the need for direct representation of Labor in Parliament and on local administrative bodies, recommends that wherever a candidate is put forward by recognized local Labor organizations, and whose candidature is in no wise connected with either political party, every possible effort should be made by the trade organizations of this country to assist him, financially and otherwise."

EUROPEAN AND GENERAL.

THE delegates to the International Socialistic Workmen's Congress were entertained at Ghent, Sunday. They returned to Brussels in the evening to attend a banquet given in their honor.

THE French Senate has passed a bill to regulate the working of women and children in factories. The bill establishes a ten-hour working day, forbids night work, and prescribes one day of rest in every seven.

AMONG the labor men elected to the New South Wales Parliament, is Arthur Rae, the delegate of the striking shearers, who was sent to prison for conspiracy. He beat his opponent, Mr. Dibbs, a so-called Liberal, by 459 votes.

THE International Socialist Workingmen's Congress at Brussels, closed its session on Saturday, after passing a resolution declaring the absolute equality of the sexes and calling for the repeal of all special legislation for women.

THE South Australian Parliament has set aside $25,000 to purchase land near Petersburg for workingmen to build on. The Free Education Bill, advocated by the labor organizations, has also been carried by a two thirds majority.

THERE years ago Austria had 103 labor organizations with 15,500 members, and eleven labor papers with 15,400 subscribers; it has now 209 labor organizations with 47,000 members, and forty-one labor papers with 127,850 subscribers.

A PAMPHLET has been issued by Russian refugees in Switzerland, which states that the workmen in Russia are unorganized, and their aims are retarded by terrible tyranny, therefore it would be useless for Russian Socialists to be represented at the Brussels Congress With the building of railways opening up Asia an improvement is beginning, and they hope to be in a position to take part in the next congress

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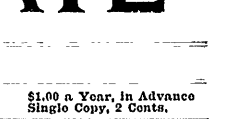

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STREET RAILWAY DEAL.

AFFIDAVIT OF MEMBERS OF THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.—NO ACTION TAKEN.

ON the 14th inst, Messrs. F. C. Cribben, T. W. Banton, W. Burnill, and George Bradley, prominent members of the Trades and Labor Council, forwarded to Mayor Clarke charges against some of the aldermen in relation to the sale of the Street Railway franchise, accompanied by a letter from Mr. G. B. Gordon, pointing out that in order to furnish ground for an investigation, specific charges against individuals were not necessary. An answer was received from the Mayor, under date of August 15th, to the effect that if they would furnish an affidavit or satisfactory declaration made by all of the four persons who signed the charges, or by any one or more of them pledging his or their oath of their belief in the truth of the charges laid in the document furnished, and that they believe they can furnish evidence to substantiate these charges, he would call the Council together, and recommend a reference to the county judge. The following affidavit was then forwarded:—

Dominion of Canada, In the matter of Kloiz-Everett tender for the Toronto Street Railway.

County of York,

to wit.

We, Frederick C. Cribben, Thomas W. Banton, and Walter Burnill, all of the City of Toronto.

Do solemnly declare that the charges made by us and forwarded to the Mayor of Toronto are made honestly and in good faith, and in the belief that some of the aldermen have been guilty of malfeasance in office, and we believe that evidence can be adduced on an inquiry before the county judge that will establish said charges or some of them. We are induced to this belief by the following facts which we believe to be true and unquestioned:—

That an employee of one member of the said syndicate, who had not the money of his own, paid $4,500 to shut off an inquiry made by a private individual, and when such payment was made public, pretended that it was made only in order to prevent that individual from procuring a delay in the acquisition by the syndicate of the road, whereas the fact was that no injunction had been issued, the City Council were not paying the slightest attention to those legal proceedings, and no injunction ever would issue until some evidence establishing actual bribery would be brought upon that inquiry.

(2) That an American, a resident of Cleveland, and not in any way known to the aldermen, and who is said to be a commission merchant there, was brought to Toronto, and offered by said syndicate $10,000 to secure the necessary majority of the aldermen.

(3) That several of the aldermen have been unusually and immoderately energetic in pressing forward the interests of said syndicate.

(4) That the same aldermen and some of the daily newspapers of Toronto that have come to be known as the organs of the syndicate have zealously opposed an inquiry into the facts and are embracing every opportunity to discredit those citizens who are pressing for such inquiry.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "act respecting extra-judicial oaths.

F. C. CRIBBEN,
THOS. W. BANTON,
WALTER BURNILL

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 21st day of August, A.D., 1891.

(Sign.ed) F E TITUS,
A Notary Public

At a meeting of the Street Railway Committee the matter was brought up and it was resolved to take no action.

AS IN A LOOKING GLASS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS: To start, in the "Labor Advocate" kept by Mr. Lord Dudgeon in alternations with a whole second column as a bi-monthly "Bachelor Life" by a bachelor manager. She tracks Algy across the Channel and intrigues the very great Mr. Thomas Barrow Balfour to marry his wishes to mamma and Miss Vyse. She introduces Capt. Jack Fortinbras, Black-balls and cut-and-dries Algy, who has been associated to Miss Vyse, and arrives in the event of his not marrying her to pay him back the wed pounds so foolishly given when she cures Balfour in the price of his silence on continue her art. Mrs. Despard, the beauty, made a conquest of Sir Thomas Gage, an elderly gentleman of wealth, who assists her than vainly goes over to the Continent. She is followed to Paris by Sir Thomas Gage, who learns himself in vain to be with her. Lord Udolpho Dawsy, a young Turkishman, seeks interview with Mrs. Despard. Sir Gerrish keeps him at a distance. She joins Algernon Balfour at Monte Carlo and on the way they make the acquaintance of a mysterious Russian, Paul Dromoff, who subsequently turns out to be the head of the Russian secret police. Mrs. Despard traces her luck at the casino, takes advantage of Algy's absence to confirm her designs on Balfour who proposes marriage to her. Subsequently Jack Fortinbras appears at Monte Carlo and attempts to blackmail her.

CHAPTER XVIII.—(*Continued*)

UNDER these circumstances, it strikes me that the best course I can adopt will be to entertain his proposal without comment, keep him quiet as long as I think fit to stay here, with occasional notes, and leave it to Time and the Hour to decide as to the *denouement*. The longer I can keep him in the dark about Algy the better, for the less money of my own I disburse the better I like it. I am not a mean woman, but I *do* hate "putting" to Jack. When I think of what a lot of pretty things it would buy for Lena Desparad, and of the brazen females into whose hands a good deal of it will assuredly float, it makes me feel quite melancholy.

Just as I have arrived at this point of my ruminations, and have succeeded in shading the bistre under each eye to the true natural tint, there is a loud, impatient knocking at the door. As I have finished my toilette at last, I go myself to the door, and admit Mr. Algernon Balfour, who looks as if he has got out of his bed on the wrong side this morning; in fact, in anything but a good temper. I hold up my face to be kissed.

"Mornin', Lena," he says gruffly, and taking no notice of my inviting action. "Do you happen to know what time it is?"

"Oh, yes!" I answer sweetly; "just ten minutes past twelve."

"And you told me to order breakfast at a quarter-past eleven for half-past," he retorts reproachfully. "Or course, it's spoilt now."

"Well, Algy," I say, gaily, "let's go down and order another."

"Of course!" he grunts; "that's easy enough for you, I dare say, but it's not nicely we've done it, by jingo, I'm sure, a man don't like waiting for his breakfast all the same."

By this time I am undulating down the stairs with my beloved at my heels like a big collie.

By the way," he blurts out, "do you always get up as late as this? Because if you do that at Balfour Castle my mother will look upon you as a heathen and a child of the Evil One."

"Get upas late as this!" I repeat with innocent blue eyes wide open wet eyes cup. "I've been up for hours. Hours! I've been walking in the Casino Gardens. And I've had quite a long talk with that nice old bear, Paul Dromoff, and his friend, Prince Volgard, the Russian Ambassador to the Court of His Majesty the King of Westphalia!"

This I mouth out with the greatest pomposity, and an asseverating nod of the head at the end, as much as to say "There, young Balfour! what do you think of that!"

I do not at the moment discover what "young Balfour" thinks of it, for I resume my regal progress towards the restaurant; but as soon as I take my seat at our usual table, I perceive that a storm-cloud has gathered over "young Balfour's" brow.

"Well, what shall we have?" I inquire amiably. "Good gracious, Algy! what's the matter? For heaven's sake don't look at me like that!"

"Order what you like," he growls; "I don't care.

Willing to propitiate my irate lord, I order the same breakfast that Monsieur ordered. But the waiter informs me that the breakfast Monsieur ordered was a special order, and would take at least three quarters of an hour, if not an hour, to prepare.

Algy listens to this with grim pleasure, but I pretend I am not put out in the least, and order a breakfast of some sort.

"Look here, Lena, he says, as soon as the waiter has disappeared; "of course, there is not the slightest harm in your going out for long walks before breakfast—not the slightest. But, at the same time, I do think you might have asked me to come with you."

I am about to speak, but he waves to me not to interrupt.

"That, however, has nothing to do with it. It is not the point I was about to touch upon. But I was thinking that I cannot hardly scarcely for you—engaged to be married to me, as you are—to be amusing yourself with a couple of dissipated, debauched, diplomatic old Russians, when, in the fondness of my heart, I imagine you to be sleeping the sleep of the just."

Algy Balfour is jealous, seriously jealous. If it were not that he is so serious about it, I could laugh him my heart out. As it is, I compose my face, and answer him with all becoming gravity

"My dearest Algy," I say, "you don't really mean to tell me that you are angry with poor little me about that! Why, to begin with, I have known old Paul Dromoff for years—long before I knew you.

This is a station which the Bear told me I should find as cool, and of which I *dare* much use the night at the time I mention with the possibility of my ever coming down, though, they—

"And then, after the Prince had expressed the desire of being introduced to me I could not do less than be commonly polite to him could I? Besides look at his position! Prince Volgard, Algy, you may be rich but mere riches do not gather about you men who have made the mark in history.

That last phrase is rather good for a little an, Fanny.

"No, you're quite right, retorts Algy grumly—mere riches *do not*, doubtless; but a pretty wife *does*. And I'm not so particularly anxious to be honored by the society of any elderly maids at all.

"Why, Algy! I cry, trance to be sprightly, "I declare I believe you're just a teeny weeny bit *jealous* of me.

"Is doubt, Pooh!" he says, with supreme contempt; "I'm not likely to be jealous of such people as these. Indeed, I'm almost sorry I spoke at all. It really does not matter so very much after all. And it will only make you say, like woman's always do—'If he goes on like this before marriage, what may I expect after wards?' I daresay you look upon me as a perfect tyrant already."

"Oh, Algy!" I exclaim, reproachfully, "how *can* you say so? I look upon all you have said as a proof of your love for me. You would not be so anxious about me if you did not love me so truly. If you only know how sweet it is to be reproved by some one who really cares for you!"

And here I heave a deep sigh, and look unutterable things.

"What are you going to do this afternoon, Lena? he says at last, now almost himself again.

"Oh, I don't know," I answer, carelessly, "anything you like.

"Well, the fact is," he says, in some confusion, "I had half promised Sir Harry Jones to run over to Nice with him, and have a look at the trotting match between Picayune's horse and the American Plunger's. But, of course, if you would like to go anywhere, I needn't say I'd give it up like a shot."

"On the contrary," I say quickly, "I hope you'll go. It just chimes in with my arrangements I have a mountain of letters that *must* be answered some time or other, and it has been weighing on my mind dreadfully. I'll answer them all this afternoon while you are away, and we can go to the theatre in the evening together—that is, if your back in time for dinner

So the luncheon that began so stormily ends quite pleasantly; and I see the last Algy the honor of walking down to the station with him to see him off

The train has puffed out of sight. He is off. What I stroke of luck! As an interview with Jack is a necessity, what a boon to have two or three hours of safety wherein to have it! So I hurry back to my rooms to write him a note which will bring him round at once.

This trouble, however, is saved me. As soon as I appear at the top of the stairs, I perceive Félicie, who is hovering about in a distracted state up and down the corridor.

"Ah, Madame!" she cries, "you are alone, thank God! I was afraid you would arrive with Monsieur Balfour, and you have forbidden that they should see each other in your house. So I wait in the corridor to tell you that while you were out he was being cleaned. I should have prayed you to descend to the drawing-room

From this disjointing rumble I gather that Jack has invaded the sanctity of my apartment. Rude, but natural!

"Why do you allow Captain Fortinbras to walk in, Félicie?" I ask severely.

"Ah, Madame, I forbid him" she cries excitedly; "I stand in the middle of the door! But he push me aside—like that! And he say, 'Go to the devil, fool!' and I find myself sitting on the sofa with the force of the blow!"

"That will do, Félicie," I say, turning aside, that she may not see the grin on my face; "you may go now."

Then I walk up to my own door, open it wide, and sail in like an infuriated turkey-cock.

John Fortinbras, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 8th (Queen's Own Mosketeers) Hussars, is lounging on the sofa by the open window. He is smoking a very large and very fragrant Havana, and a tumbler of my special dry Pommery is on a chair at his side.

"I've come to enquire, Jack," I say, with considerable asperity, "whether you have gone *quite* mad this time or not; and, if not, how you account for your extraordinary behavior?"

As I conclude my energetic exordium a ray of sun into his the dusk of my drawing-room, and brings Jack into full view as he lies stretched there at ease on my favorite sofa

Speak of Jack Fortinbras as all as you like, call him by what abusive epithets you like, besmirch him, belabor him as much as you like, you cannot deny that he is, in appearance, every inch a gentleman

He may have committed many an ungentlemanly act in the course of his stormy life. Much of his past life would not pass muster under the cross scrutiny of a court of honor. A very bad time for him would be a cross examination by some eminent counsel, well posted as to Jack's antecedents

But, in appearance, at least, he is a gentleman From the crown of his closely-cropped swart curls to the tip of his pointed patent-leather boots, from the careless sweep of his silky dark moustache to the perfectly fitting cut of his light tweed suit, from the simplicity of the costly chain that hardly shows through his coat to the delicacy of the strong fingers that hold his cigar—he looks a gentleman.

