

FREE TRAVEL.

SCHEME BY WHICH THE RAILROADS MIGHT BE MADE FREE TO ALL.

A Public Law to Maintain Railroads Cheaper than Passenger Fares.—The Remedy for Overcrowded Centres

Memoir on the subject of the Free Travel

After the means of locomotion are most essential to human well-being, and yet, as a rule, our railways are the least effective conduits of human energy. They exist primarily for the shareholders, and secondarily for the travelling public.

Sometimes they involve a loss of 200 and even 300 per cent., and the poor and ignorant passengers have, of course, to make up for the unprofitable luxury of the "betters."

An ingenious citizen of Norwich, Mr. E. Cooper, recently conceived a noble idea viz. to provide a "free railway ticket in any station, at any time, for any man, woman and child for life. This philanthropist, has, moreover, a cautious feeling for calculation, and not the results of his plan are not at all astonishing.

There is, first of all, the waste inseparable from competition.

RIVAL COMPANIES run contemporary trains half full, half empty, at a post-haste loss. From London to Manchester thirty-two trains are run daily, to Liverpool twenty-eight, and to Scotland and the west of Scotland, a vast waste of work, of coal, and of passenger accommodation.

In the last-named particular the waste is even colossal. In 1887 there were a third class carriage, Mr. Cooper calculates, and instead of conveying fifty-eight passengers a day it ought to convey only eight times as many as it actually does.

In the case of first and second-class carriages the number of unattended seats is even greater in proportion. The end obviously is not aimed at it that no passenger should be allowed a second seat without a passenger, and who Collectives maintain that in the "Co-operative" Committee would be attained something like mathematical accuracy.

The most curious result, perhaps, at which the Norwich calculator arrives is this:—Two minutes on an average are lost in getting a ticket. In 1887 there were a public, 2,271,909 days of ten hours each, or a period of 774 years. The ticket collecting process involves another loss of time, the stations being so congested.

THROW AWAY IMPROVEMENT in the way of exit and entrance.

If "education" is to be free, so somewhat at least in the other day, or so roughly pronounced too. To evening papers, "why not travel?" And a correspondent, not very pertinently, inquires of the interrogator, that in New South Wales the latter has actually been made a compulsory of the former.

It is that they are not afraid to be "free" all of school and rail to attend school, and it is that they are not afraid to be "free" all of school and rail to attend school, and it is that they are not afraid to be "free" all of school and rail to attend school.

Mr. Cooper need not go so far as to "free" education, but he has already been the principle of free travel has already been the principle of free travel has already been the principle of free travel.

FOR THE COMMUNITY'S GOOD, why should James Watt's transcendently more important have been permitted to exist primarily for the benefit of shareholders? Dividends are no more inherent in railways than in turnpikes.

The satisfaction of Government for private company management. The expense of maintaining some 2000 miles of railway would be saved, and as a Railway Board for the whole country, as a whole, would be established, and the railway would cost less and manage the railways in the interests of the public instead of the shareholders.

In many of our wide and open there are several stations where one cannot get a seat, and the railway is crowded. The railway is crowded, and the railway is crowded, and the railway is crowded.

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CORPORATIONS MUST GO.

THE VIEW OF A WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.—A SPOILER AND A SPOILED BY HIS OWN DEEDS.

JOHN M. HERRICK, in a recent speech at Council House, has advocated the abolition of all private corporations, and the establishment of a public corporation for the management of the railways.

Each individual who owns property is obliged to exercise his own judgment in the management of his own property, and not to entrust it to a corporation.

A large aggregation of persons and property is not a corporation, and a single individual is not a corporation.

Private corporations abolish individual responsibility, and substitute a corporate responsibility, which the public has no means of judging.

Take a small amount of stock in a private corporation, and you are transferred without the knowledge of the public; if the enterprise becomes an instrument of fraud whereby the stock is unloaded upon innocent people, and the rich promoters escape individual responsibility.

Private corporations are the mother of all evils, and they are the cause of all the evils that are done in the world.

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LONDON BY NIGHT.

WHAT CONDITION IS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE? In the west end of London the condition of things at night would disgrace any civilized community.

Complaints have been made by American ladies of the annoyance to which they are subjected, even when under the protection of husbands, brothers or friends, from the importunities of "unfortunate" women.

