





THE PEASANTS' REVOLT. SOCIALISM IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY—THE RISING OF THE ENGLISH MASSES IN 1381

John Ball and Wat Tyler—Great Popular Leaders Who Have Been Vilified by Venal Pests—Shakespeare's Snobbery—A Typical "Loyalist"

The real story of this remarkable Social struggle in 1381 was told by John Ball, a Frenchman, from whom it is much to be desired that we know more.

More over, since we know as we do, that it is derived from the report of the bitterest enemies of him, and the great cause of social democracy which he represented.

It was only about forty years of age, but he was old in the propagation, far and near, of the Gospel of Labor in its most successful form. Never was there a truer or more courageous apostle of human equality.

The principles here laid down are identical with those of the present day, but from an inaccessible misapprehension, Wycliffe, on the contrary, appears to have inflicted some of the most unfortunatous tortures known in the history of the instruction Wycliffe was living quietly on his living at Lutterworth, and took no part in the movement.

It was only about twenty years indelible "agitation." During that period he had been excommunicated by the Pope, and had been banished from Canterbury, Islip, Langham and Sudbury, for preaching "English Christian communism, schism, heresy, and blasphemy."

He was well acquainted with the interiors of ecclesiastical and secular, and he was not without a certain knowledge of the motives of the actors and the result of their actions.

THE CASE FOR THE "COMMONS." "Good people, things will never go well in England so long as goods be not in common, and so long as the nobles be not in subjection."

When we call lords greater folk than we, it is not because they have more of us, but because they have more of God's grace. Adam and Eve, how can they say or prove that they are better than us, if it be not for the grace of God that they are better than us?

THE MARCH ON LONDON. The rebels, armed like wildfow, and soon embraced twenty counties, those of the commons north and west of London alone excepted. Tyler headed the movement, on Essex, and Surrey. These numbers, in 100,000, indifferently armed, to the most part.

The next stage was Southwark, and then there was London. The King and his advisers were thrown into the greatest consternation. The "machinery of law and order" was found to be entirely unequal to the task.

THE LIFE OF A BRAKEMAN. I WOULD like to tell about the life, work and Pacific coast. First, a good brakeman must be a young man.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

of Stone street and 5 Simon Tyler, of Cripplegate, London. Of these, John Wat, of Maidstone—both at least are named by Stow on the same page of his history, as being the van of the van of his daughter a lover.

The blow struck at Dartford reverberated throughout the already oppressed districts of the country. The death of Black Death of 1349 King and Parliament had done their utmost to irritate the "peasants." In 1381 they were angry, which were idle and not willing to serve after the pestilence without receiving two pence daily for their "service."

In 1380 the branding iron had been extensively invoked, but, in spite of all, the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

The "great men" were moreover at this time engaged in an unrelenting and cruel struggle with France, and to carry it on, they had recourse to three successive poll taxes in 1377, 1379, and 1381. It was a heavy burden.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

of Stone street and 5 Simon Tyler, of Cripplegate, London. Of these, John Wat, of Maidstone—both at least are named by Stow on the same page of his history, as being the van of the van of his daughter a lover.

The blow struck at Dartford reverberated throughout the already oppressed districts of the country. The death of Black Death of 1349 King and Parliament had done their utmost to irritate the "peasants."

In 1380 the branding iron had been extensively invoked, but, in spite of all, the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

The "great men" were moreover at this time engaged in an unrelenting and cruel struggle with France, and to carry it on, they had recourse to three successive poll taxes in 1377, 1379, and 1381.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

of Stone street and 5 Simon Tyler, of Cripplegate, London. Of these, John Wat, of Maidstone—both at least are named by Stow on the same page of his history, as being the van of the van of his daughter a lover.

The blow struck at Dartford reverberated throughout the already oppressed districts of the country. The death of Black Death of 1349 King and Parliament had done their utmost to irritate the "peasants."

In 1380 the branding iron had been extensively invoked, but, in spite of all, the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

The "great men" were moreover at this time engaged in an unrelenting and cruel struggle with France, and to carry it on, they had recourse to three successive poll taxes in 1377, 1379, and 1381.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

It was a heavy burden, and the King's army and his nobles could not plain of unaltered "justice" and "civility" on the part of "savage" and "barbarous" peasants.

Dominion Brewery Co. (LIMITED). ROBT. DAVIES, MANAGER.

The Ales and Porter of this Company are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as being the finest manufactured in Canada or any other Country.

The Brand known as the White Label is Extra Choice. See that every Cork has our Stamp on.

SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LUMBER:

Table with 4 columns: Lumber Type, Quantity, Price. Includes items like Pine, Maple, Oak, etc.

JOHN KENT, Corner of Niagara Street & Parley Avenue. Telephone 1163.

Some Choice Books SUITABLE FOR TEACHERS.

Cassell's Concise Cyclopedia: Edited by Wm. Hoates, with 500 illustrations, 124 maps, 1000 woodcuts, 1000 colored letters, 10000 words, 12 vols., 500 pages, 12s. 6d.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

THE TOIL-SLAVE. TOYON, on, telling—no little trouble or rest. He is a slave in a factory field.

# LABOR ADVOCATE

WEEKLY

LABOR REFORM NEWS PAPER

Endorsed by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and D. A. 12, K. A. L.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

GRIP PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

20 & 22 FLEET STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA

Yearly Subscription - \$1.00, in Advance, Single Copies, 5 cents

PHILIP THOMPSON, Editor

Mr. J. H. Sanderson and Capt. W. J. Coulson are authorized to take subscriptions for the LABOR ADVOCATE in this city and neighborhood. Mr. H. H. Pettigrew is our daily authorized agent for the reception of subscriptions and advertisements in Hamilton.

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 30, 1891.

## DESTINY IN TORONTO.

CANADIANS are in the habit of congratulating themselves that the extremes of poverty and wealth characteristic of older and more highly developed countries are unknown here. When social reformers point to the misery which prevails in London or New York as a reason for effecting such changes in our laws and institutions as will prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few and the consequent spoliation of the mass of workers, we are sometimes met with the answer that things are different in Canada—that we have here no such social extremes and consequently that there is no need for an agitation to remedy grievances that do not exist. Some of our "patriotic" friends actually seem to fancy that there is something either in the Canadian atmosphere or in the artificial political boundary line, which separates us from the Old World, which will forever insure us against the social difficulties with which our neighbors are confronted. They seem to be utterly ignorant of the fact that the reason why distress is less acute and the social problem less pressing here, is simply that Canada is in a backward state of development as compared with our neighbors, and that just so soon as we attain the same stage of material progress and growth of population as they have reached, we shall be confronted with exactly the same evils in an equally intense form.

As matters stand, however, the increase of poverty among the masses is becoming a serious problem. There is very little room for self-complacent optimism or disparaging comment on others in the contemplation of the doleful pictures presented last Friday by a committee representing the House of Industry to the Executive Committee of the City Council. The statement was made that owing to the unusual amount of poverty in the city and the enormous increase in the number of those needing relief, the funds at the disposal of the institution were exhausted and that more money was urgently required if the people were not to be left to starve. It appears that the number of those receiving public charity has doubled in one year. The number of families entered upon the books of the House of Industry since May last is 1,552, as compared with 757 for the same period in 1889-90. Allowing at the usual rate of five to seven families, this gives a total of 7,770 persons who are to some extent maintained by public charity. In other words, one person out of every twenty-five of our population is a pauper, and the ratio is rapidly increasing. Nor is the evil merely a local one or due to any specific or extraordinary cause. The same state of things prevails in all our large cities. In Montreal and Ottawa it has been found necessary to establish public soup kitchens to relieve the prevalent destitution. Everywhere the numbers of the destitute and the unemployed are

on the increase, and that the conditions of life are growing continually squalid for the working people.

Such are the inevitable results of the modern competitive system. If Canada has suffered less in the past from it than England, the United States or the European Continent, it is not so largely because our cities were not so large, our resources so fully developed, our land so closely monopolized, our business and manufacturing interests so various and so well established as in those countries—because, in short, we were less civilized and more of a wooden country. We have made great progress of late years—great strides in the direction of material development and inevitable consequence, under the system of monopoly of land and capital and competition among workers, we have chronic pauperism, soup-kitchens, and the bitter cry of the unemployed and the disinherited, who, though they may not know it, are poor simply because they have been robbed.

## TRUSTS: A STEP TOWARDS NATIONALISM.

THE attempt to suppress by law the American trust system has ended in failure. The American Sugar Trust was proceeded against as a combination in violation of the law against monopolies, and the charter of one of the firms belonging to it was declared forfeited. It was ruled, however, by the New York Court of Appeals to which the case was taken, that though individuals or firms may be prevented from entering into an agreement in restraint of trade, there is nothing in the law to prevent them uniting their interests in a corporation. So, acting on this suggestion, the "trust" was dissolved and a sugar refining "company" organized to which all the smaller companies which had been members of the trust sold out.