At first sight he seems a most desirable person to know especially to young men about town and girls in their first season. Very jolly, too, to girls in their first season If is their ideal, their Lucy, the young Livingstone And when their mamma and out-and-out chaperons must do, sooner or later all about the Black Sheep, and he gets the sack very unmeasurable one their mamma-ships very bitter are their recriminations in his defence, and very solemn are their vows of eternal fidelity to the good-for-nothing rascal But, of course, they soon "get over" Jack, as he had been a sharp attack of measles

Even to me (who know him thoroughly) he seems desirable *for a time* enough It is very aggravating to think how few handsome people are really reliable, and how painfully true is that old proverb—"Handsome is as handsome does

However, the sight of a handsome face always affords me a transient sort of satisfaction, like the inspection of a beautiful picture, or sculpture, or will beast like a glimpse on the dusty road of some bit of glittering blue sea, with the white sails dotting its heaving bosom like big sea-gulls; or like the sudden gleaming apparition of the long white, jagged line of the Bernese Oberland as you top some stiff Alpine ascent

My entrance disturbs our friend but slightly. He waves a greeting with one hand, and removes his cigar from between his lips, but he does not make the slightest pretence of leaving the sofa.

"Extraordinary behavior! repeats Jack "What have I to say of my extraordinary behavior? Ha! ha! That is a good one! I don't see anything extraordinary about it at all, except your forbidding me entrance By the way, I hope I didn't give Félicie too much of a shaking. She's a tiger-nice, and I should not like to hurt her. Well, she ought to get in the way, that's all"

Like the man in the play, I stand "pausing for a reply," with one hand on my hip and the other impatiently tap-tapping the table with my fan—though I don't suppose the man in the play carried a fan, so he must have done it with something else—umbrella of the period, perhaps

"As to my coming up here," continues Jack "what more natural? Considering what friends we two have always been, and that we were actually partners up to a year ago, I don't quite understand your astonishment."

"What!" I cry, dramatically; "do you mean to tell me that you don't know as well as I do that at this moment you are risking my reputation; and at this moment (who knows?) you may already have compromised me beyond retrieval—somebody may have witnessed the pretty scene Captain Fortinbras bursting into my rooms after a smart struggle with my maid Félicie! Do you mean to say that you do not know that to be seen in your company means ruin to me, and that your presence in my apartment would contaminate me for ever in the eyes of Algy Balfour!

Jack Fortinbras rises and stretches himself, with a broad grin which reveal white teeth that look decidedly wolfish just now.

"Now," he says, "my dear Lena, I can drop equivocation, and tell you honestly and plainly why I came here.

"Well, why!" I enquire, snappishly.

"For two several and distinct reasons," he retorts, sententiously; "one was the hope of hearing you spout that speech you spouted just now.

"The hope!" I repeat, thoroughly bewildered. "What speech do you mean?"

"Why," he replies, "that grand jaw that you sputtered forth just now about reputation and compromise, and ruin and contamination It wasn't very flattering to me, but it was just what I was hoping to hear. I should have been most sadly disappointed if you had received me with open arms, and asked me to have a brandy-and-soda. That would mean that you had no money, that you wanted me. You are never commonly polite to me unless you want something. Whereas, when you avoid me, when you talk of my compromising you, I know full well that you have some planton, that you have found some goose with the golden eggs whose prejudiced have so long respected. So you've made it all right with Algy Balfour, have you?"

He looks at me searchingly; but if he thinks that I am going to be pumped at my time of life, he is vastly mistaken. I walk across the room, and, instead, install myself in a comfortable arm-chair.

"I need not ask you what the *second* reason was," I remark, entirely ignoring his question, "that brought you here. You want money, of course. How much is it this time?"

"Jack sits down again and pulls out his note-case, which he inspects as if he did not know to a penny what it contains. Then he produces a large pile of silver from his right-hand trousers-pocket, and a smaller pile from the left.

"Let me see, he says, pensively; "three fives, six and a half Naps in gold, and twenty three francs in silver. That's the bank to present. You can tot it up better than I can"

"Just exactly 528 francs," I say, magistrally; "or, if you prefer it according to the English computation, nearly half a crown more than £21 Surely, you can't be in any immediate want of money."

"Well," says Captain Fortinbras, as if considering the point, "with strict economy the strictest economy, mind—I *think* I could manage to live here three whole days on it. I *think* so

"Don't be such an idiot, Jack," I say, laughing in spite of myself, at the serious, frugally minded lad he had assumed. "What with it? How much do you want?"

"Well, Lena he answers, quite affectionately. "I *would* want so much more, of course, but I *must* have £500 at least."

"Five hundred pounds!" I repeat aghast. "You must be mad, Jack; you might as well ask me for £5,000 at once. Look here be reasonable for once. Will £50 be of any good to you to go on with, and I'll give you some more when I've had time to write to London for it

Well Lena, he drawls, I can, after a disappointed fashion, "I suppose, to make the fifty pounds, I'm to take this infernal place Monte Carlo—lock out

"So I disappear into my bedroom, and shortly return with £25 which I trust will stay Jack's mouth for a while at least

Then I made him open another bottle of Pommery, and this time, drink there of myself and, I fear, perhaps, indulge in the luxury of a cigarette

"I can't say much for you I observe, between two puffs, as a correspondent, Jack I left you at Denston Park under the most favorable circumstances, sole master of the field throwing into constant companionship with an heiress and a great heiress to boot Of course, I expected to be kept posted as to the progress of your suit, if not to receive a diary of your love making Instead of this I receive one, in short, badly expressed letter, from which I gather that somehow you have succeeded in failing to please Miss Vyse, but which does not explain how. Now, tell me all about it from the beginning, and don't to drain *me* for money, you ought to be a married man and rolling in wealth

"Ah, well, you see," he answers "I never *was* a good hand at describing things And this by the way, is rather a sore subject I mean, I mean I felt as pulling it off I don't think I ever felt so cocksure about anything in my life She seemed to have taken such a thorough fancy to me

"When did you find that out first?" I inquire carelessly.

"Oh, a day or two after you left," he replies "You know, about two or three days after you left, Sir Thomas Gage went off suddenly on some mysterious business and came back in a couple of days looking awfully seedy, and, as Miss Vyse and I thought, rather guilty"

Little does the noble Captain suspect where Sir Thomas Gage was bound for when he left Denston; little does he know that if it were not for *me* Sir Thomas Gage would be hanging at my apron strings to this very day.

"Well, Jack, Sir Thomas was away I was, somehow or another, thrown a good deal with Miss Vyse, who was most kind to me. At last I thought matters were ripe, so I proposed, and I think I did it very well.

"And what was her answer?" I inquire.

"That she liked me very much, but she would marry no one. She had once loved and had been disappointed, and she never really could love any one again. I tried to shake her determination, but it was useless. Confound her!"

Jack gets up in his rage, and then, referring to his watch, suddenly finds out it is time to trot.

So he "trots."

But as he passes through the open door, I hear two voices in astonished rejoinder:

"Hullo!" says Jack's voice.

"Hullo!" says another.

And in another moment Lord Udolpho Dayscy stalks into the room.

CHAPTER XIX.

Hotel de Paris, Monte Carlo.

LOOKING over the last few pages of my confidences to you, my "dere dary," I find that I have branched out at unconscionable length with regard to the events of these latter days. Page after page of conversation and description—why at this rate, my gossip, you will swell to such an inordinate size that I shall not be able to carry you about with me! You will be a diary in fifteen volumes before I know where I am.

But the result, the consequence, of each of these conversations may prove of such importance in my future that I think it quite as well to note them down as they take place, and even to rack my memory to recall the exact words which were used, the gestures which accompanied them, indeed, every slightest detail which may enable me to account for circumstances which are otherwise unaccountable. One scarcely takes pen in hand to record in the heat or the lassitude of chatter. Your friend looks coldly upon you; you forget that you wounded his pride by something you let slip and immediately apologized for the unmeaning sarcasm. Young Spoonbill never sent you that opera-box for Patti's last night after all, but then, you should remember that most walls have ears, and you certainly *did* tell Lady Jericho the other evening that the only reason you tolerated that zany Spoonbill at your parties was that he saved you a clear £100 a year in stalls and boxes.

It is just as well to jot down even the most trivial detail that occurs to you for remembrance There is no knowing what warning it may convey, what pitfall it may not reveal, what light it may not shed, when you read it over, say three months hence

This, therefore, must be my excuse for the elaboration which I have bestowed upon my late contributions to your information; an elaboration which certainly savors a good deal more of the Three Volume Novel than of the Diary, but shows (I say it without fear of contradiction, that I really have a turn for literature

I am sure I should be at no loss for a plot. Some of my own adventures would form very dramatic plots indeed. Some of my friends adventures would novelize them in intensity. And as for the descriptions, language, grammar, local colouring, and so forth, I am quite sure that little Tom Dounster, the little barrister, I fascinated at Vichy last year, would put that all right for me. And he ought to know something about the proper way of writing novels, as he is a literary editor to the *Werthy Pompey*, and treats to Messrs Shortman & Scribby, the eminent publishers.

However, to return to the story of this eventful day. As soon as I hear the voice of Lord Udolpho Dayscy in amicable salutation with Captain Jack, I ring my silver bell furiously, and the faithful Félicie makes an immediate appearance (other too immediate indeed, I suspect, as she must have been at the door, hard by, during the latter part of at least of an interview with Jack) Bless she is already pretty deep in all my secrets, that she not much matter

"Félicie!" I cry, sharply, "Lord Udolpho Dayscy calls. I am busy—busy with one of my nervous headaches—and cannot see any one

Oh yes, you can, Mrs Desparad, cries a wrathful voice, as the door bursts open with a crash of its compliant and ineffective French lock which I had fondly relied upon as a full protection against any sudden intrusion.

Oh yes, you can, Mrs Desparad, cries Dolly, as he enters the room with a very pale face and a strangely unsteady gait "you can see me, and your nervous headache can wait into thin air for the present like your chief deceptions It is true I had not intended to indict my poor self on you so early in my *negligée* dressing gown, I was about to leave you this note—my note of farewell I was going away with out a word when I learned something just outside this door that gives me the right to come in and have a little talk to you before I take my departure.

It is as he says. In his hand he holds an envelope addressed to me, and he is evidently dressed for a journey

According to my usual practice under such circumstances, I do not attempt to answer him yet I simply continue myself to considering how I shall deal with the situation, and waving Félicie out of the room

"Leave us, Félicie," I say in my critical, "but stay within call"

On his side, he does not say anything for a moment, but tears open the letter, and looks over two closely written sheets of his own handwriting.

"Eight pages!" he says at last—"eight pages of sentimental rubbish written by a man who ought to know better; by a man who calls himself a man of the world!"

And then he tears it up viciously, as if it were my flesh and he were tearing that. And then, becoming aware that my gaze is eagerly fixed on the paper (for I am hoping that he is about to hurl the fragments from him), he carefully replaces them in the envelope, and then in his pocket.

"Oh no, you don't, Mrs. Desparad" he laughs, with a look of abnormal cunning. "You'd like to piece the letter together again, and show it to people, and laugh yourself into fits over it, wouldn't you? But you won't—you *won't!*" and he flings himself down irrelevantly into an arm-chair.

"You have been drinking, sir," I say severely. "What do you mean by coming into my presence *drunk?*"

"Drunk!" he repeats, with a hiccough. "Your presence! I am not the first person who has been drunk in your presence, by a long chalk."

"How dare you say such a thing?" I cry, starting forward in my chair.

"Dare!" he repeats, as before; "I dare a good deal more than that! I *dare* say you have welcomed men—ah, dozens and scores of men!—to your presence who have been *made* drunk by you! Yes, Mrs. Despard, by you and your confederates; but principally and most often by you.'

"And do you imagine for a moment," I retort, with a fine smile, "that although you are so bold as to 'dare say' all that—as to invent all those falsehoods—that the fact gives you any right to stagger into my apartment in this state, or indeed, to enter my apartment at all in *any* state?"

That fine smile of mine is one of my peculiarities. When it appears on my countenance it portends nothing good to the person I am smiling at, or happens for the moment to occupy my thoughts.

It is then that I feel most like the—

"Destructive, damnable, deceitful woman" of the old play. It is then that I feel—*peculiar!*

"I dare say not," he answers calmly. "But as you happen to be the confederate of a man who has fleeced me to the tune of £3,000 odd, I think I have some right even to *force* my way in with the object of taking you how you dared deny the fact in Paris when I spotted you at the Eden Theatre."

"You are laboring under a mistake, I say, quite gently. "You never suggested such an adventure when you spoke to me in Paris You simply asked me if you had not seen me in certain compromising resorts with Captain Fortinbras. I answered in the indignant negative, which was the strict truth."

"It was false!" shouts Dolly, now beside himself with agitation and the fumes of drink. "Why, have I not just seen, with my own eyes, Jack Fortinbras leaving your rooms with the air of a conquering hero?"

"Nothing more natural,' I say, with the most utter calmness; "although I am naturally distressed to have to contradict so courteous a gentleman as Lord Udolpho Dayscy, Captain Fortinbras, who is only just arrived in Monte Carlo, was introduced to me for the first time—last night

Dolly sinks back aghast into his chair.

"Last night!" he echoes "Only last night!" He can't get over it for some time. At last he returns to the attack. "A desirable introduction, on my soul You have allowed the most thoroughpaced rascal and swindler in the whole of Europe to be presented to you I don't think you believed Algy Balfour will *quite* approve of the acquaintance for you. Of course I am at liberty to say so? Can I not Captain Fortinbras this afternoon if Algy should ask me?"