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LABOR NEWS from all parts. Independent Labor Reform articles. Selections from best Current Literature.

Canada's Labor Paper, ESTABLISHED BY THE Toronto Trades and Labor Council

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TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 29, 1901

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

On the 19th inst. a great convention was held in Cincinnati, with the object of organizing a new political party representing the industrial interests. The gathering was thoroughly representative one, including delegates from the Farmers, Alliance, the Citizens' Union, the Knights of Labor, the Alliance Labor Party, and other progressive organizations which are disaffected with the subservience of the Republican and Democratic organizations to capitalist rule, and their opposition to genuine reform measures.

Among the delegates were such conspicuous labor reform leaders as T. V. Powderly, Ignatius Donnelly, Congressman Shannon, Senator Heller, of Kansas, Gen. Weaver, formerly green-back candidate for the Presidency, and Hon. E. P. Foster, of Cincinnati. Harmony prevailed throughout excepting upon the question of prohibition, which was not included among the measures embodied in the party platform. Among the planks which were adopted by the convention were the abolition of National banks as banks of issue, and the issue of a national currency in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis, such currency to be loaned on non-perishable products and real estate at not more than two per cent; free and unlimited coinage of silver; prohibition of the alien ownership of land, and the reclamation of lands owned by alien individuals, and those held by railroad and other corporations; taxation not to be used to build up an interest or class at the expense of others; a graduated tax on incomes; government control of railways and telegraphs, with absolute government ownership, if control and supervision fail to remove existing abuses; and the election of the president, vice president and senators by direct popular vote.

The platform is weak in some respects, especially on the question of land reform. The prevention of foreign land ownership and corporation land grabbing would not touch the great evil of exorbitantly high rents in the cities, owing to the steadily increasing value of the real estate. It is a pity that the convention did not declare in favour of the taxation of all land to the extent of its yearly value. Moreover the plank relating to taxation is exceedingly vague and non-committal, and looks like an attempt

to lodge the tariff issue instead of squarely meeting it. Every genuine reformer should be anxious to see the tariff or sought by the time to make the tariff a subject of national policy in a plain and a common frame of reference of the capitalist and the labourer in increased prices for the necessities of life, without any corresponding advance in wages. There is need of tariff matters that the Tariff Commission and the workers so engaged in the unionism and capitalism as to prey upon them. But if it was not an unduly necessary to deal with the tariff question at all the interference should at least have been clear and outspoken.

But taken all in all the platform of the People's Party is indubitably an advance of anything which the old parties have not, and in any of progress legislation. It is a very progressive platform to face the political results will be a new American politics but judging from the attitude of the capitalist press and the abuse, ribaldry and denunciation which the planks of party journalism heap upon the movement, it is evidently feared and detested by the privileged classes. It is a difficult thing in these days to launch a new party successfully, and it would be a mistake to over-estimate the chances of the People's Party in the next presidential contest. But it is certain that if that or some similar movement does not within a short time gain a controlling influence in American politics the people will either lose the last semblance of the liberty they once possessed, or be driven to assert their rights by a bloody revolution.

PERVERTING HISTORY

Our School Board have been making rather greater asses of themselves than usual by arranging for a celebration in honour of the Canadian volunteers by the school children of the defeat at the hands of the Fenian raiders at the Ridgway. Apart from the aimlessness and encouragement of the evil war spirit of race and creed animosity, which cannot be too strongly reproached, the idea is sufficient to make a bated, the finger of the continent. In the hands of all their spread-eagle patriots and loathself-assertion which appear anxious to emulate, have not the length of celebrating Bull Run or Queenston Heights as national victories. The Ridgway affair was an insignificant little skirmish at best, but greedy eyes, in the hope of being able such as it was, it did not slow the boasted prowess and courage of our volunteers to much advantage. As the matter of fact, they ran like sheep after the first fire of the enemy, and the patriotic speakers of the occasion, in order to impress the youthful mind with the traditional idea of the bravery of every warrior of a red coat and the invincibility of the Union Jack will have to pervert history and distort the cold facts of the case in the truest manner possible. It is perhaps just as well that the set of narrow-minded bigots who are trying to instil the venom of sectarian hate and national prejudice into our children have escaped the elixir of their tonifoleries by a resolution to designate the Ridgway fight. It ought to elicit sensible citizens with the usual business of making our schools nurseries of Jingonism and the stamping grounds for racial militia colonies and fanatical parades.

