

THE LABOR ADVOCATE

A WEEKLY

LABOR REVUEM NUNUM-APLE

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TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 1, 1891.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

A good many people who never before gave the matter any consideration are raising the cry that we have now a days too much legislation. Herbert Spencer has been harping upon this string for some time, and quite a number of persons who in other matters have no particular admiration for the Spectator philosopher, are taking their cue from him and saying that in the making of laws it is time to call a halt. There is a curious admixture of truth and falsehood in this assertion. There is no doubt that in certain directions we have a great deal too much legislation, and that a reaction from the fussy activity which characterizes our law makers would be beneficial. At the same time, however, there is in other directions crying need for further and more drastic enactments than have yet been sought.

Among those who have latterly been impressed with the needless multiplicity of statutory enactments is Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, who has been expressing his views on the subject in a letter that has been widely published, in which he says quite needlessly—asserts that he does not sympathize with the general popular idea which now exists that the Government is the grand paternal do-sit to protect every one and everything, and to provide remedies for every ill that the body politic is subject to. He goes on to say that what the country needs in legislative matters is to be let severely alone, so that the industrious and thrifty people can work out their salvation in their own way, and much more to the same effect.

Is it not a little singular that those who are now declaiming against too much legislation and asking to be let alone by the Government, should not have made this discovery before—that they should have waited until the very worst and most scandalous pieces of class legislation were perpetrated by the facile instruments of capitalism without a word of protest from them, only to call a halt, when there seems to be a prospect that a turn in the tide may result in legislation in the interest of the people? For many years the predatory class has controlled the Government and legislated to suit itself. It has legislated away the people's rights in the land, the mines, and the timber. It has legislated hundreds of millions of dollars into the pockets of monopolists and schemers of all sorts in the shape of land grants, money

bonds, and special privileges and franchises, by means of which the masses are lured under tribute for the benefit of the favored few. It has legislated the control of the currency and transportation into the hands of enormously rich corporations, who are every day adding to their accumulations by the robbery of the public. And now when a class legislation has almost done its worst and the people are being aroused to the need of checking the greed of capitalism, and controlling the Government in the public interest, the literary tools of the plunderers have the impudence to declaim against legislative remedies on the ground that there has been too much legislation already!

According to Mr. Adams and others of his kind legislation to build up monopolies and hand over the public wealth to exploiters and speculators is all right, while legislation to redress these abuses and remedy as far as may be the evils caused by the unbounded greed of capitalism and the venality of the rascals who have betrayed the people is all wrong. For a legislature full of lawyers bankers, railroad managers, and crooked politicians, to vote away public funds and public franchises at the bidding of the monopolist lobby in wisdom and statesmanship—but for a house composed of genuine representatives of the people to endeavor to protect the masses in their rights, or to compel the depredators to restore some portion of their plunder, would be "paternalism" or middle-class interference with business matters. We quite agree with him that there has been too much legislation, but it has been in the direction of enabling the selfish and cunning to grab everything in sight. When the time comes the people will take a leaf out of the book of their enemies and use for their redemption the same instrumentality that the monopolists have employed to reduce them to slavery.

A SYMPOSIUM OF SNOBS.