"Most certainly, I respond, "you may say anything you like about it to Algy Because, you see, the person who introduced Captain Fortinbras to me in the roulette-room last night was no less a person than *Algy Balfour himself!*"

(To be continued)

LABOR'S LEGISLATURE.

MEETING OF THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

D. J. O'Donoghue's Obstructive Tactics Immigration and the Street Railway Factious Opposition to a Progressive Course of Action.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Friday evening last at Labor Hall, Yonge St., the chair was occupied by President Bradley. After routine proceedings the report of the Legislative Committee was read by Delegate Hunton as follows

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Your committee begleave to submit the following report. In the House of Commons on Monday, August 10th, Mr. Ingram moved, "That in view of the great loss of life resulting to employees of railway companies in the coupling and uncoupling of railway cars, it is the opinion of this House that a sum of money be set apart by Parliament to be offered as a reward for the invention of the best and most satisfactory self-acting car-coupler calculated to obviate such accidents, and that means should be provided by the Government to pass upon said inventions, and report upon the same to the Minister of Railways and Canals, or such person or persons as he may designate to receive such report, and to make the reward as provided for in this resolution. In supporting his resolution Mr. Ingram gave statistics of casualties on railways in Canada and United States Out of 835 railway employees injured, in Canada and in United States for the year 1889, 206 were injured by coupling and uncoupling cars, 300 persons were killed and 6,567 persons were injured by coupling and uncoupling cars. The urgent need for greater protection to life in the management of railways is a subject of constantly increasing importance, and the duties of governments to exercise a controlling power in that direction is being generally advocated In no case is such control more required than in protecting the lives of those engaged in railway shunting yards. Your committee therefore think that, Mr Ingram's motion is a step in the right direction and would recommend that he have the approval of this council.

On August 10th, in answer to Mr. Lepine, Mr Haggart said, "It is the intention of the Government to put into operation the Act of 1889 creating a Bureau of Labor Statistics The Statistics which were collected by the census, forming the basis of such Bureau are being compiled as rapidly as possible. When such compilation is completed the Bureau will be organized" The information collected by such a Bureau ought to be of great value to the cause of labor, and we hope the Government will press forward and have a report for 1891 presented early next year.

Your committee are pleased to notice that Sir John Thompson has accepted the principle of Mr. Cameron's Bill, to amend the law in criminal cases, so as to enable accused persons to give evidence in their own behalf, which will be incorporated in Sir John Thompson's Criminal Code Bill

The necessity for such amendment, both here and in Great Britain may be seen from the following

"In the solitude of his prison cell, James Healy, a Manchester clogger, must meditate mournfully on the state of our effeminated British laws. James was charged with bigamy; he was told by the Judge that if he could show that he had not seen his wife for seven years, the onus of proof would shift to the prosecution. But the law would not allow the culprit who was, of course, the only individual in the world who could give such proof—to enter the witness box, so he got six months' hard labor. The Judge remarked that he hoped the law would very soon be altered But will the Home Secretary permit James Healy to serve six months simply because the law closed his mouth?"

The following extract is from the report of the Ontario Labor Bureau published in the *Globe*

LABOR AND WAGES

"There has been a sufficiency of labor during harvesting, chiefly because farmers are only waiting to do as much work as possible within their own families. Occasional reports only were made of a scarcity of laborers. There has been no appreciable change in the rate of wages during the summer, but prices vary greatly according to locality and the rate of wages paid laborers in other branches of work Based upon returns by farmers who employ help in every section of the Province, the following average of wages paid farm laborers are derived Yearly engagement with board $159 or without board $256, as compared with $157 and $253 respectively in 1890 Engagements for the working season per month, with board $16 66, or without board $25 81, as compared with $16 84 and $25 66 respectively in 1890 Several days average $0 25 and board, or two cents more than in 1890

While showing a slight improvement in the condition of the workers—as reported by the farmers—it is quite opposed to the reports generally issued by immigration agents

Your committee would recommend that it be an instruction to the delegates from this Council to the Trades and Labor Congress, that they submit to the congress the resolution passed by this Council, that an eight hours day be made the subject for legislative enactment

Your committee are also pleased to inform the Council that in answer to their request, they are supplied with all departmental reports, blue-books, and parliamentary reports, through the kindness of Hon. Christopher Fraser, for Ontario, and, of Mr. Emmerson Coatsworth for the Dominion. Respectfully submitted.

T. N. HUNTON, *Chairman.*

Delegate John Ward moved the adoption of the report and need an endorsation of the Act relative to the kidnapping of children and their shipment to this country by Dr Barnardo, urging that the matter be taken up

Delegate Francis seconded the resolution

Delegate O'Donoghue regretted that the Committee had not drawn attention to the circular issued from the Canadian Immigration office, the cause of preventing the crowd from the labor market Among other false statements it contained were that there was a demand for mechanics in Toronto and Hamilton and that servant girls got $8 per week. There should also have been a reference to the bills respecting the inspection of ships and regulating load lines The bill for the inspection of vessels other than those contained no provision as to the gear and tackle used in loading vessels The load line measure was also defective, as it only applied to sea-going vessels, not to inland navigation

Delegate Hepburn said that Delegate O'Donoghue had exaggerated the statements of the immigration circular with regard to men being in demand in Canadian cities With one or two exceptions the assertions of the circular were tolerably correct There was nothing more of interest in the gear and tackle inspection bill than in many other measures which they had not yet had time to consider. They thought it well, moreover, to allow the Dominion Trades Congress to pass upon it

Delegate Armstrong thought that load ing gear and tackle were included in the bill

Delegate Hunton considered that the immigration documents submitted to the Committee by Delegate O'Donoghue were on the whole fair. It was the desire of the Committee to expose any misrepresentation in immigration matters. It would, however, be their aim to deal with matters which would strike at the root of the evil. They should consider that there were overcrowded labor markets elsewhere, and they did not want to build a wall round the country, to the exclusion of all born outside

Delegate O'Donoghue said the working classes of Toronto would not bear Delegate Hunton out in his broad philanthropy. They must live an eye sweetly to the people who were here. He contended that the statements of the circular were positively false

Delegate Hepburn and Delegate O'Donoghue had put up a man of straw to attack him Delegate O'Donoghue's course was nothing but an attempt to bulldose the Council (Applause.

Delegate March said that if the committee thought the building trades would swallow a dose of abstract questions they would find themselves mistaken.

The report was adopted.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Delegate Devlin read the Municipal Committee's report, as follows:—

Your Municipal Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

Your Committee are pleased to note that the Health Department of the city is taking means to cleanse the waters of Ashbridge's Bay. This step is not taken too soon. The south shore of Ashbridges Bay, from the grit in the west to Coatsworth's Cut in the east, a distance of about two miles, is a putrid mass of fish, about three feet broad, the entire length. This fish is not the dead shad which one sees along the Island beach, and sometimes floating in the centre of the bay, but the putrid mass consists of innumerable pike averaging two feet long, perch measuring from five to nine inches, and sunfish from two to four inches broad, besides large clam fish, all heaped up in ridges on the shore as far as the eye can reach From a food standpoint this sight is disgraceful: from a sanitary standpoint it is also a disgrace The reason for this state of affairs is that Ashbridge's Bay has no outlet. The sewage of byres and drains empties into it, and the *debris* of the paint factory at the foot of Leslie Street also pours into this stagnant pool, which is in itself enough to kill all the fine fish as parts green is not generally looked upon as a food to sustain life The smell arising from the mass of corruption along the shore is most stifling, enough to spread disease when a strong east wind blows it city wards The Health Officer the other day reported that the citizens stood in danger of a pestilence arising from this state of affairs, and recommended that immediate steps be taken to apply a remedy. The City Engineer has commenced dredging an opening to allow the waters of the lake to run through this locked-up cesspool, but it seems that the Harbor Commissioners have demurred, on the ground that an opening in the breakwater will cause damage to that structure This objection surely should not stand in the way of purifying Ashbridge's Bay, thereby saving the health of the citizens, particularly in the eastern part of the city Your Committee would therefore recommend that the scheme entered upon by the Engineer for the purpose of letting in fresh water be pushed forward without delay It would also be in order to enforce the Dominion Act in reference to the pollution of rivers and streams, so that no obnoxious or poisonous matter be allowed to enter this once beautiful fishing and bathing resort

It seems by the report of the Health Officer that he has recommended the close up of all privy pits, or substitute the pail system The latter plan might be too expensive, and the close-up privy pits are done away with, and indoor closets connected with the ordinary sewers be enforced it will add to an already polluted bay. Some years ago your committee approved of the construction of one or two trunk sewers to carry away all sewage to some low land or proper receptacle, so that it could be converted into a profitable fertilizer, thereby making the operation partially self-sustaining If this plan were adopted a cure would be unnecessary, but so long as the DOMINION PARLIAMENT IS ABOUT TO MEET, it is only right that a strong effort should be directed, and, as 26 members are pledged to make the question a course of construction, they may be reached by the city

It is now assumed all doubt that on even an adverse opportunity certain aldermen consider it their paid object to devote their "all on the City Engineer" It this were in the interest of the city it would be the less matter but it is well known that that object in doing so is to vent petty spite He uses the Engineer all not satisfaction that per schemes against the interest of the entire community If the Engineer has violated the spirit and letter of the by-law governing his appointment, let the face be brought forward City aldermen who have not no axes to grind, and not by those whom the Engineer has repeatedly thwarted in causing unnecessary work, thereby increasing general expenditure for useless purposes If our Engineer had less decision of character than he has, he would be a white-haired boy with the Hewitts and Jolliffs of the Council but in the end what would be their gain would be the city's loss

Still there seems to be some tampering with the cheap fares had down in the street railway specifications Indications are held out by the Bell-Everett Co in the shape of a two per cent. on the profits if the Corporation would at any time rescind the cheap fare clause of the contract It is to be hoped there is some honesty left in the minds of the Council not to grant the point desired. If they cannot stretch their consciences in an honest direction to make permanent the clause as it now stands, it might be considered a favor by the community if the syndicters would shuffle the question over to the end of the year, when other will take their places around the Council Board, pledged to do justice to the masses in this street railway bungle

The Special Committee of the City Council on Salaries met last Thursday afternoon After a short discussion it was decided to recommend that the office of mayor be purely honorary, without salary. The committee consisted of Alds McMurrich, chairman; Jolliffe, McMath and Saunders. Your committee strongly believe there should be no "honorary business" about the position of either mayor or alderman The mayor should receive a respectable salary for work done by him, and all aldermen receive remuneration for their services If such were the case at present, there would be aldermen around the Council Board possessing the full confidence of the citizens, and there would be no shady aspersions cast upon any of them. If aldermen were paid a salary like other officials, although elected by the people, they would be could then say, "We pay you for your work, and we want you to do that work honestly, or get out." Your committee have known aldermen to say, when they were cornered, "Well, I do the best I can, and I give my services to the city gratis" That is decidedly a lame excuse for negligence, or [illegible] in their capacity as aldermen. Until such time as aldermen are paid for services rendered to the city, it is simply chance work to strike an intelligent and economic City Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS MORRISON, *Chairman*

Delegate O'Donoghue objected to the endorsement of the cutting in the Ashbridge Bay until it was proved that it would be of advantage. Delegate Lamb replied that in his opinion it would be a benefit to the city.

The report was adopted.

Delegate R Glocking presented the report of the auditors, which showed the receipts for the half-year ending June 30th, to be $211 07; cash in hands of treasurer from last audit, $73 99; making a total of $318 06

The expenditure for the half-year ending June 30th, was $155.78, balance in hands of Treasurer $162.28.

Delegate Dower moved, seconded by Delegate Rogers that the sum of $50 each be granted the delegates from this Council to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress Carried

Moved by D. J O'Donoghue, that this Trades and Labor Council at this time offering no opinion as to franchise of the Toronto Street Railway, or the disposition thereof under any circumstances, hereby records that it has taken no steps in the direction of nor has it sought an injunction restraining His Worship the Mayor from signing any agreement relative to said franchise with Bell-Everett or any other company. And, further, that no person or persons whatsoever, had authority from or sanction of this Council in any such proceedings as may have been taken, or that may be hereafter contemplated to that end or in that direction.

The President ruled this motion out of order, on the ground that the Council had declared against the vote of the franchise. Delegate Allsopp appealed from the decision of the President, and the Council sustained the ruling of the chair

Moved by James H Gilmour, seconded by D J O'Donoghue

Resolved—"That this Council while endorsing the action of the Street Railway Committee, in demanding of the Mayor an investigation with the alleged Street Railway bribery, desires to state that no one on its behalf has been authorized to apply for an injunction to restrain the Mayor from signing the agreement Carried

Moved by John Francis, seconded by A W Holmes

"That it be an instruction to the Educational Committee, that they consider the advisability of suggesting to the Public School Board of Toronto, the wisdom of selecting a female as assistant school inspector Carried

IMMIGRATION.

Moved by D J O'Donoghue, seconded by R Glocking

"That it be an instruction from this Trades and Labor Council to its delegates to the annual meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which convenes in the city of Quebec on the 21st instant to use their support and vote for the following resolution viz: "that this Trades and Labor Congress composed of representatives of organized labor from all parts of Canada, Labor organizations throughout Canada, having a knowledge that for years past, and at the present time the Labor market of the Dominion has been and is, constantly overstocked in all its branches, need not and cannot be at the present time, *Resolved* that the expenditure of any public money, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of assisting, bonusing, encouraging or decoying immigrants of either or both the classes mentioned, adults or juveniles, to emigrate to Canada, is unnecessary and unjustifiable under such circumstances Be it resolved further, that as a consequence of the extreme distress and depressed state of the labor market in the Dominion of Canada, the existing unjust and misleading system of Dominion immigration should be abolished, and that only those possessed of financial wealth should be encouraged to come to this country. Be it resolved still further, that it be an instruction to the Executive and Parliamentary Committee of the Congress to prepare and present to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration of Canada, a duly certified copy of this resolution, and that they press upon his attention the great importance to work ingmen of this subject. Also that a certified copy of the same be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General, for such action as to him may seem most advisable." The resolution was adopted

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Delegate O Donoghue gave notice of motion "that all committees of this Council, other than standing committees, be, and they are hereby discharged. Any rule or resolution of this body to the contrary notwithstanding."