"THE LABOR ADVOCATE" REDUCED IN PRICE. In accordance with the advice of many friends of the LABOR ADVOCATE, who desire to see its circulation and influence largely extended, we have decided to make a considerable reduction in the subscription and selling price of the paper, in order to bring it within the means of all. Henceforth the subscription price of the LABOR ADVOCATE will be one dollar per year, and single copies will be sold at two cents each. At these rates there is a very small margin for profit, and the only change is only made in the confident expectation that it will result in a considerable increase in our subscriptions.

The MAIL, last week, on the authority of a writer in the Nineteenth Century, held up Austria as an awful example of the evils of State Socialism. It says that the government railways in the Antipodean Commonwealth run for public convenience, and not to make profits, and as a consequence they do not require expense, after paying running expenses to pay the full rates of interest on the money borrowed from English capitalists for their construction. The shortage for the year 1888 amounted to £220,000. It does not appear whether any of the money has been repaid. The same writer who published his paper that which induces the British capitalist to regard State socialism as a failure, looks upon it as a success.

There does not seem any particular reason why Australian should tax themselves by paying unnecessary taxes on railways for the benefit of a few millionaires in London. Moreover, it is quite a number of years that it has been in which the first investor has lost the money but for the construction of railways which were not run for public convenience but for private profit.

A LETTER published in the World of Wednesday last calls attention to gross abuses of authority on the part of the police. A woman writes concerning the manner in which she has been persecuted by the force under the direction of Inspector Armstrong of the Morality Department. She states that she has been subjected to visits from the police at all hours of the day and night on the pretext of searching for drugs, and when such has been found to insult and brutality at the hands of the officers. This statement certainly deserves investigation. The respectable citizens, the policeman in making an arrest on the street, brutally attack the prisoner in the face several times, and add—

"The World will always be found on the side of law and order and every body generally the police, but every body of men refuses to be left in the lurch of this way, and the only way to secure this is to expose misconduct when it appears. Well, why doesn't it do it by giving the ruffian's name or number?"

THE PEOPLE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA dealing with the labor question, is a weak and commonplace document. This is hardly to be wondered at considering in the first place, that economists rarely know anything about the industrial problem, and that secondly, their object is not to say what is true but what will benefit their particular church. The Pope, like the Protestant ministers, finds himself in a dilemma on the social question. If he says nothing, people will say that the church is losing its influence. If he favors capitalism too openly his will alienate the workers from the Protestant churches have already done. And if, supposing such a thing possible, he were to come out for genuine social reform, he would make enemies of the rich and influential, who now support the church liberally, by regarding it as the bulwark of their unjust privileges. So it is not surprising that Pope Leo's Aliveness is a rather wisp-wasp production, which means nothing in particular.

In this week's issue of the LABOR ADVOCATE we begin the publication of a powerful sensational novel, "As In A Looking Glass" by F. C. Phillips. This work has achieved a remarkable success from its outspoken and realistic treatment of the evils and follies of high society and its demoralized form of character. In its dramatized form it furnished Mrs. Langtry with one of her most effective roles. The book has been severely, but we think mistakenly, arraigned by some critics on the score of morality. If not written with a distinctly ethical purpose, it certainly does not gloss over vice or render it alluring. On the contrary, it shows it in all its repulsiveness, and exposes the natural consequences of the idleness, luxury and frivolity of the privileged classes.

CANADIAN public movements usually receive little or no publicity in the United States, every extensive agitation which prevails there, having sooner or later its counterpart on this side of the line. For some time there has been a drawing together of the two great divisions of the American laboring class—farmers and wage workers—for common action in defence of the rights and liberties threatened by capitalism. The report of the Woodstock convention for the establishment of a new brotherhood under the title of the "Industrial Brotherhood of America," shows that the same idea is growing in Canada. It is an encouraging sign on the times. Union among all workers is the only way by which industrial emancipation can ever be achieved.

ITALYAN can hardly afford to mob and stone American tourists in their country. The money travelers from the United States leave the formerly little kingdom—Etc. Yes, but the money which American capitalists fish from their Italian workmen is a much bigger item in the income of the United States millionaires.