THACKERAY'S well-known definition of a snob as "one who meanly admires mean things" certainly applies to the gathering of wholesale and retail grocers who last Monday evening assembled at the Queen's Hotel to do honor to Senator Frank Smith. The banquet was an exemplification of Toronto snobbery in its rankest form—pure and simple Mammon-worship. There is no admirable trait about Frank Smith apart from his money-bags. He is a coarse, narrow-minded, snivel money-grubber, who has devoted his life to the accumulation of dollars, and succeeded simply because he was coarse, sordid and narrow-minded, where a man of finer qualities might have failed. The one thought and aim of his life has been acquisition. To pile up his money to an amount so far exceeding his requirements he has for years treated his employees with notorious harshness and injustice, and refused them the ordinary rights of citizenship. He is personally responsible for the protracted lock-out in connection with the street railway some years ago, which caused a great deal of confusion, loss and hardship and nearly resulted in violence and bloodshed. He is at this moment pressing with the greed and vindictive loss of a Shylock an unjust and unreasonable claim against the city in connection with the transfer of the street railway, which may result in a considerable addition to the burdens of the taxpayers. He is entirely destitute of ability outside of the sphere of money-making, and holds his position in the Senate solely as the representative of sectarian interests. He could not be elected to fill the smallest office in the gift of the people. Yet this greedily, unscrupulous and heartless individual, without a single quality which ought to command the respect of his fellows, is banqueted and feted and beslobbered with fulsome and hypocritical praises by a representative gathering of Toronto merchants, solely and entirely because he has made money and enriched himself at the expense of the people. What a fine object lesson isn't it for the young men of Canada as to the means by which they may

beat win an honorable place in the community? The disposition of Canadiana to grovel upon their bellies before British royalty and other representatives of authority has often deservedly aroused scorn and ridicule, but even such servility is a noble and elevating attitude in contrast with the agony of baseness and flunkeyism displayed in doing reverence to Frank Smith's money-bags. Every participant in the affair wretches himself down in the estimation of all right minded men as a snob and toady of the meanest description.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

The street railway situation looks decidedly encouraging. Another step in the direction of civic operation was taken at the City Council on Monday, when arrangements were made so to enable the city temporarily to assume the management of the road in the very probable event of a tender having been accepted by the latter. As the rival monopolists who are trying to gain possession of the franchise present to be an interest of monopolistic management, before the public is prepared to sanction civic operation to the full extent, the proposals embraced in their tender, outrageous as they are when considered on their intrinsic merits, are undoubtedly better adapted to the transition stage than the rival scheme. They want the city to bear every responsibility, advance all the funds necessary for the transfer, pay all expenses, including official salaries, and then give to the management 15 per cent. of the net profits of the road. It is an exceedingly one-sided deal, of course; leaving the syndicate the certainty of large profits without the least risk or outlay; but on the other hand it gives them no such permanent and thorough control of the system as the monopoly which found the money themselves would acquire. In fact the Kern-Brock corporation, should they be entrusted with the road, would be all practical intents and purposes nothing more than an exorbitantly overpaid commission. The fifteen per cent. of the profits which they are to receive, over and above all official salaries and expenses of management simply represents the price which the citizens have to pay to avoid the name of civic management while virtually accepting the thing itself in its essential features. Before many years it will no doubt begin to dawn upon the intellect of even the most inveterate opponents of municipal management that it would be cheaper to pay the official salaries to a commission directly responsible to the people and retain the 15 per cent. in the treasury. It is to be hoped, however, that instead of getting at civic operation in this roundabout fashion, the Council will have sense and courage enough to declare for a commission at once.

PUBLIC vs. PRIVATE WATER WORKS.

Some very suggestive figures showing the comparative cost to the people of public services under monopoly as against municipal control are given in the second number of a series of "Studies in Political Science," issued by Toronto University and published in the report of the Minister of Education. The author is Mr. A. H. Sinclair and his work shows a thorough grasp of his subject and exhaustive research. In the United States where rather more than half the water works systems are owned by private corporations, the average family rate for water supply of 318 public works is \$21.55 per year, as compared with \$30.80 per year, the average family rate levied by 430 private water works corporations. The private charge is therefore forty-three per cent. greater than the municipal water tax. In Canada the respective averages are for the water works owned by municipalities, \$21.07 and for those run by private monopolies, \$31.13, a difference of fifty per cent. in favor of public ownership. The contrast is all the more glaring when the cost of the works owned by monopolies, and by the public is compared. In the United States, including

the Pacific Coast, the cost of private works per family supplied was fifteen per cent. more than the cost of the public works on the same basis. This would, of course, justify some difference in the rates charged, but while the difference of cost is only fifteen per cent., the difference of price to the consumer is, as we have seen, forty-three per cent. In the United States, excluding the Pacific slope, the cost of private works per family is three and a half per cent. less than the cost of public works, but the rates thirty-one and a half per cent. more. In Canada the cost of monopoly works is forty-two per cent. per family supplied than the cost of public works, but they charged fifty per cent. in excess. And in Ontario the expense of private works is thirty five per cent. less and the rate twenty per cent. higher than that charged under the municipal system of water supply.