INSULTING YOUNG WOMEN.

DISGRACEFUL PROPOSITIONS MADE BY SOME OF THE PATRONS OF LOW WAGES.

WOMEN are the greatest sufferers from low wages. The cruelest feature of the wage situation is, that women standing side by side with men in the same shops and stores are paid far less wages for the same work This is an enormous, and that shames and belies all our claims to democracy. This injustice in the wages of women is already beginning to bear a fearful fruitage.

During the past week a thoroughly respectable young married woman, whose evidence is indisputable, and who, prior to her marriage, had worked for several years as salewoman in the Boston stores, told me that at one time her employer told her that, on account of the dull season, he would have to discharge her, but that he would give her a good recommendation, and if she would take it to another prominent dry goods house, which he named, he thought she would get more salary she had been receiving, and she answered, "Five dollars a week."

He replied, "I cannot pay you that much. I can only give you three dollars a week," to which she answered, "I can hardly live on what I ha now, and I could not possibly live on three dollars a week." He replied, with an insulting and meaning smile. "You would have to depend on the outside world for that."

She looked him in the eye and said, "I want to earn an honest living, and I don't want any outside friend," and at that walked away.

She told her employer of her reception, and he said he did not intend to discharge her, but had heard that this firm were in habit of doing this sort of thing and was determined to find out if it was true.

I received a letter from a woman in Conway, N.H., a few days ago, who, without knowing that I was intending to discuss this question, wrote:—"After you have given the sweating system one round, can you not take up the question of the girls working in the big stores? I have just heard a well authenticated account of a man high in authority in one of the largest stores, suggesting the way to ruin a young girl from the country, who said, when she learned what her wages were to be, that they would not be sufficient to give her a large support. This not only shows the attitude of those wealthy merchants to the sorts of their sweating girls, but it also shows that they are conscious of their attitude, and have deliberately chosen to take it.

I am informed upon undoubtedly credible testimony of another young woman who came to Boston from the country, and sought work in several stores, and was so outraged at the vile suggestions that were made to her about means of adding to her salary that she walked out to the house of her friend—a lady of as high standing as any in the city and cried and sobbed all night long She said she would be a starve before she would submit herself to such outrage again

It is impossible to turn these incidents aside as exaggerations. They are horrible! I know, but the most horrible thing about them is that they are true. But you will say, perhaps, as some have said during the past few weeks, at my exposure of the wretches "What good will it all do, this blackening of peoples minds with these cruel stories?"

I do not know how much good will be done I only know that I could not retain my self respect and keep silent Shall we look to the sweats, upper to the cruel, inhuman, selfish, or to the lecherous merchant to reform themselves? *Rev. Lyman Rudd, of Boston.*

THERE are only two classes—wealth producers and wealth gatherers *North-west Reform Journal.*

We Have Reached the Climax

The Bon MARCHE

Presents this List for Next Week

Does it not surprise you? More Goods for One Dollar than can usually be purchased for Two. Read carefully every item.

1ST ITEM One Dollar will purchase 25 yards Bleached Cotton, worth at least 6c per yard.

2ND ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards Real Scotch Zephyr Gingham, regular price 10c yard

3RD ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards Cream Chambray, good value at 12½c

4TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards Striped Dress Gingham, the original price was 10c. yard.

5TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards Light or Dark Fancy Seersucker

6TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards Cream Striped Curtain Scrim, worth 10c.

7TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yds Check Swiss Muslin, good value at 10c. yard.

8TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yds Pure Linen Huck Towelling, worth 10c. yard.

9TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards real Russia Crash for Rollers, worth 10c. yard.

10TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards Check Glass Linen, worth 8c. per yard.

11TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards Pure Linen Towels They are a Great Bargain.

12TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards English printed Challies, Style equal to French Delaine.

13TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 20 yards of beautiful French Dress Gingham, worth 10 cents yard.

14TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 12½ yards all wool French DeBeige.

15TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 15 yds, Stripe Feather Ticking.

16TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 14 yds. Fancy Art Muslin.

17TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 11 yards fine Pillow Cotton

18TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 10 yards of a beautiful pure Linen Table Cloth

19TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 12 Pure Linen 5 o'clock Tea Table Covers

20TH ITEM One Dollar will purchase 14 yards Heavy Check Shirting, worth 12½c yard

A very Fine Wide English Sheeting, Bleached and Twilled, at 25c. worth 40c. the greatest value ever shown.

The BON MARCHE

7 and 9 KING ST. EAST.

THE

LABOR ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY
LABOR REFORM NEWSPAPER.

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TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 28, 1891.

HERBERT SPENCER ON "THE LIMITS OF STATE DUTIES."

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for September contains a paper by Herbert Spencer on "The Limits of State Duties" being an extract from his forthcoming work entitled "The Principles of Ethics." Mr. Spencer argues in favor of restricting the range of governmental actions on the ground of the effect of institutions on the formation of character. This is a most important point, and considered from this standpoint all the facts go to show that a high standard of individual character is much more likely to prevail under a co-operative commonwealth than under a system in which a do-nothing government allows capitalism to do the real governing. Mr. Spencer's contention is, of course, the familiar one that the extension of the functions of government to the control of industry perpetuates or revives the subordination and automatic submission to authority of the military system. He urges that such a system works towards uniformity and tends to mould the people into mere machines, retarding all progress and narrowing the range of individual faculties. The industrial age, he considers, demands a very different type of citizen to that produced by militarism and therefore he would oppose all government control or interference with industrial and social developments and "put faith in the natural method—the spontaneous adaptation of citizens to social life."

The defect in this reasoning, which runs through all Herbert Spencer's later utterances on social questions, is that he continually regards names and phrases rather than facts. Carried away by his antagonism to "government," he is blind to the fact that as the industrial system has superseded the military system, the rule of capitalism has gradually superseded that of the nominal rulers. As a pure matter of habit we persist in calling cabinets, parliaments and congresses by the name of "government," but the real government of to-day, which touches the lives and interests of the people at far more points of contact and has much more to do with moulding their characters than the law-making power, is the plutocracy. The banks, railway companies, mining corporations, financial syndicates, etc., exercise far more authority and influence the actions and course of life of the mass of citizens to a much greater degree than do the puppets who occupy thrones, presidential chairs or ministerial benches.

Mr. Spencer continually writes as though the people had a choice between governmentalism and individual liberty. If this were the case all rightly constituted minds would accept his conclusions. But in reality no such alternative is offered us. We have to choose between the power of the government—more or less representative and responsible to the public for its actions—and the wholly irresponsible and despotic rule of the real government of those who, because they control the capital, are able to govern in the truest and most important sense of the word.

The evils that Mr. Spencer fears might result from extending the powers of what we now call "government," so as to embrace the functions now performed by the kings of capital and captains of industry, already exist in an intensified form under the despotic government of capitalism. Under the industrial commonwealth these evils would be at least diminished in proportion as the people identified themselves with the government and rendered its acts the expression of their will.

WHERE ARE THE "BEST PEOPLE?"

IF the organized workingmen of Toronto have shown themselves, as a class, neglectful of their rights and interests and as apathetic as so many oxen in the struggle to prevent the handing over of our street railway to a monopoly for thirty years, they are at least in advance of the self-styled "better classes" in intelligence and public spirit. There is an active, progressive and disinterested element in the labor organizations which, in the face of many discouragements, including the treachery of those upon whose co operation they had a right to depend, have been doing their best to prevent the saddling of another monopoly upon the necks of the citizens. The efforts which have been made in this direction, though falling far short of the unanimous and emphatic protest which ought to have been made in the name of organized labor, shows, at least that the spirit of resistance to the aggressions of monopoly is still alive in the ranks of labor.

But our wealthy influential and "respectable" class—the kind of citizens whom the press is fond of snobbishly alluding to as our "best people," have exhibited throughout a most shameful and discreditable apathy. They seem to have taken absolutely no interest, whatever, in the question. The heavy tax-payers—the pompous and pot-bellied magnates, who are always prominent when there is a dollar to be made or a little social consideration secured by their participation in public movements—have been conspicuous by their absence throughout the entire campaign. They have not attended the public meetings called to protest against the surrender. They have not circulated or signed petitions, or in any way shown the least concern about the matter. The entire brunt of the struggle has been borne by the members of the labor bodies and social reform organizations, while the men of wealth and prominence, and social standing have pusillanimously shirked their duties as citizens and shown no more interest in a question which vitally affects the prosperity of the city to which they owe everything they are and have, than they do in the government of Timbuctoo.

It may be said that these people are opposed to civic operation of the street railway and consequently, could not be expected to agitate against the sale of the franchise. That, however, is no excuse for their attitude and is at best a mere matter of conjecture as they have made no sign. Our point is not that they did not help us in fighting the re-imposition of a monopoly, but that they took no part whatever in the public discussion of a most important municipal question. If they were opposed to civic operation why did they not come out manfully and express their views on the public platform or through the press? Why did they not send deputations to the Council, get up petitions, or in some way let their voices be heard? No, they simply did not care how the matter was settled or how the welfare of the city was sacrificed so that they were left to their dining and wining, dancing and dollar-grabbing.

Let us hear no more of the superior claims of wealth and social position to a voice in government after this pitiful exhibition of recreancy and lack of public spirit on the part of the wealthy and comfortable classes of Toronto.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

As was anticipated the purchased and cowardly majority of the Toronto City Council have consummated their attempted sacrifice of the city's interests, and on Wednesday evening, by a vote of 22 to 8, ratified the one-sided agreement with the Kiely-Everett syndicate. Probably there was not a single one of the recreant crew, who voted in the affirmative, who did not thoroughly realize that he was giving his sanction to an agreement procured by the corrupt expenditure of money. We are glad to see that Mayor Clarke and a faithful few opposed to the last the ratification of the scandalous and suicidal agreement. The straightforward and upright course of the Mayor throughout this whole wretched business, in the endeavor to save millions of dollars to the city, is in every way praiseworthy, and shows him to be a vigilant guardian of the public welfare.

The syndicate, and their venal instruments in the Council and elsewhere, are, however, exulting prematurely if they imagine that the struggle is yet over. The legal proceedings begun by the editor of the LABOR ADVOCATE to set aside the agreement, on the ground of corruption, will be continued, so long as it is in our power to do so, in the firm and unshaken assurance that the by-law has been carried by means of bribery. This heavy responsibility was undertaken solely in the public interest, at a time when instant action was necessary, in order to prevent the corruptionists triumphantly carrying everything before them. As a perusal of the evidence will show, some very suspicious circumstances, tending to corroborate the opinion that money has been freely spent in bribery, have been developed. There are many witnesses, whom we have reason to believe are conversant with the facts, yet to be examined. The proceedings, it is needless to say, are costly, and the means available for the purpose limited.

In order that a full and searching enquiry may be pursued, and no means left untried to defeat even at this late day, this iniquitous measure, and expose those unworthy civic representatives who have so shamefully betrayed their constituents, we ask the co-operation of all public-spirited citizens of Toronto. A few people have already contributed in aid of the prosecution of the suit, a list of whom is given elsewhere. We have no doubt that many others will be disposed to follow their example on learning that money, in order to meet the daily expenses of the proceedings, is urgently required. All contributions sent to this office, or handed to the committee appointed by the Nationalist Association to collect subscriptions, will be duly acknowledged, and a full account of all receipts and expenditures published.

LOST AND DESTROYED MONEY.

IT is estimated that at least $50,000,000 of the Government's paper money supposed to be in circulation has been lost or destroyed. By the sinking of one vessel off the Atlantic coast some years ago, $1,000,000 in greenbacks was lost.—*Ex.*

The above item shows one great advantage which a national currency has over that issued by the banks. In the case of its loss or destruction the people are the gainers, while in the case of bank bills the amount goes to swell the profits of the money monopolists. A very large amount of paper money is never presented for redemption. Nearly every shipwreck, conflagration, flood or other disaster of that nature wipes out thousands of dollars of the liabilities of the banks to the public, owing to the destruction of the paper money, and the daily losses of small amounts from accident and wear-and tear, must, in the aggregate, be a still greater source of profit to the institutions which enjoy the unjust privilege of controlling the currency. This item of lost and destroyed money is often overlooked in figuring up the advantages which the banks gain under our financial system, but as the above extract shows, it is no small one. No argument can possibly be adduced to show the justice of allowing a favored class to thus enrich themselves by the misfortunes of others.

A RESOLUTION having been passed in the Trades and Labor Council, disclaiming all connection with the injunction moved for in the street railway matter, on the pretence that the Council might otherwise be in some unexplained manner held responsible pecuniarily therefor, it is only due to ourselves to say that the LABOR ADVOCATE never had the remotest wish or intention of identifying the Trades and Labor Council with our action, or looking to them for a cent towards the expenses. Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue's course in the matter was prompted by the petty jealousy and partizan malignity, which so frequently govern his actions, and have done much to offset any really useful work he may have accomplished in the past. If the Trades and Labor Council permit themselves to be bull dozed by O'Donoghue and his small following of rabid Grit factionists—as has been done during the last couple of meetings — their influence will very speedily decline.