THE World ridicules the new People's Party of the United States. That is natural. The World is for the monopolist, thieves and against the people every time.

If the multiplication and improvement of labor reform newspapers is any sign, the movement must be growing with rapid strides in England. We have received the first two issues of the World's Cry, a London publication, thoroughly radical in its character, edited by ex-convicts James Smith late of the Salvation Army, which numbers some of the ablest English writers on social reform topics among its contributors. It is frank and outspoken, brings forward progressive ideas, and regardless of the traditions and conventions, which form so great an obstacle to labor emancipation, and desires to find an appreciative constituency.

It seems impossible for the capitalist scribbles to tell the truth about Socialism. Here is Mr. J. G. Carter, for instance, writing in the Trinity University Review that "our chief Carl Marx nor any other modern Socialist has offered a practical scheme for carrying their ideas into operation." Mr. J. G. Carter writes, "It is either an ignominious or a grand failure. Has he ever read Woodfall's Co-operative Commonwealth?" On the platform of the Nationalist, the Socialist Labor Party of the United States or the Social Democratic Federation of England? If he has, he is knowingly misstating facts; if he has not, he has no business to express an opinion on the subject.

A TELEGRAM in the World of Saturday reads as follows—GODFREY JAY—Thos. Flynn, a well-known resident of Wyanonah, has been taken to London Ayanonah for treatment. His mind had become unbalanced on the question of religion and politics, although he was apparently sane upon other topics. If every body who is crazy on religion and politics is to be locked up, there will have to be asylum accommodation found for fully half our population. If that is all the matter with Thomas Flynn, he is just as much entitled to be at large as the majority of the citizens of Toronto, who are as crazy as bedbugs on one or both of these subjects. It is a very dangerous precedent.

THE Globe last Saturday affected the role of a full page newspaper by publishing a true life portrait of Mrs. Guelpf, accompanied by some stanzas of "God save the Queen," and a lot of the usual Queen's Birthday and twaddle. This is, if anything, rather more disgusting than the blatant and bulldozing loyalty cant of the Tory press, because, as every body knows, it is utterly hypocritical and absurdly inconsiderate by the attentiveness of its editorial page. It apparently takes the people for fools—and it and it is for a wrong either.

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I almost think we are all of us ghosts. It is not only what we have inherited from father and mother that requires in us, it is all kinds of dead beliefs and habits. These ghosts are not the living substance of our brain, but they are there nevertheless and we cannot get rid of them. When I take up a new paper to read, it is as though I saw ghosts speaking in between the lines. There must be ghosts all over the country. They must be as thick as the sands of the sea.

We shall have to abolish the old labels. We shall have the "working classes," the old terms with which we may be familiar. I want Methodism to write over the forehead of every harlot, to put across the face of every poor docket, right in front of every man and woman. "My sister"—London Socialist.

AND SIBLING BROTHERHOOD

...of a new brotherhood... THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE...

...the object of the Alliance... to secure that which has been...

...the Farmers' Alliance of Canada... with the work of organizing...

...the organization... the older order of things would...

...the organization... the right of one citizen to...

...the organization... the right of one citizen to...

...the organization... the right of one citizen to...

...the organization... the right of one citizen to...

...the organization... the right of one citizen to...

...the organization... the right of one citizen to...

RIGHT AND WRONG

...the laborer... the right of one citizen to...

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NEW AND IMPORTANT WORKS

...Fabian Essays in Socialism... Social Diseases and Wastes Remedied...

...The Relation of Labor to the Law of Torts... Resistor & Co.'s Mammoth Book Store...

...The English Labor Reformers... WHO ARE THE IDLEERS?...

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CORRESPONDENCE

MR. S. M. JONES AND THE MINISTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

A few days after publication of my letter to the Ministerial Association containing a copy of THE LABOR ADVOCATE...

PATRONS OF INDUSTRY

The platform of the Patrons of Industry is as follows, as provisionally adopted in Chicago nearly two months ago...

THE LABORERS' MASS MEETING

THE LABORERS' MASS MEETING. BY MISS ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

Under a star upon a Fourm's side I shot only a plume of fire...

WESTERN WOMEN.

HOW THEY ARE HELPING FORWARD THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL REFORM.

Is numerous was outside of the labor of women, making the very form of education but there are hosts of all sorts...