These figures sufficiently show the folly of entrusting to private enterprise the management of public services and give some insight into the methods by which the promoters of such undertakings, become enormously rich at the expense of the community. We commend them to those chronic grumblers and thick headed individualist critics who are continually pointing to our water works system as an example of the evil effects of civic management, and expressing the opinion that it would be better managed by a private corporation.

ONTARIO MINING LAW.

We are pleased to see that, in spite of the storm of opposition raised by the mining speculators and interested capitalists, the Ontario Government has not abandoned its mining policy, though the pressure brought to bear has compelled Mr. Hanly to make some modifications—all, of course, in the interests of capitalism. The case is another instance of the familiar truth that the selfish activity of a few, having large interests at stake, is apt to outweigh considerations of the public good. The community generally are apathetic, as the interest of each individual is but slight, and vaguely felt, while the men whose privileges are threatened are alert and energetic in their action.

The original proposals of the Government embraced but a very slight modification of justice, the amount to be realized by the Government from increased prices of mining land and royalties imposed on the product being a mere trifle in comparison with the enormous sums at which the monopolists, who have exploited the Sudbury district, value their acquisitions. But small as was the proposition of the public wealth sought to be reclaimed from the hands of the mining monopolists, the prospect excited the wildest clamor among the mine owners, and petitions, deputations and newspaper denunciations without number, in depreciation of the change, were poured in upon the Government. All this time the people, in whose interest the law was framed, have been silent and apathetic. No petitions have been circulated in favor of the Government bill. No crowded public meetings have been held to sustain the Government in the righteous policy of exacting as much as possible in return for the natural resources which belong to all.

No deputations have thronged the Parliament buildings with words of cheer and encouragement for the Ministry in their course. The mass of electors have not troubled their heads about the matter at all, and the hoodlums and monopolists, so far as any public expression of opinion is concerned, have held it all their own way.

Under the circumstances, who can blame the Mowat Government for weakening in the face of the clamorous, and bullying demonstrations of the greedy hordes, who have got their grip upon the peoples heritages? Who could blame them if, in utter disgust at the want of public spirit and intelligent appreciation of the situation, they drop the whole scheme and let the monopolists have everything their own way? It is much to be regretted that Mr. Hanly

has had to yield so far to the pressure as to postpone the collection of royalties for a term of seven years, and to reduce the price at which his originally proposed to hold mineral lands. Were further modifications and amendments may be forced on him before the bill is finally passed it is impossible to say, but, even should a complete surrender be the result, the fault lies entirely with the people. The Government, at least made an attempt to assert its free will, the rights of the people to the land and all natural resources, and for that they deserve credit.

The daily papers can be outspoken and radical when it suits their purpose in expressing their sympathies with labor and denouncing monopolies. But the actions of those who control them often belie their words. The Globe, for instance, has expressed itself at times quite strongly in regard to the rights of the people in connection with the street railway, and in favor of labor reforms generally. But what course, hence can anyone put in the sincerity of its professions when Robert Jeffrey, who with Sir Richard Cartwright directs its policy, is found occupying a seat of honor at the Frank Smith banquet and hobnobbing with the worst enemy organized labor ever had in this city? The Globe's sympathies with labor are, as Carlyle would have said, "from the teeth outward."