ALD. HEWITT, the man whose sudden conversion to the support of the Kiely-Everett syndicate has excited not a little comment, is reported by the *Mail* as saying at a Street Railway Committee meeting: "Who are the Nationalists? Here we have long resolutions sent to the Council from that body, and at the meetings held the numbers present never exceeded five or six." Ald. Hewitt is lying and he knows it. His curiosity to know who the Nationalists are will be gratified next election, that is provided he has the nerve to face his constituents again. He will find out that though the Nationalists may be as yet comparatively few in numbers, even five or six active, well-informed and public-spirited Nationalists count more than as many hundred ordinary, easy-going moss backs and money-grubbers. We'll see you later, Hewitt!

IN a discussion over military expenditure in the Dominion House on Friday last, Col. Denison stated that, out of an expenditure of $1,225,000, nearly $1,000,000 was spent on staff and paraphernalia, leaving only $225,000 to pay for the drilling of the militia. In other words, four fifths of the entire expenditure are squandered in red-tapism and high salaries to political favorites and professional loyalists. Col. Denison's remedy for this state of things is not to lop off useless expenditures and clear out the drones and tax-eaters, but to make a larger appropriation. If this were done, what guarantee would the country have that it would not be spent in the same way, leaving the rank and file of the volunteers as badly off as ever?

A MISLEADING paragraph appears in Thursday's *Empire* to the effect that Mr. G. W. Reily and his solicitor, Mr. Laidlaw, asked the editor of the LABOR ADVOCATE to submit to the labor organizations a proposal to the effect that, instead of giving cheap Street Railway fares, the Company should give 2 per cent. of its receipts to provide reading-rooms, or some similar institutions, for the working people. This is not the case. Messrs. Reily and Laidlaw simply wanted the editor's opinion as to how such a proposal, if it were made, would be received by the working people, which he gave them freely, to the effect that it would not be favorably entertained. The labor organizations don't ask for charity as workingmen, but for justice as citizens.

THE preachers are just now finding a fruitful topic for sensational sermons in the Ottawa and Quebec boodling scandals. But most of their utterances are exceedingly shallow. They don't seem to see that the underlying cause of corruption is political and social institutions based upon injustice. Our system of government is absolutely unworkable except by corruption, and the principle of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, as developed in our business and industrial relations with each other naturally breeds corruptionists. The only remedy is Socialism. But if ministers ventured to preach that they would run the risk of being treated as He, whom they call their Master, was.

SHORTER hours of labor mean more time for recreation, study and education. Men with tired frames cannot be expected to devote the few hours of the evening, after a long wall home, to the discussion of subjects that demand active brains and unwearied faculties. The longer men slave, the more apathetic they become to all beyond the mere physical wants of the moment. With short hours the worker will have more opportunity, as well as greater inclination, to devote a portion of his leisure to a study of the causes of labor's enslavement.

IT is the men who control the land and the capital and use them as a means of imposing burdens upon labor, against whom the Labor Reform movement should be directed—not against employers. The employer like the laborer is subject to the evils of monopoly. He might in some cases treat his laborers more justly, but often he is himself driven to the last extremity by the exactions of the land and money monopolist. Abolish monopoly and the wages question will be very easily settled.

FIGHTING MONOPOLY.

THE "LABOR ADVOCATE'S" SUIT TO PREVENT THE STREET RAILWAY DEAL.

Examination of Witnesses—The Syndicate Under Oath—No Positive Evidence of Bribing—But Several Suspicious Circumstances Proved.

THE examination of witnesses in the suit brought by Phillips Thompson, of the LABOR ADVOCATE against the City of Toronto to prevent the sale of the street railway franchise to the Kiely-Everett monopoly was commenced on the afternoon of Friday the 21st inst., before special examiner Bruce. Mr. John Shilton, of the legal firm of Shilton, Wallbridge & Stone, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Thomas Caswell, assistant city solicitor, for the defendants. Mr. John Bain, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the witnesses.

GEORGE W. KIELY

was the first witness examined. He stated that Messrs. Mackenzie, Everett and Woodworth were associated with him in submitting the tender. Mr. Woodworth's name did not appear. They were advised that his name should be left out because, as Mr. Everett was also an American, it would look as if too many Yankees were in it. The tender was put through the Council without money being expended, there was no fund set aside for the payment of legal expenses. There was no hint or understanding as to the payment of other expenses. He did not know and had not heard of anything paid to or promised to any member of the Council, or any hint or suggestion of any consideration being necessary to influence them. He had talked to members of the Council but had never held out any inducement to them to vote for the tender. Witness admitted having spoken on the subject to Aldermen Hall, Hewitt, Saunders, Bell, Score and Pape, but strenuously denied any knowledge of any inducement being held out to any member of the Council to secure his influence. He thought the agreement was no good unless it was extended to thirty years—their calculations were all made on that basis. He denied all knowledge of the $1,500 payment made by Noel Marshall to E. A. Macdonald at the time of that transaction and had not promised either Marshall or Macdonald anything.

THE "CLEAN SKATER."

Baruch Mahler, of Cleveland, popularly known as the clean skater was the next witness called. Mr Mahler is a somewhat portly dark complexioned man, apparently aged about thirty five or forty. He was clean shaven and neatly attired in a dark suit and immaculate white tie. Mr. Mahler has a very pleasing and persuasive manner and is evidently of a sociable, genial turn—just the sort of man to make himself solid on a short acquaintance and secure a favorable hearing for any project with which he was identified. He appeared very much at his ease and told his story with smiling self possession. He dilated the reputation which he had somehow acquired as a successful manipulator of aldermen in Cleveland, and stated that he was a produce dealer and had never done anything in the way of promoting street railways or getting through tenders before. He had come to Toronto partly on his own account expecting to be interested in the street railway. Questioned as to the widely circulated statement that he was to receive $10,000 for his services to the syndicate, he said that he had invested $20,000 in cash in shares in the enterprise—$15,000 for himself and $5,000 for a partner named Wolf and produced receipts for the amount. He had not received anything for his services. It was purely a business venture with him. He went into details as to meeting various aldermen at the Reform Club, Albany Club, Mat Evans and other places, but

... sitively denied having offered or promised them any corrupt inducements. His arguments were "solely on the merits of the tender," a phrase which he repeated several times with a shrewd smile.

Abner Nelson, of the Rossin House, denied knowing anything of

ANY CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Henry A. Everett, of Cleveland, is a slim middle aged man, with dark hair and beard and keen intellectual features, looking more like a literary man than a street railway expert. He denied having put money aside to "fix" the Cleveland aldermen when looking for a charter in that city and also having said that in the United States it was not necessary to pay anything for a franchise but they had to fix aldermen. Woodworth's name was omitted because it was thought better to have Canadian names represented. He confirmed Mahler's statement regarding the connection of the latter with the enterprise and could not say whether or not they would repay Noel Marshall the $4,500 he paid out to induce Macdonald to drop his action.

Chauncey O. Woodworth, of Rochester, has a good deal the appearance of a wealthy society man. His testimony was unimportant. He was not aware of any corrupt means being used to procure the tender.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first witness examined on Saturday afternoon was Noel Marshall, who detailed the circumstances under which he paid $4,500 to E. A. Macdonald, as a consideration to drop his application for an injunction. He was not financially interested, he said, in the syndicate and never discussed the payment with any member of it. He thought it was to the interest of Mr McKenzie, his partner, to get the matter settled quickly and believed that had Macdonald kept faith with him he could have got the money back from Mackenzie. Mr. Laidlaw and Mr. Coleman were much annoyed when he told them how he had settled the case. He had driven round with Mr. Mackenzie and Everett to see some of the aldermen, but did not hear what transpired at the interviews.

J. F. Coleman said that his interest in the street railway matter arose from his ownership of real estate, the value of which, he thought, would increase if the syndicate obtained the road. He had seen a number of the aldermen and argued in favor of the tender. He admitted having got a number of cheques from Noel Marshall for which he drew the cash but could not remember what he had done with it. He denied in a very curt and emphatic manner of either paying any money or holding out any inducements to aldermen or any knowledge of such transactions. The witness grew considerably excited in speaking of Macdonald, denouncing him as a thief and a blackmailer whom he hoped to put into the penitentiary.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

E. A. Macdonald kept the examiner and counsel waiting for about an hour and a half on Monday morning. He knew nothing he said of his own knowledge but was fully persuaded that the franchise had been secured by illegal and corrupt means. He had had information from Mr Holt, Col. Pugh and W. F. McLean, pointing to the corruption of aldermen. He had also information of the same character from two other persons. They were implicated themselves. He would not give the names of his informants as they had spoken to him in confidence.

Mr. Shilton asked the examiner for his ruling, and the latter said that Mr. Macdonald must disclose the names.

Mr. Macdonald said that he would not do so unless on compulsion, and that he must consult his solicitor first. He showed the cheque he got from Marshall to one of them who seemed very wroth that Macdonald had got so much while he had got nothing, and told him a number of things which he afterwards tried to modify. He understood that Coleman was acting for the syndicate. He swore at him for bringing the suit. In the early part of last year Kiely had, unsolicited by him, invested some money in land over the Don, and when the matter of bringing out the former street railway company came up he was given to understand by a mutual friend that he was expected to be more friendly to Kiely on account of this transaction. When the suit he had brought against the city was settled Ald. Hewitt had said to him, "Why in hell didn't you give me a pointer before the thing got so far."

Mr. Macdonald's examination was adjourned until Friday at 10 a.m.

MR. LAIDLAW,

one of the solicitors of the syndicate strongly denied any wrongful expenditure of money or other corrupt inducement being held out to aldermen. He said there was no arrangement for the payment of lawyers, advertising expenses or anything of the sort. He had prepared a circular for publication setting forth the advantages of the tender, and on its publication in one of the newspapers all the rest asked for it as an advertisement, and some of them sent in their accounts on the next day. The thirty years lease he considered one of the vital points of the contract.

AT OSGOODE HALL.

On Tuesday Mr. Shilton, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved before Justice Street, at Osgoode Hall, for an enlargement of his motion for an interim injunction.

Mr. Caswell, on behalf of the city declined to give any undertaking or enter into any understanding that the case should not be executed in the meantime.

Mr. Shilton, though not prepared to enter fully into the case, gave an outline of the grounds upon which an injunction was asked for.

Justice Street said that sufficient had not been adduced to warrant his interference in the meantime. The motion for an injunction was enlarged until Tuesday.

Subscriptions in Aid of the Suit.

The following subscriptions in aid of the suit have already been received:

R. J. Fleming	$10
"Ben"	5
W. A. Douglas	5
— Cotson	1
E. Johnson	5
W. H.	5
Sympathizer	5
Total to Aug 27th	$36

All subscriptions which may be given will be acknowledged through the LABOR ADVOCATE.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE Machinists Assembly met on Tuesday evening, Chas. Harding, Master Workman in the chair. The Auditor's report was read and showed an encouraging state, the Assembly just doubling its membership in the past twelve months. A discussion showed the Assembly's feelings against the Dominion Parliament for allowing our city and country to be filled to overflowing with a set of workingmen, the majority of whom have been proved to be very poor workmen, but just good enough to keep better men out of jobs. The Assembly condemned the Government for their action and hoped in future that a "saw-off" of emigration will begin. The Assembly are also greatly honored, as one of their delegates to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council has been selected to represent the Trades and Labor Council at Quebec City at the sessions of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The honor falls on Bro. John W. Davey, who is just built to fill that position. Another honor of the same kind is conferred on Bro. A. W. Holmes, who has been elected delegate from the D. A. 125 K. of L. to the Congress. The Assembly urged the delegates to do all they can to have the Congress meet in Toronto next year. It was announced that the General Executive Board of the K. of L. will meet in this city the second week in September, and as the Assembly are much interested in our trade they hope that machinists not yet on the Roll book will attend the open meeting of the Board.

"NATIONALISM the Outcome of Christian Ethics," was the subject of an able address, delivered at the meeting of the Nationalist Association, on Monday of last week by Mr. G. G. Pursey. The speaker pointed out that the existing industrial system was in many respects wholly inconsistent with the teachings of Christ, and the conditions of society were such as to render it almost impossible for any man to live a really Christian life, no matter how much he might desire to do so. In order to raise humanity the surroundings must be changed and institutions modified so as to develop the best and not the worst qualities of human nature. To do this, fraternal co-operation must take the place of cut-throat competition. An interesting but rather one sided discussion followed, there being no dissent from the speakers opinions. A committee was appointed to collect funds in aid of the legal proceedings taken by the LABOR ADVOCATE, to prevent the arrangement for the sale of the street railway being carried out.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Single Tax Association, last Friday evening, Mr. G. G. Pursey occupied the chair. A number of new members were received. A paper entitled "The Case Plainly Stated"—some extracts from which will appear in next issue—was read by Mr. R. Tyson. A resolution, expressing the sympathy of the Association with the editor of the LABOR ADVOCATE, in his action on the street railway deal, was carried unanimously.

WE cheerfully recommend any preparation that stands as high as SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. It has crept into the confidence of the public solely through its merits. For wasting diseases of throat or lungs all druggists will testify to its efficacy.

GREAT care should be exercised by parents in placing their sons and daughters in schools where they will receive a thorough business training, and each pupil should insist on having individual instruction, as justice cannot be done in class work. As a private institution, Lowe's Commercial Academy of 346 Spadina Avenue is one of the most successful in the province, showing a list of nearly 1,500 graduates during the past four years. This school is specially suited for young ladies desiring a business education preparatory to taking positions as stenographers and book-keepers. See advt. in another column.

ALDERMANIC RECORD.

ON Wednesday, the 26th inst., the City Council, as was expected, finally passed the Street Railway agreement leasing the road to the Kiely-Everett syndicate for thirty years, by a vote of 22 to 8. The division list was as follows:—

FOR.