The upshot of all the endeavors made to uphold trusts and restore competition

is simply "ingrats" to this: that instead of organizing as trusts the great manufacturing and commercial interests who wish to avoid the losses of competition will have to consolidate their forces in a closer form of organization and become enormous corporations. There is nothing to regret in the failure of the attempt to check in one form or another step in the direction of co-operative production. Though they may be productive of some hardship, the result in systematizing industry and preventing the waste occasioned by cut-throat competition is beneficial. There is no doubt that they will act oppressively and use their power to increase prices to the consumer and cut down wages wherever they can do so. Just as soon as the people tire of this little game they have it in their power to step in and take control. They should insist upon the government regulating prices and wages, otherwise the people will be completely at the mercy of those who have the big producing interests in their hands.

The well intentioned people like Mr. Clarke Wallace who want to abolish trusts and restore the era of unrestricted competition, are laboring under a delusion and attempting something that is impossible. The "trust" under one name or another has come to stay. The moneyed classes have learned the folly of competition. They know by actual experience the benefits of co-operation among themselves, and will find a way to defeat whatever laws may be made in hope of suppressing the system. Having once tasted the advantages of combination they will never go back to competitive methods. Production and distribution will be a consequence very great, if simplified by regulating the supply of products in accordance with the demand. The periodical gluts of the market followed by stagnation and decrease in work will be prevented. The expense involved by competitive methods will be saved. Now the true policy is to recognize the beneficial features of the trust system, and instead of seeking to abol-

ish it, to insist that the people shall have the advantage of the saving effected and not be the losers. Let the trusts go on and regulate production, industry and distribution to a system, and then by their exactions they have educated public opinion up to point of demanding government control, let the people take possession, the Government step in and take control, when everything is in nice working order.

Trusts and combines are fast making the nationalization of industry possible and the more quickly the people will be forced for their own protection, to assume the control of all enterprises in which they are concerned.

## LABOR AND POLITICS.

The "new unionism," as it is called in England—which unites the unionism that carries Labor Reform into politics instead of depending altogether on industrial combinations—has won a notable victory in the Hartlepool election. The Liberal party has been so demoralized by the developments in the Parnell affair that the contest was regarded as a sure thing for the Tories—especially as the constituency went for over nine hundred votes. The contest lay between Mr. Furness, Gladstonian Liberal, and Mr. Gray, Unionist, with every chance, so far as surface indications went, in favor of the latter; but to the surprise of everybody and the enthusiasm delighted of the Liberals, Furness was returned by a majority of nearly three hundred. The latter party are in the mood to be thankful for small mercies just now, and the Hartlepool election is the first glimmer of sunshine for them since the Parnell episode threw such a damper on the Home Rule cause. But the real reason of the unexpected victory is not a political one. It seems that the candidates were asked by the labor unions to pledge themselves to employ only union labor. Gray refused, while Furness took the pledge, and as a consequence

the Liberal Labor vote was thrown into the Liberal scale and elected him.

This accomplishment by using the political machinery to advance their objects, if they will only lay aside their ridiculous party prejudices and determine to use the politicians instead of being used by them. The English labor unionists are acting in the right spirit. Unfortunately it is almost impossible even to imagine Canadian working men going to work as unitarily and determinedly to advance their cause at the polls—that there are not many who are sufficiently intelligent to put labor rights before partisanship, but the rank and file are not yet educated up to that point. Supposing that in a Canadian election the Grit and Tory candidates had been asked to give a similar pledge, and that one had complied and the other refused. In the light of past experience, do we not know that instead of acting unitarily the workingmen voters would have allowed the heeled to "pull their legs," and that many of those of the same political stripe would begin to make excuses for the man who refused to give the required pledge, and to denounce the whole proceeding as a Grit or Tory dodge? Is it any wonder that the politicians play fast and loose with labor when they find organized workmen willing to condone any amount of lawlessness or treachery on the part of public men of their own side? I am a long way behind the labor unions of England in learning to use the ballot as a means of punishing our enemies and helping our friends.

It is a pity that the Hartlepool labor men, when they were about it, did not take broader ground and insist on pledges for radical labor legislation, which is a great deal more important than the mere employment of union labor by any individual. Nevertheless, they made a good beginning, and possibly their action was governed by local considerations which we know nothing of. The Hartlepool election, following with a short interval the Foles contract, which was won in much the same fashion by a union labor vote for the candidate who pledged himself to the

eight hour movement, is a warning to the English politicians that labor henceforth intends to use voting power in its own interest, instead of blindly following any party.