ALDERMAN McDONALD'S civic reform scheme has been killed off in committee of the legislature, all that is left of it being the clause which reduces the number of aldermen. It is a pity in some respects, for the measure was well conceived, though, as presented to the Legislature it was defective in two important respects, firstly in not providing for the payment of aldermen, and secondly in the reactionary provision lengthening the aldermanic term to two years, which alone was sufficient to offset any beneficial features the measure might possess. The defeat of the bill as it stood makes little practical difference, as it is hopeless to expect any reform in civic matters unless the aldermen are paid and the people in consequence in a position to hold them to a strict account of their stewardship.

Go in His mysterious wisdom knows why he put the nations upon this earth to travail in sorrow and pain through the ages. I would seek not to know the reason why, but we are confronted by the lamentable fact of misery, of poverty, of distress, of wretchedness on the one hand, while on the other we see raised a heaven piercing aggregation of wealth, piling up day by day, growing year by year, elevating itself through the decades, and one may well pause, even in throes of pain and in waves of personal trouble, to ask, "Why is it that some potent influence is not brought to bear upon those who seek to make their own way?" — Joe Horner.

If there is any such thing as divinity, the above is certainly an example of its worst form. It is a piece of sickening cant to attribute to "God in His mysterious wisdom" a state of things that is clearly due to man in his stuporous foolishness. There is no single evil in the social condition of civilized nations, which, putting considerations of justice and humanity aside altogether, could not be remedied by the intelligent self-interest of the majority.

As the LABOR ADVOCATE expected, the story recently telegraphed all over the country and published with so much satisfaction by the capitalist press, of the failure of the Kawash colony by reason of the frauds practised by the managers, turns out to be wholly unfounded. The colony, it is true, is in an uncertain position, owing to a doubt as to the validity of the title on which they hold their lands. They find claims for the land in good faith according to the law, and have spent a great deal of labor in irrigating, rearing and cultivating. But it appears that the lands are encumbered in part set aside by Congress last year as a park and withdrawn from settlement. The colonists are trying to get the matter straightened out and their title

As for the charges of fraud... As for the charges of fraud...

London and the citizens then... London and the citizens then...

to be found in Christa teaching... to be found in Christa teaching...

Boots and Shoes EVERY VARIETY... Boots and Shoes EVERY VARIETY...

SMOKE OUR SUPERIOR CIGAR... SMOKE OUR SUPERIOR CIGAR...

Nationalist Association Meets every TUESDAY EVENING... Nationalist Association Meets every...

NATIVE WINE 100c PER QUART... NATIVE WINE 100c PER QUART...

SIMON OF SUBURBY

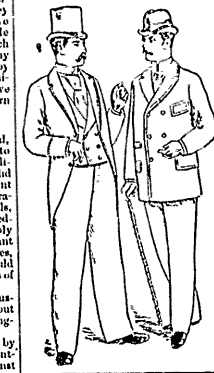
There was a fair attendance on Tuesday... There was a fair attendance on Tuesday...

THE CLERICAL CLUB.

The Clerical Club was organized... The Clerical Club was organized...

THE LABOR QUESTION CREATES A LIVELY BREEZE.

The Members Indignantly Refuse to Discuss the Subject - A Progressive Minister... The Members Indignantly Refuse to Discuss...



THE LATEST... THE LATEST...

You might just as well get the latest... You might just as well get the latest...

HAND-IN-HAND, 140 YONGE STREET... HAND-IN-HAND, 140 YONGE STREET...

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Business in force over \$19,300,000... Business in force over \$19,300,000...

Over THREE MILLIONS of New Business was written during 1890... Over THREE MILLIONS of New Business was written during 1890...

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THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

was in some respects better than it was now... was in some respects better than it was now...

SIMON OF SUBURBY

what was told now he called a "liberal"... what was told now he called a "liberal"...

THE REV. AUSTRIAN SABBATH

"When their ministers in Toronto... When their ministers in Toronto..."

THE REV. JOHN STANLEY

and will not permit to grow inside the church... and will not permit to grow inside the church...

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JOHN DALL

at that time went far and wide preaching... at that time went far and wide preaching...

IT WAS TOO LATE.