Allen	Leslie
Bell	Macdonald
Burns.	MacMath.
Farquhar.	McMurrich
Foster	Pape
Gowanlock.	Phillips
Hall	Rose
Hallam.	Saunders.
Hewitt.	Score
Hill.	Small
Jolliffe	G. Verral. 22.

AGAINST.

BAILEY.	GRAHAM
BOUSTEAD.	ORR
FLETT	STANLEY.
GIBBS	THE MAYOR.—8.

ON THE BELLAMY PLAN.

THERE is a scheme to form a colony on the Bellamy plan on top of Mount Penn, which overlooks Reading, Penn. Participation in the scheme is secured by purchasing a share of the community stock, but nobody can become a purchaser who is not personally agreeable to the other shareholders. Each purchaser is to have a deed in fee simple to his acre or more of ground, but he can transfer his deed only to a family that is unobjectionable to the other members of the community. Each shareholder is to build upon his lot according to his means, within certain general limitations as to style and design prescribed by the community. The tract of land is circular in form, each separate lot forming a segment of the circle. In the centre a general dining hall, a library and reading room and amusement pavilions are to be erected, while carriage drives are to surround the whole reservation and intersect the lots here and there. All the cooking and laundry work is to be done in the main building, and the grounds and drives are to be tended by gardeners at common cost.

Free Russia says: "The American Nationalists will be pleased to learn that Mr. Edward Bellamy's 'Looking Backward' was published in Russia in a Russian translation (not without some restrictions by the censor, we believe), and that an analysis of the book was delivered at the Saratov 'Society of Fine Arts.'"

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, takes the remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. Take no other. All Druggists, 50c., $1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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LIFE OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

BY HIS NEPHEW.

Colonel J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON, M.A., A.D.C.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"Is it any wonder, that, in the dark days of 1873-78, when Sir John A. Macdonald had been so borne down by the wave of public opinion which followed what was supposed to have been his wrong-doing in connection with the Pacific Railway that it was thought he could never rise again, I should offer my spare time and such ability as I might possess to hand down to posterity the story of his life up to that date?

"He accepted my offer and gave me letters to Mr. Shannon, of the Kingston *News*, and to late Dr. Barker, of the Kingston *Whig*, asking them to allow me the use of their files; and to the late Dr. Todd, Parliamentary Librarian, requesting him to afford me every facility in the way of books. It was my intention to submit to him, for revision, every chapter as it was written, but he came back to power before I had accomplished much, and then the demands upon his time were so heavy and urgent that the reading had always to be postponed to a more convenient season.

"Had it not been for that overwhelming sense of duty which impelled him to throw himself into the late contest with such force, energy and utter disregard of self that his own life was the penalty, we might have looked forward to an early retirement from active politics and the enjoyment of a long evening of life, during which he would have had the leisure necessary to thoroughly revise my work and to add such matter as would have made it an invaluable history of the country. As it is I have been thrown on my own resources, and have even been prevented by the demand for immediate publication, from obtaining the kindly criticism of friends to the extent that I would have liked.

Although I have been at the task for over twelve years, only a very few, beyond those above mentioned as having been written to by Sir John A. Macdonald, were aware of the fact. These exceptions were his son Hugh John, his brother-in-law the Rev. Dr. Williamson, and Mr George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, and to these I have only been able to submit a portion of the whole work. I am aware of the great value that would attach to these pages were I able to say that they had been revised and approved by the late Premier. I also realize that, in saying that he was cognizant of what I was doing and contemplated going over the manuscript, there is a possibility that a certain amount of responsibility for the opinions expressed therein may be attached to him. To avoid all danger of this I shall give *fac similes* of some letters received from him which will corroborate my statements, both as to his knowledge of my work and intention to revise it, and his inability to give the necessary time thereto. To these I will add a third, which contains his opinion of a book now being pushed by enterprising publishers and which is advertised as having been written by a gentleman who was the secretary of the Commercial Union Club. This biography is said, by the *Empire*, to show a marked partiality for the doctrine of commercial union with the States, and to be preluded by an utter denouncement of the very policy against which Sir John A. Macdonald fought so strongly and so successfully. As the author has written to that paper and not contradicted that statement it must be accepted as correct, and friends and opponents alike will agree in condemning so unfair and improper a procedure.

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POETRY

THE BRITISH WORKMAN

AIR—The Village Blacksmith

Under the corner of the Exchange
The British workman stands,
Among the slaves of society to be,
But freedom in his hands.
And the sinews of his life and home
Are held by Union bands.

He works is hard and rough and long
He was not with the man;
He must keep the wolf away
Though starving all he can
And his only hope of justice now
Is in the labor ban

Work in work out from morn till night,
To slavery see him go;
No time to spare for wife or child,
For him no fireside glow;
The tocsin bell is telling *both*
As he tramps it to and fro

Oppressed and trampled, pale and worn,
Working his life away,
Why does he live? He knoweth not,
And welcomes his dying day;
The light of Heaven shines not for him,
Fill it shines on lifeless clay,

Toiling, sweating, sorrowing,
Cursing his fate as he goes;
Each morning sees the task begun,
No evening sees its close
Nothing to live for—nothing won—
Till comes the last repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, our leaders all,
For the lesson you have taught;
Under the banner of unity
Our battles must be fought,
Join heart and hand, to carry out
Each burning desire and thought.
—*T. E. Nadeau in Workers Cry.*

THOUGHTS FOR LABOR REFORMERS.

A GREAT financier is a thief who succeeds. A thief is a great financier who fails.—*Ex.*

This century will decide the most important question of all ages. Which is greatest, the citizen or the dollar?—*People's Friend.*

As for happiness,—he is happiest whose thoughts are as if there were no other life, but whose acts are as if he were sure to live forever.—*Pentecost.*

Wars, mobs, affrays, strikes—political, social, and industrial disturbance—are the growing pains of society. They only cure for them is to grow out of them.

In any way we try to live to suit others, we never shall suit them, and the more we try the more unreasonable and exacting do they become.—*Prentice Mulford.*

The irresistible outcome of this agitation of the woman question will be a free and impartial franchise, which will come as the representative of mutual interests and interdependence, as naturally as foliage comes to all sides of a living tree in spring.—*James G. Clark.*

It can be shown that the present monopolistic system deprives the actual wealth producer of his products to the exact amount of that which is known as rent, interest, profits, and taxes, each of which is appropriated by non-producers through the agency of laws.—*Twentieth Century.*

God, give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust for office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie.

We look back with astonishment to the mediæval times when private wars were allowed to be waged as well by individuals for private purposes. Our grandchildren will find it quite as unaccountable that up to the end of the nineteenth century we should have left the great industries of the lands in the hands of individuals to be exploited for private profit.—*New Nation.*

Liberty means that every individual is left perfectly free to follow his own will to pursue his own objects in his own fashion, with no limit whatsoever imposed upon him by others, this complete freedom being bounded only by the equally complete freedom of every one of his neighbors. Nothing less than this is liberty; nothing more than this possible.—*Louis Blanc.*

The intelligent workingman is clamoring not for a larger escape from poverty, but for the possession of what he produces, be it much or little. And the more intelligent the workingman become, the louder will such clamor be, until the last vestige of legal privilege is gone. Only stupid workingmen can be quieted by showing them that they would have been worse off had they lived a hundred or a thousand years ago.—*Pentecost.*

Who can compute what the world loses in the multitude of promising intellects combinded with moral cowards, who dare not follow out any bold, vigorous, independent train of thought lest it should lead them in something which would admit of being considered irreligious or immoral . . . No one can be a great thinker who does not recognize that, as a thinker, it is his first duty to follow his intellect to whatever conclusions it may lead.—*J. S. Mill, on "On Liberty."*

Bribery, the act of the lawyer who struggles with all his might for money to the free the murderer or the thief from the guilt he is certain, and the act of the lawyer who, for like considerations, attempts to persuade a legislative committee that an enterprise which he must know is fraudulent and demoralizing, ought to be legalized, there is no difference. In both instances he is striving to loosen the bonds, to undermine the society which, as a private citizen, it is his recognized duty to support and strengthen.—*Sec. of Pol. Republican.*

Less hours and more pay is the universal cry, and the poor capitalist in his greedy desire to wring out every day the last pound of energy in his slaves is begining to lose his future. For those who toil day for less hours and more pay are on the broad path which leads to destruction of the capitalists and landlords. The little struggles are likely to become a topic before very long. Small victories will lead to greater. Defeats will lead to more concentration measures being taken.—*London Freedom.*

A fine condition of a philosophical society is the disabusing of one's mind of all vestiges of any impression that the industrial discontent of the present period can be properly regarded as a mass of unconnected petty squabbles for more pay and privileges between isolated groups of men and employers. Whether considered with reference to the unprecedented number of such strikes, their world-wide extent and common character in all countries or still more with reference to their affiliations, constantly growing closer with the anarchist and socialist parties in Europe and with nationalism in America, it is impossible not to see that they portend some social industrial crisis of a profound character.—*New Nation.*

"INTELLECTUAL PROSTITUTES"

At a dinner recently given the members of the press in New York, a journalist was called upon to reply to the toast, "An Independent Press." Knowing we had no independent press among the powerful papers of the nation, he for a long time refuse to reply, but being insisted on to do so, said:—

"There is no such a thing in America as an independent press, unless it is out in the country towns. You are all slaves. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare express an honest opinion. If you express it you know beforehand that it will not appear in print. I am paid $150 per week for keeping honest opinions out of the papers I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar things. If I should allow honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so foolish as to write honest opinions would be out on the street looking for another job. The business of a reckless journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and to sell his country and his race for daily bread, or for what is about the same, his salary. You know this and I know it, and what I delegate to be toasting an 'independent press.' We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping jacks. They pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talent, our possibilities are all the property of others. We are intellectual prostitutes."—*Ex.*

As a matter of fact, it will be a long time before the world, or even the press, will be ready for the soul, so the above journalist in thus responding to the toast "An Independent Press," will probably receive his reward. It must, however, be a source of great pride to newspaper men to know that they are simply cat's paws. We never were of the opinion that subsidized journalists, however bright their productions may appear, were any thing more than mediocre men. They lack that indispensable element of true genius, which is independence. It is not absolutely necessary that an independent man should have strong moral convictions as instanced in the cases of Napoleon Bonaparte and Aaron Burr, but such men as these would never pose as "jumping jacks" for any set of men or their views. But our modern journalistic Easus who sell their birthrights (manhood) for a mess of pottage (salary), fancy that they are about as smart as the smartest when, in reality, they are, in plain language, jackasses. What can it profit a man to get a large salary and lose his self-respect? If the large majority of men of literary ability care to thus pervert their God-given talents they may, but we prefer to be excused. It is better to stand for a great moral principle that must ultimately prevail, though isolated for a time, and wear a halo of triumph such as history bedecks the brows of heroes with, than to be caught in the passing whirl of popularity by gratifying selfish impulse and charming the promptings of true conviction.—*Phonograph and Prominent Hotel.*

FLAT-FISH ECONOMISTS

We had recently occasion to call attention to the intellectual acumen—and the titles of Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, D.D. LL.D. and so forth. The professor this week furnishes occasion to return to him once more to advantage.

This week, at the School of Applied Ethics, Plymouth, Mass., the professor lectured on socialism. The system of socialism is utterly impalpable, he said, and to prove his statement, he argued "The labor of a painter, or sculptor, of an architect, of an orator, of a singer, is material labor. How can such species of exertion be reduced to a time scale? Who, for instance, will undertake to measure in hours of simple labor an hours work of any of these? The audience, composed mainly of the ethical classes referred to, applauded loudly. The argument was convincing.

What the professor said, when translated into the vernacular, and giving expression to what he implied as well as uttered, was this: There are in the United States at least 29,000,000 wage-laborers—farmers, factories, shops, fields, etc—an hours work of these and of about some 10,000,000 other workers, can be easily measured in hours of simple labor. The socialist system could be easily and profitably established for these; but no, the night, however, greatly inconvenience the painters, orators, singers, professors of the Stuart Mill school, like myself etc., true, there are not all our class, from end to end of the nation, to be fatally dropped of the others, on one single day into pauper graves, but rather than inconvenience the handful of singers, orators, professors etc. let misery reign among the masses let their individuality be crushed in a struggle for a bare life, let crime be resorted to among the poor, for bread among the rich, to keep up appearances, let the human brain racked by the problem of life under them in social system, many minutes and brief, intermittently or resort to suicide in a word, for the sake of the painters, orators, singers, professors, etc., let capitalism be maintained.

Twenty years ago, the eminent man, a quotation from whom heads our editorial column to day, anticipated and took the parallax of Prof E. Benjamin Andrews, D.D., LL.D., name "The modern liberal politico-economist of the Stuart Mill school is essentially the type of a flat-fish—one eyeless side of him always in the mud, and one eye, on the side that has eyes, down in the corner of his mouth—not a desirable guide for man or beast.—*New York People.*

WEALTH AND POVERTY, NEIGHBORS.

"Mr. Vanderbilt and other members of his family," says a metropolitan paper, "are very largely interested in the Lincoln bank, which has been established opposite the Vanderbilt offices. This bank receives more cash deposits than any other bank in the city, with one exception, for it takes the receipts of the great railway company centering in its vicinity, and a most interesting sight it is to see these deposits made. They are brought in daily by young men, who are protected by policemen, and the money is done up in packages, sometimes a foot deep and more than that broad, which are so long that it is impossible to pass them through the teller's window, so they are tossed over the wire netting and are caught by the teller with sandy experiness, and thus hundreds of thousands of dollars go literally up in the air and then down into the vaults of the bank every day or two" And yet one can walk two miles from the Lincoln bank and find starving people willing to work and with no prospect of bettering their conditions. These contrasts cannot remain before our eyes much longer without either brutalizing the people or producing an agitation that will culminate in a complete subversion of the vicious system of competition.