## DAY LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The principle of day labor on city work wherever practicable, though merely assailed by contractors and their friends, has been fully justified by its results. As Assistant City Engineer, in a report on the construction of the Bloom street sewer, gives some instructive details showing the success of the day labor system on that important work. It was in the first instance let by tender, the lowest bid being \$29,692—the highest \$37,682. The successful tenderer, however, refused to go on with the work, which was ordered to be done by day labor. In the meantime the fifteen cent per-hour minimum resolution had been adopted, with the effect of increasing the price of labor fully 25 per cent. over the figures on which the contract was based. There was also an unforeseen increase in the price of brick, and considerable obstacles in the nature of the ground, with an additional outlay for stamping. The work is nearly completed, and the cost incurred is \$31,767, the approximate cost of what remains to be done being \$3,000, bringing up the total expenditure to \$34,769. The Assistant Engineer says, "My analysis of this amount can be shown to be considerably less proportionately than the original estimated cost. I am of opinion that the department did the work well and at a price that could not be met by contractors at the present rate of wages."

It ought not to be overlooked that there are other and more important considerations than the element of first cost to be taken into account in such work. Even were the day labor performed by the city direct with day labor more expensive than contract work, it would probably be cheaper in the long run.

The tendency of the contract system is to induce the contractor to use cheap and poor material, and employ inferior workmen, in order to increase his profits. It is a demoralizing system, which puts a premium on scamped work and bad material, and by making cheapness the sole aim in view, encourages roguery and puts the honest contractor at a disadvantage in competing against the trick-fellow, who, to get a contract, puts a tender at a ridiculously low figure, hoping to make it up on extras or by poor workmanship. Contractors as a class are no worse than other people, but the inevitable working of the system is to encourage dishonesty and make it impossible for the fair employer, who does his duty by the public, to compete successfully with the man who grinds down his laborers and robs the taxpayers.

These reasons alone would be sufficient for substituting day labor for contract work. But when, in addition, the former is shown to be actually less costly, the argument for the extension of the system is unanswerable. The labor organizations, to whose persistence in urging it upon the Council the beginning so satisfactory made is mainly due, would do well to demand its adoption in other departments wherever it is at all practicable. There is no reason why middle men should be allowed to make a profit on public undertakings which could just as well be saved to the city.

The Montreal Herald says the Government contemplates treachery to Mr. Davin. That gentleman's organ, the Regina Leader, replies that to believe such a thing is to "credit men who hold the highest positions in the country with morals lower than those of a thieves' kitchen."—World.

The morals of Canadian politicians are lower those of a thieves' kitchen. They do not generally betray each other, but politicians, whether high or low, will, as a rule, kin their associates whenever it is in their interest to do so.

The success which has attended the visit of Father Huntington, and the crowds that have straggled to gain ad-

mission to listen to his discourses, together with some of our local ministers who complain of popular lukewarmness and lack of interest, the cause why they preach to half empty churches. The people are tired of hollow sentimentalism, mumbo-jumbo and platitudes for the crimes of capital sin and rottenness in high places. Let the ministers who will manifestly and outspokenly uphold the cause of justice for the toilers, and denounce the robbery of the poor, will not lack hearers.

ENGLAND has another dynamite scare. The authorities are said to have received information that the dynamite section of the Irish in America are preparing to resume operations. There is no cause for surprise in this. It is only the hope that Ireland's emancipation would speedily be secured by constitutional means, that has prevented the adoption of revolutionary methods. Just in proportion as the constitutional agitation loses ground will the dynamite scare support. If they succeed in securing the English Tories will find out how great an influence the Irish National League has been in preserving order and repressing crime.

WHAT a satire-it is on popular government that a few monopolists like the Scotch railway managers should be able to paralyze traffic and throw the business of the country into confusion, while the Government sits by with folded hands and professes its inability to interfere! What is government for, if not to govern? and would not the people be about as well off without any government at all as under the pretentious and costly concerns, which regulate small matters with an infinite deal of red-tape and fuss-and-feathers, but say they can do nothing when it comes to fining work for starving millions, or keeping the great highways of traffic open? People talk with horror and dread of anarchy, but what anarchy could be worse than handling the people over to the members of every political party, and allowing them to describe!

The only regrettable incident in connection with Father Huntington's visit is the mean and scoundrelous attack made upon him by the Mail. That paper should assail a man like Father Huntington is not surprising. It is quite incapable of understanding or appreciating nobleness of character, earnestness of purpose, or self-sacrifice for the good of others, and judges every one by its own low standard. The concluding portion of the article in Wednesday's paper, in which it seeks to point out to the clergy that by championing the cause of the poor they may lose the support of the rich, is highly characteristic of a paper that has been on all sides, and betrayed every cause which it has taken up as necessary considerations dictated. How could such a concern do justice to a moral hero such as Father Huntington! Abuse from such a quarter is the highest praise.