In June the people everywhere rose up... In June the people everywhere rose up...

ANY DEAR OF HEAVEN

when they ask for bread. What is the... when they ask for bread. What is the...

THE MUCH-TALKED-OF SIBERIAN RAILWAY

will soon be begun... will soon be begun...

ROLLA AND HIS PA

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Youths' Suits, \$2.50, worth \$5.00
Men's Suits, \$3.50, worth \$6.50

Men's Tweed Suits, \$7.50, worth
\$12.00. Men's fine Tweed Suits
\$10.00, worth \$16.00. Men's fine
Worsted Suits, 12.00, worth \$20.00
Men's Pants, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00
\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, worth double
the money.

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Men's Strong Tweed Pants, \$1.00

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the Public Schools and in the Junior forms
of High Schools.

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TORONTO, ONT.

POETRY
LITTLE BHEKCHIS.
I've a gift of a religion
I've a gift I had no choice
But I've got a midline grip grip, air,
In the hand of the one who
I don't put on the prophets
And free will, and that sort of thing,
But I'll be a God in my own
Ever since one night last spring
I came into town with some trappings
And my little tribe came along
No four year old in the country
Could beat him for pretty good strong
Pearl and clipper and assay,
Always ready to swear and fight,
And I'll bear him to draw together,
Just to keep his milk teeth white.

The moon comes down like a blanket
As I passed by Tagamona's
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door
They scurred at something and started,
I learnt little little things
And fell to spit over my grainie
Went team, Little Bheches and all

Hell to split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with aker,
But we ranted on some trappings
And carried for us the molasses
As last we struck home and we'll wear,
Snowed under a white and yellow
Up, lead back to our little tribe
No hile nor whir was found

And here I'll hope round on me,
Of my flow better and,
I've a flowered down my clothes,
I once step in the snow, and pray.

With this, the tombe was played out,
And we and last the snow-dancers,
I once step in the snow, and pray.

We found it at last, and a little sled
Where they slept up the lambs at night
I looked for a well loaded, that
So warm and snug and white;
I want a chiv, or Little Bheches and chivred,
As peart as ever you
'Twas that was of trackler,
And that's what's the matter of me.

How did he get that? Angels,
He could never have walked in that storm
They just stepped on the snow and left
To wear it was safe and warm
And I'll think saying "Little Bheches
And bringing him to its own
Is a demerit sight better business
Than loading around the snow-
—Col. John Hay.

WELL, DOSE, MURPHY?
Is landed the farmer ar up in arms
Against fox-hunting packs and poers.
Two young lads of Huntington, a captain
in the Prince of Wales' and a
dashing across Farmer Murphy's head
after a fox and a pack of hounds,
when the farmer unexpectedly appeared
and seized the Earl's horse and
Earl, who traces his ancestry to a
steward of the Conqueror, was agast
at such a liberty on the part of the
his whip struck a blow at the
Murphy held the horse with one
arm, while with the other he struck
and nearly dismounted the Earl.

P. S. IMMIGRATION LAW.
The new immigration law went into
force on April 1st, and within the first few
days indicated that it had at least enough
power in it to make trouble for the
panies that are reckless as to the
character of persons they import to
their shores. Whether or not it will
prove so much more powerful as to
be seen. Two vessels, the *Initiavita* and
the *Bernarda*, were the first to violate
the provisions of the law. The
immigrants. Twenty-four of the
vessel's passengers were returned
to the ship, to be taken care of
of the steamship company to the port
from which they sailed. Within a day
or two twenty-one of these had, probably
at the instigation of the steamer's
officers, and before they could be
recaptured, the *Bernarda* had sailed.
That they were not given power
to detain men on board against their
will. The *Initiavita* brought a load
of Italian immigrants, a majority
of whom were declared to be barred
out under the provisions of the new
law relating to disease. When they
reached the steamer's officers refused
to return them to the port from which
they had sailed, and so the
company, with the terms of the law
elsewhere in a *Fore* interview, it is
stated, at the office of the Commissioner
of Immigration, that the steamer
against these two ships, will be at
once brought to see whether disease
can be enforced as a penalty
upon ships when one of the
return rejected immigrants. The
law excludes Italians, Malays,
persons guilty of crime and
persons suffering from
loathsome and contagious
diseases. Steamship companies
are required to
to immigrants in a foreign
country by promises of
employment, and are
required to submit to a
for a steamer and
representatives of the
government on board
landed than they.
They are then subjected to
and if found to be
to be returned by the
steamship company
at their own expense.
Refused to do this
involves a fine of not
less than \$500 and
of a year.
of a non-open question.
But it is
a difficult problem to
do so, and what tests
to be applied that will
be just, effective and
applicable.