HE DID IT FOR HIS STARVING CHILDREN.

"The other day a crowd of men and boys gathered on a corner of Cedar street, Lewiston. One man pulled a silver watch from his pocket that was worth about $35. From another pocket he fished up a dozen matches. "I'll give this watch," he said, "to whoever will hold a match in his unmovable finger, down until it burns to extinguish it." One fellow tried it and dropped the match when it began to burn. Another, and still another, did the same. Then came one who was out of work and had a wife and little babies at home. He took the match and held it till it was charred between thumb and finger and the nails on the finger and thumb were burnt up. "Why did you do that for a watch?" asked some one. "O, I must have money to buy bread, I can't stand seeing one's little children starve, he answered, as he walked off with the watch."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

SHOULD SUICIDE BE PERMITTED?

Prof. Felix Adler is reported to have delivered a lecture a week or two ago at Plymouth, Mass., before the summer school of Ethical Culture, on the subject of suicide. According to the report, he said that a woman would be justified in committing suicide to save her honor, and that a hopeless invalid might wisely be allowed to depart this life. "If this idea were carried out," said Prof. Adler, "the following precautions would be sufficient. An official body designated by the State, consisting, say, of three judges of the Supreme Court and of three eminent physicians, should be summoned in every case to the bedside of the sufferer, and if this council be unanimously of the opinion that there is no reasonable hope of recovery, the patient should be allowed to receive the cup of relief at the hands of his attending physician." That suggestion strikes me as being exceedingly grotesque. Fancy a man wishing to die, and sending a request to some politician in office to be allowed to do so, and the politician sending three judges and three physicians to the sick room to decide whether the sufferer must continue to suffer or may put an end to life and pain at once. What a time thing the State is, to be sure. Allow me to make a suggestion. When a human being is about to be born let him send word to the State, and let the State appoint a committee composed of one Republican and one Democratic political ward boss, one monopolist, one trades unionist, one Malthusian, and one anti-Malthusian political economist, and one representative of each religious sect, and let them decide whether he may come into being or not. What is the use of having a State unless we can make it useful in granting the exits and entrances to life? And what is the chief end of man if it be not to submit wholly to the State? Prof. Adler's proposal does not meet the approval of the official and medical professions. Judge Roger A. Pryor says of it: "I believe that only the power that gives life should take it away. When God indicates the moral government of the world, it will be time enough to consider Prof. Adler's plan." And Judge Morgan J. O'Brien says: "When I was an officer I knew a lay brother connected with the institution who had an incurable disease, and whose sufferings for many months were intense. One day he told me that he was the happiest man on earth because God had forgiven him, allowing him to suffer in this world in order that in the next he might be saved. I suppose that the Prophet Adler would propose that the Board of Health should constitute about a humorous tribunal to see whether God would be justified in allowing such a man to end in an idle hour."—*Twentieth Century.*

AN ELOQUENT NATIONALIST

"Why am I a nationalist? you ask, remarked a citizen of Massachusetts at a recent club dinner at Boston. "I will tell you. Let me review my actions yesterday. In the forenoon I went out to buy eight mirrors, and, naturally desiring to drive a bargain, I went to several establishments and jewed them down to the lowest point, although I knew that if I made too close a bargain the company would take it out of the man's wages, but that was no affair of mine. The afternoon was spent in attempting to collect $25, which the man needed for the necessities of life and which I did not want. I was determined to take the money because it was due me. Why am I a nationalist? In order to protect me from myself.—*New Nation.*

PERSONALS

H. H. Champion has been expelled from the Social Democratic Federation of England for his conduct in Australia, where he was sent to agitate among the strikers. The Federation charges him with treachery, and that he acted as a spy for the Tories.

Dwelton William is said to have so far recovered from the effects of his recent fall as to be able to get about on his legs. This is fortunate for him, for many of the German people are getting into a state of mind which may result in the Emperor having prompt need of his legs.

W. D. McCracken, of Boston, who is writing a series of most admirable articles for the magazines upon the Swiss Republic, is a deeply informed Single Tax individual. He has spent several years in Switzerland, studying its constitution and people, and every added fact confirms him in the belief that the land is the basis of all social problems.

The Socialists of Boston have lost a zealous friend and good worker in the death of H. W. Brown. An Englishman by birth, he came to America in 1869, and for twenty years he was devoted to the cause and done efficient work. He was a cigar maker and worked faithfully at his trade until failing health prevented him. For more than ten years he filled the position of organizer for the Socialist Labor party.

It is with sorrow that we announce the death of Mrs. Lelia Robinson Sawtelle at her summer home, Auburest, N.H., on the 10th instant. She was a well-known lawyer, and acquired quite a reputation as a writer, her books having a large circulation. She was a devoted nationalist, taking an active part in forming the Second Boston Club. She elected its first president, and performed the duties of that office for sixteen months in such a way as to endear her to all the members.—*New Nation.*

Mr. John Wanamaker is a remarkable man. Almost everybody believes that he raised a $100,000 corruption fund for the last Presidential election, and there is considerable evidence that his connection with the Keystone bank swindlers was close, if not integral; but he still holds his own with the Church and as a model citizen. A man of such a type, one who can do such questionable things without losing his reputation for probity and sanctity, is sure to be very useful in political work, wherein one has to be all things to all men. Mr John Wanamaker is *sui generis.*—*Pentecost.*

LABOR CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS—NAPLES ALL EUROPE REPRESENTED—MANY WOMEN DELEGATES PRESENT.

The International Labor Congress, or as it is now called the International Socialist Workmen's Congress, opened at Brussels, Belgium, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Aveling and numerous English trade union delegates are in attendance. The Belgian delegates Mm Verryeken and Volders delivered addresses in which they heartily welcomed all the delegates to Brussels and urged the union of all the socialist sects. Their remarks elicited hearty applause.

The first day's doings were purely formal. All the countries of Europe are represented except Russia and Portugal. The Dutch followers of Marx and Blanqui are well represented. Herren Bebel, Liebknecht and Singer the well-known German Socialists, are present. In accordance with their declared intention to exclude Anarchist delegates, the Belgian delegates objected to three Anarchist delegates, and the congress almost unanimously ratified the objection. It was proposed that the voting be done by nationality, but the division of the congress showed on this point. Two Americans, claiming to represent the same society, presented themselves and both were admitted, after a long discussion, in which it was elicited that a split exists in the society. An other American delegate present represents forty groups of Socialists. The British delegates represent 120,500 workmen.

The subjects for discussions are: Legislative protection of labor—the laws concerning combinations, strikes, and boycotting; the position and duty of workmen regarding militarism, the attitude of workmen's organizations towards the Jewish question, universal suffrage, the emancipation of labor, a working day of eight hours, and other social problems. Many women delegates were in attendance.

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28 Front Street West, Toronto

WOMAN

Edited by Mrs. E Day MacPherson

Dress art is an appeal to the permanent beauty in presence of the transient.

Mildew can be removed by exposing the article to sufficient heat to dry up the mildew. The powder remaining can be dusted off.

Not self interest but self sacrifice is the way law upon which human society can be founded with any hope of prosperity and permanence.—*Charles Kingsley.*

It is my experience that there are more men who have eliminated the idea of a God than those who have cleared out the self consciousness of a personal self.

When hot grease is spilled over wood flat a cold water on it at once, and scrape the solid grease as it forms. The grease will thus be prevented from penetrating the pores of the wood.

Two thousand children are said to be employed in the mines of Pennsylvania alone and there are probably one million children at work in the mines and factories throughout the United States.

One of the simplest but most effective ways to keep the hands soft and white is to wash them well with white castile soap and hot water at night, and wear a pair of kid gloves a size or two too large for the hands.

There are now 120 women in the Berlin telephone exchanges. It has been decided to employ only women in the future, as it is alleged that their voices are much more audible than men's, owing to the higher pitch.

Another idea for screen panels is to choose a "tapestry" canvas of rather coarse weave and cover it with a *good* gold bronze paint. When dry a suitable design can be painted upon as above or with oil paints only.

There is a cotton imitation of China silk, which is choice in color and design, and absolutely fast, notwithstanding any amount of sun or laundrying. It can be used to advantage for curtains, bedspreads, or scarf table-covers.

The twisted wire nail is said to be far superior to the ordinary wire nail. It not only crushes the fibres of the wood less than the two other forms of nail, but by its screw shape possesses a much greater holding power than the other forms.

Miss Louise Parsons, the superintendent of the Baltimore Training School for Nurses, studied her profession with Florence Nightingale in London, and was a nurse with the Egyptian expedition. The Queen bestowed upon her the Royal Red Cross.

Miss Matilda Montague is a graduate of the Medical College in the city of Mexico, and is the first Mexican woman to enter the medical profession. She is a successful practitioner and has done much to open a new and wide field for her fellow country women.

The doctrine of Karma explains the origin of evil, and ennobles our conceptions of what divine immutable justice ought to be instead of degrading it into known and unknowable Deity by making it the whimsical cruel tyrant which we call "Providence."—*Secret Doctrine.*

Snow flakes and ice flowers give a beautiful variety of shape to the designer for embroidery or painted ornaments. For a lunch or table-cloth, with napkins to match, these designs are very effective, worked in the various shades of yellow silk, as yellow laundries better than any other color.

Any two shades of one color will always blend and be in harmony with itself. Any two or more colors that will blend and not create a new color are blending colors, and are in harmony with each other. Any two colors that create a new color are in disorder, and are non-blenders.—*Decorator and Furnisher.*

France has 4,220,000 industrial workers, 1,050,000 of whom are females, and their average wages are about 28 cents per day. The entire number of wage-workers in France is 14,768,000, among whom 4,415,000 are women. The average daily wage of the French agricultural laborers amount to 25 cents.—*Sunday Dispatcher.*

Clara Barton is known and loved by all the world for her labors in behalf of the "Red Cross Society" and the "Woman's Relief Corps." She is the only woman whom the old Kaiser William ever decorated with the Iron Cross of Prussia. She also has the honor of having been the only woman who ever sat in the Swiss National Council.

One of the most practical methods of keeping the average house wife in touch with the current topics of general interest is found in club meetings where the college alumni or women of leisure for study—paper prepared with special reference to the needs of the members. Discussion follows and the asking and answering of questions brings the vital points of interest into vital contact with each person who is eager to catch the inspiration of the moment.

Labor and reform bodies in California are directing their efforts towards bettering the condition of the women employed in the canning factories. At a meeting preliminary to taking steps to organize the operatives, one girl stated that her average wages was $1.10 per week, and the sixteen cents of several others showed that $1.90 a week was a good average; another woman, who acts as an overseer, said that she received $10 for four week's work.

One of the most potent factors in the evolution of the Girl of the Period towards a knowledge of a more thorough enjoyment of the delight of living is the study of the Decorative Arts in regard to dress, deportment and esthetic culture in general. Mrs. Edmund Russell is one of the most practical and delightful expositors of the art and attracts to her lectures the most interesting gatherings of notable women. She is present in New York the famous summer resort.

An easy and effective way to take a bath in a bedroom without bathing convenience is to rub the person well with a dry coarse towel and then with another towel thoroughly wet by soaking in water in the basin. Rub briskly with the dry towel until an even glow is produced over the whole person. Let the fresh air into the room, and if one can stand in the direct rays of the sun so much the better. After the bath drink a glass of fresh cold water, and follow by breakfast as soon as possible.

A thoroughly helpful enterprise conducted upon practical business principles has been organized in New York, Chicago and other cities. It is called "The Ladies Guide and Purchasing Bureau." The management furnishes chaperons for ladies and children, takes orders for shopping details, draw up plans for house and apartment furnishings, and attend to the selection and buying of books for libraries. They also place insurance rates, negotiate loans, and buy and sell real estate for out-of-town investors.

The following extract from a letter of Rev Dr Stowe to his famous wife Harriet Beecher Stowe is a pleasing tribute of a husband's unselfish appreciation—"There is no woman like you in this wide world. Who else has so much talent with so little self-conceit; so much reputation with so little affectation; so much literature with so little nonsense; so much enterprise with so little extravagance; so much tongue with so little scold; so much sweetness with so little softness; so much of so many things and so little of so many other things."

Mrs E. M. Ames is a woman who has learned the secret of a successful method of business in a literary calling. She controls an extensive syndicate correspondence and a popular bureau of literary criticism and revision under the name of Eleanor Kirk. She has long been a welcome contributor to periodical literature, and is also the author of two very practical books, "Information for Authors," and "Periodicals that Pay Contributors," and she has lately issued "The Woman's Way to Health and Beauty," which is said to be full of valuable hints.

A fund is being raised to redeem the property of the late Charles Bradlaugh for his daughter, Mrs. Bonner. Mrs. Bonner has proved herself worthy of such a father, and, at a time when he was in great need of money, sacrificed, for his benefit, the life policy he had assigned to her. Christians and Free-thinkers alike can unite in giving practical proof of their appreciation of the noble-hearted, generous man who died in his prime, worn out with labor for the good of others. Subscriptions should be sent at once to George Anderson, Esq., 135 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

The organization known as the Order of the Kings Daughters has spread all over the world. National organizations have been formed in nearly every one of the principal countries in which young men are unclothed. It has been thought best for this reason to change the name for one of wide significance, and it is, therefore, now known as "The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons." Under the loving diminutive of "The King's Sons and Daughters" a host of the youth of all countries will continue to live out their pledge to upright lives and kindly deeds "in His name."

Colonel Henri Elisdale, of the Royal Engineers, claims to have discovered a certain and rapid means of resuscitating persons from the effects of suffocation, says the London *Chronicle*. This consists of the use of pure oxygen at a very high pressure as an inhalant, and is available in all cases of suffocation, from whatever cause, as well as for those persons who have been asphyxiated by choke damp in coal mines, or by ordinary coal gas. The oxygen can be administered by means of any of the ordinary forms of compressed oxygen, and, really, it would seem as if such an apparatus should be in the medical stock of every physician.