A KITTEN'S MOURNS.

Tip dear little Mallett kitten was dead; And you were in a coffin too...

THE PEOPLE'S DETRACTORS.

Of course there have been a certain class of people and a small section of public prints that, for their own perfectly transparent reasons, have sought to cry down the proceedings and actors in the Eight Hours' demonstration...

A PRELUDE WANTED.

A Citizen Prisoner in every one of the large American Prisons is not an unjustly blessed thing...

WELLS DEBITS

A ROYAL APPOINTMENT AND HONORARY RECAL THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE DUTCH NATION.

Had the Prince of Wales' creditors read his hand, or is his old friend, Baron Hirsch drawing off his supplies of cash or credit...

MURDERED!

At our 'shot down at Pittsburg! That they hang, and mourn, and murder...

OUR CRIMINAL CLASSES.

What shall we do with our criminals? It is asked but let it first be asked, 'Who are our criminals?'

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL CHILD'S BIBLE AND CHILD'S LIFE OF CHRIST

THE BEST SELLING BOOKS OF THE DAY.

STOVES AND FURNITURE

We sell only the best in all classes. We Have Everything You Want. Farior Suits, Bedroom Suits, Chair, Rocker, Etc.



P. GRANT & SONS, Brewers and Malsters. 'SPRING BREWERY,' Cor. Bay and Mulberry Sts. HAMILTON, ONT.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF Ale, Porter and Lager Beer.

Bond Street Laundry, 26 Bond Street, Gent's Work a Specialty.

TO AGENTS. A Chance to Make Money Selling the North-West Battle Pictures. Every Village in Canada will buy them.

A. T. HERNON, Has removed his business to larger and more commodious premises, where his old patrons and the public generally, will find him most liberally and as has always been noted for.

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It is stated that the highest place in the world regularly occupied by a human being is in Thibet, which is about 16,000 feet above the sea level.

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When a break in it, and Lizzie "I will go to the Free Library and trace off some of the designs from the artist's sketch, we can use an almost pattern—by cutting them out of card board. We can make the carpet swastika and wash with it with soda and salt. That is the best chestnut shade of brown in Dimpled dye and paint the whole in two or three tints using the stencil as a design.

But this and three handsome rugs were the result of a cost of about ten cents each.

An old-fashioned bedstead was found in an auction room for which they gave only one dollar. "And dear at that," said the leader as soon as the two girls were out of the room. "But they soon proved that it was surely a good bargain." It was first scrubbed well with hot lye and then with soda and salt. They then rubbed it well with boiled linseed oil which brought out perfectly the tints of what proved to be a beautiful mahogany. Seventy-five cents was given for a chest of drawers that "certainly came out of the Ark," they said. And yet was found to be much more convenient than the modern hatter. A large mirror was got at the price of a small one because it was cracked across one corner. A long soft seat of China silk was had and served as a cash list summer lid and the hand some glass went far towards furnishing the room.

But what shall we do for bedding and mattress?" said Lizzie, and she might as well have asked for the moon as well as for a straw tick or for the bed mattress. And her words proved true. They were careful to put the mattress on the side of the tick toward the head of the bed. Each girl had brought along a couple of comforters made of newspapers, which were warm but are like a small brass band for noise.

Long after packing had been over the luggage on, was covered with a flounce of turkey red cotton while an "extra" comforter was folded under the cover of the same. This was laid on the bed, tied down at the ends and made a pretty window seat. In a corner the comforter could be put to its original use. A plain wash stand and set was got for \$1.50. Over two pictures were hung above the window.

"I suppose the inevitable packing-box must come into full play in this room," said Lizzie, and she was right. It is not so much that she has some real use, and not more than like most of such contrivances I have seen.

They decided to have a writing desk, centre table, lounge, two easy chairs, bookcase and wall cabinet. The whole must not cost over five dollars. A young brother of one of the girls in their store drove a delivery wagon for a large clothing house. It was delightful to be of service to his sister's friends, and got permission from his employer to take three packing-boxes down to them after school hours. The first was designed for the writing desk, the other two for the lounge. The ends of the boxes had been strengthened by boards four inches wide, placed along the edges. These made a panel of good shape. Stout castors were screwed into each corner of the open end, which now formed a portion of the desk. An excellent opening was made in the middle of the front side by sawing a space twenty-four inches wide between the ends. The desk side strengthened with narrow cleats inside. Two shelves were fastened on each side on the inside to hold books and papers. All the tops of the box were drawn in and the tops covered with putty, as were the inside and outside of each side and out was then painted with a strong coat of black paint. A scarf of dark green felt was laid over the top, and the writing-table was now a handsome writing table.