Secular Thought calls the attention of persons who suppose that the teachings of the Bible are capable of being acted upon in business pursuits to the recent failure of the firm of Keant & Co. of Chicago. The articles of partnership contained a clause specifying that "the business of the firm is to be conducted on strictly Christian principles and according to the teachings of the Bible." Our Secularist contends that while from the failure of the firm it draws the Bible and Christianity may be suitable to preach from they are hardly reliable matters of everyday life, and that business can't be run successfully on New Testament principles. This is true enough, but the fact that it is so discredits the modern system of competition, and not the New Testament. The brutal and selfish competition of the spirit of the Gospel, as it is to the teachings of the most enlightened and progressive agencies. But neither official Christianity nor official Secularism seems to consider it a duty to combat it.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHERE ARE THE COMPETENT WORKERS?

As a laborer is endeavoring to... the speaker went on to point out the causes of poverty and suggest the remedy. The monarchy was too expensive.

to let his boy work at the trade he is doing... A way with boy labor... The laborer is worthy of his hire... The speaker went on to point out the causes of poverty and suggest the remedy.

The "Principles of Political Economy," by Prof. Arthur Latham... The speaker went on to point out the causes of poverty and suggest the remedy.

of his work. The speaker went on to point out the causes of poverty and suggest the remedy. The monarchy was too expensive.

It was possible to pay too much for a good thing when there was so much poverty [Applause]. Her Majesty had no right to be comfortable and to permit her to devote a portion of her income to relieve the poorest of London.

The poor wretches all have to go through the mill... The speaker went on to point out the causes of poverty and suggest the remedy.

OCEAN CATTLEMEN.

Editor Labor Advocate. The recent statements made by attention at Montreal demand our serious consideration.

LOCAL NEWS.

A LETTER received from Mr. Charles Watts on the Sunday street car question will appear next week.

A PUBLIC meeting called by requisition was held in St. Andrew's Hall on the evening of the 22nd inst., to consider the desirability of the city retaining the street railway franchise.

THE SCHEME of General Booth to reclaim these millions of paupers, and make them all respectable people by charity and by finding employment for those who can work, the speaker went on to point out the causes of poverty and suggest the remedy.

Now while they are clearing the "rat" which we hear of and hate so much... The speaker went on to point out the causes of poverty and suggest the remedy.

TOBACCO. Yours etc. E. AVERY. The speaker went on to point out the causes of poverty and suggest the remedy.

LOCAL UNION. No. 77 of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at their regular meeting on Monday night, initiated three members and completed arrangements for a concert to be held on February 6th.

CHARLES WATTS. A PUBLIC LECTURE ON SOCIAL REFORM BY THE SPEAKER IN LEADER - A CROWNED AUDIENCE IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AGENTS WANTED! To secure Subscriptions for THE LABOR ADVOCATE In Every City and Town in Ontario.

THE GREY HAIRED NOLDMEN of Labor are being away, and with them the foundation elements of their craft. They work as hard and as long as the young, and their work was good to behold.

Mr. Edward BELAMY, commenting February 14, will publish in Boston a national weekly paper, to be entitled the New Nation.

THE SPEAKER at the regular meeting of the Single Tax Association met Friday evening was Mr. Robert Tyson, his subject being "The Difficulty of Obtaining Employment and the Remedy." He urged that the closing of natural resources against labor compelled the wage-earners to compete against each other for work.

MAMMOTH BOOK STORE. RISSER & CO., 243 YONGE ST., TORONTO. NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

J. G. WILSON, Manager, GRIP PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, 26 and 27 Front Street West, Toronto.

It is now almost impossible to commence such out appliances any trade that requires much skill and a good knowledge as pertains to the indented apparatus of thirty or forty years ago.

Mr. J. STEAD, of the Reviewer of Reviews, is negotiating with a well-known Western editor, whose articles in recent numbers of the Century have given him the reputation of an acute and able editor of the American edition of his periodical.

A SOCIETY entertainment was given by the Nationalist Association on Tuesday evening at Walsley Hall, corner of Yonge and Gerrard streets. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Howells.

CONFEDERATION LIFE. \$4,000,000 ASSETS AND CAPITAL. BUSINESS IN FORCE, \$19,000,000. ANNUAL INCOME THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION.

W. C. MACDONALD, J. K. MACDONALD, Actuary, Managing Director.