The experiment of employing women in government positions as post-office clerks, printers, telegraph and telephone operators, is about to be tried in the republic of San Salvador, Central America. By decree of the President, Senor Carlos Ereta, government schools are to be established, in which the women applicants for these positions will receive free instruction. President Ereta takes the ground that women's abilities are not inferior to man's, and that the general practice of appointing men exclusively to government positions has its justification merely in precedent, not in reason. He has issued a decree setting forth his reasons.—*Woman's Journal.*

Weak eyes are often caused by disordered kidneys or liver. Dyspepsia, too, is often to blame, while constant use of the eyes in too strong a light aggravates any trouble. Many persons, without knowing it, have an unequal focusing power of the eyes. Often one eye is stronger than the other, and, as a consequence, does too great a share of work, while the other eye gets atrophied from want of use. Such persons should wear glasses that correct the vision, and will thus save the eyesight for longer time than without. Unless a very aggravated case, little treatment should be done directly to the eyes in case of disease, but all possible effort should be made to improve the general health and to eliminate from the blood the special poison that is causing the trouble to the eyes.

The feathers in beds or pillows can be washed as easily as can the sheets or pillow cases. Fill two wash tubs about half full of hot soap suds, in which has been added a little ammonia. Place a small piece in one of tick and pull out the feathers into the water. After it is empty turn the tick wrong side out and with a clump brush get off all the down. The cloth submerged the feathers should be well scoured in the first water and then passed through the second one. They should be then well rinsed in clear water and passed as dry as possible. Put the feathers then into pillow cases or cheese cloth bags filling the bags not more than one fourth full, and hang them up to dry in a sunny place. When thoroughly dry they will be as fluffy and clean as new, and can be shipped from the case into the tick with little trouble.

THE FEITCH OF BACON.

An odd custom in England, and which still survives, is to present a flitch of bacon to that wedded pair whose happiness has never been darkened during the year by any of those "tiffs" so common alas! in married life. The reward is known as the Dunmow Flitch of bacon. This year three married couples claimed the prize. One claimant is a clergyman of the West, another a doctor from the South, and the third a clerk from one of the Midland counties. The North and the East are not in it.—*Exchange.*

PRESSED FLOWERS OR FERNS

Now is the best time in all the year to make a collection of pressed flowers and ferns.

The flowers best adapted for pressing are those of single petaled ones of delicate, silky texture and strong colors, such as poppies, corn flowers, daisies, pansies, geraniums, etc. Ferns and all leaves of frond like structure—fennel feather—partridge and all feathery greens lend themselves in delightful sympathy to the delicate beauty of pressed flower petals. Old newspapers can be used to advantage if of a soft and porous character. At first lay the flowers or leaves between the sheets as flat as possible, change each day into fresh newspapers for the first few days, brushing out with a fine bristle or camels hair brush all the creases and tendrils until a natural effect is obtained. *Don't* varnish them or wax them or iron them for then you loose all the grace of nature and prepare an ugly eye sore for any one of taste and a constant source of injury to your own well being.

The composition into studies for window transparencies—bouquets, panels, etc., is a fascination one and can be made a means of profit both in pleasure and as a business. Later on I will tell you more about this.

BOILING MEATS AND VEGETABLES.

Boiling is certainly the easiest way to cook meats or vegetables and perhaps for this very reason is often the worst performed.

The best utensils for use are those made of cast iron, with well fitting lid, the whole, preferably, being well tinned throughout. All meats, whether salted or smoked, or dried, should be put into cold water. For fowls or white meats, or salted meats that may loose their flavors, the water may be warm, but never hot. The goodness and the beauty of the boiled meats depends greatly upon the separation and removal of the *scum*. Carefully watch when the first thick scum rises, take the pot from the fire, if necessary, to remove the scum completely. Throw in a little cold water and what scum may remain after skimming will generally be thrown up and must be removed at once.

This is the way in which soups, gravies, and sauces are best cleaned and refined. When the pot must be *kept hot* it will be with boiling water kept in readiness.

The hind-quarters of meats take longer to boil or simmer than the fore-quarter, as the meat is closer in texture. As a general rule, bishop, however, to many exceptions, from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, and a quart of water is allowed by cooks to the pound of fresh meats—from twenty-five to thirty-five minutes and a fourth more water to salted meats. Nearly all salted or dried meats should be well soaked in cold water that is often changed before cooking.

What goes under the general name of *pot liquor*, particularly that in which fresh meats or poultry has been boiled can be put to many useful purposes.

Often vegetables can be boiled with meat to great advantage, but care should be taken that there is a natural affinity between the meat and vegetables chosen.

Poultry should be neatly dressed before putting into the pot and be kept skimmed very carefully. Hams often must be well soaked before cooking. Then let it soak in the kettle an hour or so before coming to a boil—then quicken the boil and skim. Let it simmer slowly by the side of the fire from two to five hours, according to weight. When done pull off the skin neatly and put it by to cover up the ham when cold. An appetizing way to dress it is with bread or cracker crumbs which can be crisped up in a hot oven, or it can be glazed in various ways, or garnished with the different greens—available. Partridges, pheasants and the small birds are best not boiled, but for rabbits there is no better mode of dressing. They should be well trussed and are best smothered in a thick mild onion sauce or a sauce in which veal gravy has been mixed with the liquor in which the rabbits were boiled, thickened with flour and a good bit of butter and parsley chopped fine. Mace and allspice can be added if wished and the whole can be garnished with slices of lemon. Onion sauce is also used with boiled goose and duck.

Tripe can be boiled in veal broth and served with onion sauce and mustard.

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CASUAL COMMENTS.

What I said last week about the orphans has not met with a very flattering reception. I didn't expect that it would, among some people, and so wasn't surprised at their opinion, but a good many of my friends who agree with me as to the opinion expressed, didn't like the way I said it. I'm sorry for this, for I wrote just as I felt, and you like to feel in harmony with those who share your opinions. It can be and me now even if I wished, but I want to try and answer one question that has been asked me with reference to it.

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What would you propose instead of what you complain of? Referring to the blue checked sameness and the "drove" Church attendance. This was what I complained of I suppose, but what I was trying to write against was the complacency with which we regarded this system of caring for those whom society is pleased to call, outcast children. I will try as far as I am able to answer it, however, in accordance with existing conditions. Granting then, that its quite right to accept as a matter of course the existence of circumstances which call for a *charitable* provision of some sort being made for such little ones, I think they might be better cared for. Is it necessary to dress them all alike? Must the stuff of which their dresses are made be bought by the piece? and, have they to be marched to church in a drove like so many cattle only with less freedom of movement? I don't think so. I know enough about dry goods to know that the saving affected by buying the same kind of goods for all is a very small one, and that for almost the same outlay it would be possible to give the poor youngsters a choice of half-a-dozen or so of different patterns, and as far as the making up is concerned, its nearly as easy to make a difference in every six or seven dresses as to make them all alike. The children have tastes and fancies which are as much to them as yours are to you, and why should they be deprived of this opportunity to gratify them. Such gratification would perhaps interfere with the system, but is it a system we are trying to organize, or do we want to make life as happy for the poor youngsters as we can?

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Little sympathy as I have for those who run these institutions as generally benevolent concerns, and as an everlasting blessing to the poor, whom we are to have always with us, I give them credit for wanting to do the latter, and believe that the beauty of the system has only blinded them for a time. Some day they will realize that the children in "the home are in most respect just like those out of it, and that little things like this make their young life happy or miserable as the case may be. Then, as to the going to church, I'm afraid that I fall from grace on this question when I say that the little ones would get more good in a quietly-spent evening in the home. I don't mean to detract from the usefulness of the church, but how much can children get out of an ordinary sermon of today? How much simple morality will there be taught in a crowd-catching evening discourse for instance? Couldn't they be impressed more in a quiet half-hour talk by the matron or one of their teachers, than in a half-a-dozen such sermons, and? I think that's the object of church going? Make the Home a real home to them, let the matron be a real mother to them, her helpers being brothers and sisters, and though the youngsters never went to church until they were big enough to go by themselves what matters, so that they were fitted to be better and truer women. Drop the procession and uniform business somehow, and let the girls feel as though they were themselves and not one of a drove.

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All this however, is apart from the real question, the real cure for the state of affairs which apparently makes such institutions a necessity. That, I can state in much fewer words and yet in its very simplicity lies the difficulty of its application. When *every man* recognizes that the right of every human being on their arrival in this world is equal to that of any other, and it is society's (and society means you and I), duty to see that the poor helpless ones are not defrauded of that right, then orphans homes and all their accompanying *charitable* substitutes will disappear like fog before the sun

—

You may say that this isn't so, but why isn't it? Can you bring forward any proof that the child of the millionaire, lying in the beautiful silk lined cradle has any more rights of *division*, than the illegitimate infant left in a basket on his door step? It has when did it get them? What has either done to give it any precedence over the other? I know of nothing, and I think it would take a cleverer man than has yet been produced to discover anything that will be evidence of right to such precedence. If neither has any more inherent right to the good things of this world than has the other, when does one begin to have that right, and at what particular time does it become just that the other should be deprived of it? The one *have* no superior right to anything their rights are equal, and it is only through the deprivation of its rights that the child of the basket is uniformity and charity-provided so unhappy, or left to itself in the gutter, while the millionaires offspring is tenderly cared for, provided with all possible aids in its way acquiescence to circumstances. The recognition of this fact is my cure for the curse of Orphans Homes and "all such," and I care not whether you call it Socialism, Nationalism or Christianity, so that it is recognized and the evils resulting from its denial swept away.

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Rev. Mr Sparr, in his sermon in Elm St. Church, Sunday night, referring to the boodling at Ottawa and Quebec said, "People sometimes talk, about the Government assuming the control of railways, telegraph lines and the steamboats. But the revelations at Ottawa would appear to make it a poor experiment. What is wanted is the application of commercial principles to the management of public affairs." Now, if the boodling had taken place in connection with Government railway works being constructed by the Government, or in fact any governmental control of public needs, his statement might have been fairly made and our contention for such control weakened by such occurrences. The fact is, however, that the contract system is to blame for all that has happened, all the stealing has been through the letting of contracts, even the Printing Bureau could only be robbed through the letting of contracts, and it is safe to say, had the Government been doing its own dredging, making its own type and otherwise applying "commercial principles to the management of public affairs," that if there had been any stealing, which is doubtful, it wouldn't have amounted to one-tenth of what has been done through things being run on the correct (?) principle of always paying someone to do a thing that we can do better ourselves.

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Rather like to see his own Street Railway question and where has the boodling been? Has it been through civic operation or in letting the franchise? I don't think its hard to answer that question, as it is apparent enough to most that there has been bribery. It's not going to be proved I'm afraid, but that makes me none the less sure that a consideration of some kind is at the bottom of the sudden change of views which came over some of our representatives, and the terribly earnest advocacy of the claims of the Kelly-Everett Syndicate by others of them. Of this I am certain it'll take a mighty lucid explanation to make me vote for retention of the turn-coat of St. Thomas as alderman for '92. I want something a little more satisfactory in the shape of reasons for his sudden conversion than he has yet seen fit to give us. But the trouble is the same all through. We must make money. It doesn't matter how we make it so long as its made, and all our representatives are influenced by it. I don't mean to say that every man can be bought, for that I don't believe, but none the less money-making is at the bottom of it. It's a fear that we won't be able to make money out of the street railway that keeps our honest aldermen from advocating its operation by the owners of it, the people. It's to make money that some men are so anxious to get at and its to get money that some men take bribes.

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This applies to every thing as well as the street railway. It is the reason for the retention of the contract system, the cause of all the obstacles being placed in the way of the conduct of public affairs for the people's good, and if St. Paul had put it, the desire to make money is the root of all evil he wouldn't have been far out. How long will it be before we recognize that it is society's duty to increase the comfort and well-being of all its members in every possible way, not give one or two an opportunity of securing a super abundance of comfort to the deprivation of others of the ordinary necessities of life?

—

I've got round to pretty near where I started, and its pretty much one subject this week but I hope you will find something in it to think about and that thinking will make you dissatisfied with things as they are. That's what I want to do, for as long as we are satisfied with the present state of things so long will injustice exist, so long will men and women be deprived of their rights, and so long will we complacently thank the Lord that we are well provided for, forgetting that our excess of comfort is only the result of some superior advantage we possessed, and that we have no more *right* to enough and to spare than any starving tramp we throw a cent to. This is my object in writing this column, not to obtain your good opinion, and if I succeed in making all who read it as much dissatisfied with themselves and existing conditions as I am myself, I shall have attained it. It's dissatisfaction only that leads to efforts to bring about improvement, that makes us strive for nobler, better lives and fuller knowledge. So may we be dissatisfied until our dissatisfaction results in satisfaction to all mankind.

Ben

—

JUST LIKE TORONTO ALDERMEN.

First Lobbyist—"I tell you that fellow is a straight up-and-down honest man."

Second Lobbyist—"Then I suppose I can't bribe him."

First Lobbyist—"Oh, yes! What I mean is he will do exactly what he's bribed to do. He never goes back on the man that bribes him."—*Puck*

—

A Detroit burglar stole all the gas fixtures and several feet of lead pipe from a church in that city last week. Professional courtesy, however, debarred him from molesting the meter. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.

A store sign in London reads: "Plots for novels or short stories. Prices reasonable." The occupant of the shop is said to have rare talent for devising plots, but no great powers of narration, so he is supposed to make his living by selling skeleton plots for stories in cheap papers.

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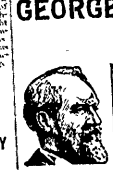

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