The lounge was the next object of interest. The two other boxes were fastened to the four corners of each one and the two brought together by nailing boards across at each end. Each end of each one formed a framework thirty inches wide by twenty-two long and fifteen high. The front of each box was left open as a receptacle for more papers. A dark green net was found on a bargain counter for two cents a yard. Six yards made a curtain for the front and an excellent movable cushion for the top. The curtain was slipped on to a brass wire fastened along the top of the front and the ends were fastened to the sides at the top. The cushion was trimmed with a green cord, in which were some gold fringe tassels and was made of two pillows twenty-seven inches square. The cushion rested on a network of rope, which was fastened on the sides. The rope being crossed and crossed between the sides was an elastic foundation that, with the spring of excellent cushion, made a cushion that was really comfortable.

The two "easy chairs" well described their name, but certainly were not easy at all. They were made of old-fashioned ticking, bought at a second hand shop for a few cents each yard. But they were stuffed with gold beads on the legs and arms. A cushion of melton cloth, stuffed with excelsior and a heavy downy cushion, made a very attractive one. One footstool was made from a small chestnut, covered with brilliant, and another for legs three feet long, scraped and polished into a brilliant polish, fastened to the corner of the chestnut box and covered with the same melton cloth. The legs were left out. An additional seat was made by a large, round box, put on castors and covered with the green net and a cushion top tucked on with a broad flat gimp. The centre table was only a common pine table, costing seventy-five

cents, but it was made effective by a handsome cover, made out of billiard cloth, which had already seen good service, costing only a trifle.

The wall cabinet was quite a triumph in its way, but was really only a bit of elegant looking chest of drawers and sizes together—each box was hand painted inside and then painted over with black enamel paint. A gold stretching finished it.

A charming little table was made of the handles of three old-fashioned footstools. The feet of the footstools were painted black with gold bands at intervals. Two pretty cane chairs and a low wicker rocking chair were bought for almost nothing. The bookcase was another old-fashioned chest of drawers with the drawers taken out and put in the large closet to serve as additional shelves. The framework of the chest was painted black. One of the drawers was cut up into slabs of the fronts of the shelves were covered with leather got from the scrap of an upholsterer, at ten cents a pound.

A lot near of the Melton cloth with hands of plush at the ends gave a finishing touch to this most unique of bookcases. Into this room came girl to-night her own personal treasures of books, flowers, pictures and the various pretty things which girls love to accumulate, and which she got towards making over the plan of room attractive. The room was heated by a furnace, but the old fashioned mantle piece was retained and the fire grate over the winter night took great comfort with a bright fire of blazing pine knots brought for a very little from a farmer who had a lot of pine knots and a newly cleared field. This room, of course, cost my young friends much thought and more trouble to get into order, but the effort and good cheer which they found in it. Some time I will tell you of the beautiful life led by these girls in the face of the world, commonplace materials of their daily surroundings.

MADAME BLAVATSKY.

This death of Madame Blavatsky is affording splendid opportunities for her enemies to crowd her departure from service in the field of Theosophy. It is not only a great loss to the world, but a cruel and unprovoked attack on her generous and commendable of her powers are those who know the least about the Divine Science. Her enemies are not only those who are most profane, but also those who are most profane in their daily surroundings.

It is of no more use talking to the people of Epilepsy on these doctrines than it is with those who are raving mad. The common newspaper criticism on Madame Blavatsky's life work are valuable in regard to psychology. There is value therein for the student of the occult and to the language of the woman's problem, that outlaws them from serious consideration. There is something in the enthusiasm and repulsive in reading those opinions of men who are not in the least degree equipped to enter upon the intricate and abstruse metaphysical edifice where may be studied the interior relations of the Divine mind. These sentiments are not a part in the unfolding of the soul. To the spiritual powers are valuable only so far as they will minister to their carnal appetites and necessities. Madame Blavatsky's life was an instrument of the flesh. But that she was an instrument of great value to the higher powers, all who are sincere in their search for the truth and the redemption of the soul. To the spiritual powers are valuable only so far as they will minister to their carnal appetites and necessities. Madame Blavatsky's life was an instrument of the flesh. But that she was an instrument of great value to the higher powers, all who are sincere in their search for the truth and the redemption of the soul.

It must be sufficient to say that nearly two months ago I devoted myself to the dissemination of doctrines, the fundamental principles of which are of the left-hand side of the occult. However it may appear to some minds an attempt in the nineteenth century to break down the barriers of race, nationality, class and color, it is a struggle to that spirit of brotherly love which the greatest of all teachers emphasized in the first century, the humanity of Jesus. It is a struggle to that spirit of brotherly love which the greatest of all teachers emphasized in the first century, the humanity of Jesus. It is a struggle to that spirit of brotherly love which the greatest of all teachers emphasized in the first century, the humanity of Jesus.

No book or pamphlet called for deeper or more profound scholarship than "Is Unveiled," and if Madame Blavatsky did nothing more than write that book, she has done more for the world than any other woman of her time. It is a struggle to that spirit of brotherly love which the greatest of all teachers emphasized in the first century, the humanity of Jesus.

MAY DAY ABROAD AND AT HOME.

It should be consulting to you to know that May day is being celebrated in many a different way in the world. It is a struggle to that spirit of brotherly love which the greatest of all teachers emphasized in the first century, the humanity of Jesus. It is a struggle to that spirit of brotherly love which the greatest of all teachers emphasized in the first century, the humanity of Jesus.

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I have examined this little book of Arithmetical Problems and exercises it is an admirable work. The questions are carefully graded, and are especially suited to the needs of our overworked teachers. They have not always the time to devote to the preparation of their own questions, and this book is a most valuable contribution. The questions are not stated in the form of a problem, but in the form of a question, and this is a feature which is very valuable in connection with the special application of the problems to be discussed by the pupil himself, and this is the feature which gives this book its special value.
From E. THOMPSON, P. S. Teacher, Member County Board of Education, Inglewood.
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MAN
Edited by Mrs. E. Day MacPherson

There is no man in the world who is more generally liked than the man who is most generally disliked. It is a strange thing that the man who is most generally disliked is the man who is most generally liked. It is a strange thing that the man who is most generally disliked is the man who is most generally liked. It is a strange thing that the man who is most generally disliked is the man who is most generally liked.

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CASUAL COMMENTS.

I HEARD a sermon Sunday morning, which in connection with something that I was told of last week, brought forcibly to my remembrance some remarks made a week or two ago...

I GOT up on this subject again because I felt that I would like to make it broader than I did before. This judging by its appearance is the cause of more than a few...

DR ALLEN has had his first encounter with the opponents of responsible management of civic departments and has come out of it with a clean conscience...

I HOPE that all my readers enjoyed a pleasant holiday on Monday. We may not be terribly afflicted with loyalty, but we can feel on one day in the year...

IT takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other.

THE boomers' scheme in the East End is being pushed merrily through. It is in the hands of a committee, nearly every one of whose members hope to profit by the realization of the scheme...

THE STREET RAILWAY THE TENDERS BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL THIS 22nd INST.

ON Wednesday afternoon the tenders for the Street Railway franchise were opened by the Street Railway Commission...

Tender No. 2 was presented by the Mayor of Philadelphia, and to advance the city a loan of \$2,000,000...

Tender No. 3 was presented by Messrs. J. George W. Kieley and William McKelvey of Toronto and James A. Everett of Cleveland, Ohio...

Tender No. 4 was presented by the Kerr-Black syndicate, who offered to cash the city's paper for \$200,000...

THEIR was a big attempt made a little while ago to meet the Mayor on account of a supposed interest he had in a city contract...

THE Mill of Tuesday publishes a wall column long for the boom which has departed from the Suburban region...

THEY are to be congratulated who must perform them in the least with reform politics. Any other result will prove a failure...

THE Chinese and Thibetians have a week of five days, named after iron, wood, water, earth and earth.

THE boomers' scheme in the East End is being pushed merrily through. It is in the hands of a committee, nearly every one of whose members hope to profit by the realization of the scheme...

THEY are to be congratulated who must perform them in the least with reform politics. Any other result will prove a failure...

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