TORONTO'S SHOBBACRY.

OUR SO CALLED HOOR SOCIETY, AS MEN BY
AN INDEPENDENT ENGLISH LADY.
LETTER.

TORONTO, 1890.

DEARER HOOR.—I told you very
abundantly the upper circle of Toronto
English style, they make one laugh. But
I think these are the aristocrats,
the distinction being merely one of in-
come, but there in the city person one
cannot but admire. I have seen many
clearer than themselves with eyes as
"unble" as a Turkish heap, and speak
of any exiles of such people as cold-
hearted. I fear English aristocrats are
in this. The upper ten migrate "home"
yearly, in order to push their way as far
possible towards the sacred ancestral
home. They do get much higher than their
pretensions justify, because of the pres-
ence of political influence. But it is not
in human nature for those whose labors
is the Court circle to receive those who
labors without showing some sign of
high intellect. Those that get on by
means of anything so long as they are
tolerated, and they do receive some
very marked attention from their
This fancy a snub to be aristocratic and
treat their Toronto acquaintances to
as good an imitation of what they got
in their own country as they can get
This (these form of copying a model,
defects and all, is seen, or rather heard,
in the speech of these aristocrats
rough. The people of the Dominion have
acquired a peculiar, and by no means
disagreeable, accent. Now, you will
recall, as I said, a certain moment,
and then adopting, as nearly as they can,
the worst tone of their betters in England.
They imitate from one style to another,
the other, like a dancer who comes
first on one limb and then on the other—
it is very funny. You may see it in
many ways. Let us say these people are
trying to put some culture and grace into
society. First, they will get into
the habit of speaking for themselves, and
play, and the display as a piece of
van show is indeed glorious. But this is
a serious matter. It is a serious
amount of wealth being spent outside the
country, and I do hear, *entirely*, that
they are bringing out more money
English goods without paying duty. Now,
I have been many a time in Toronto
English snub, but there was no such
reference as the word "London."
They do not put this light under a bush,
and you can see a certain braggadoocio
air in their speech, and they look
as if they were saying, "Why appear am I
to these poor wretches with their home-
grown goods?" An English dress,
and such of any other style, and the
absence of any other distinction is very
marked, gives a certain rank to those
whose prices are thus displayed in English
dresses.

I was wickled once one evening, when
a lady told me she had been in London,
London, to explain, "Really, who would
have thought it?" I told her that Toronto
society has been on the down grade for
years, and that she might as well
claim to be the leaders and heads of
society are making such ludicrous efforts
to get up a social position, that it is
a flower that centuries of culture have
brought to perfection, whereas that of
Canada is a wild bloom from an unusu-
ally hot climate. The whole of society is,
after all, goodness of heart and culture,
from which come refined tastes and gentle
manners. It is no use mortifying for
men and women in mature life who have
secured the wealth needed for social
display, to have brought home to them
the fact that the very habits and life
which have enabled that wealth to be
saved up, have utterly incapacitated them
for the display of it. I have seen many
cases where they enjoy their money without
worrying themselves about English
style, and making good use of it. English
style is a life they really cannot live.
The effect of all this is to vulgarize Toronto
society, which has no special need for
any of the things she mentions. I never
elsewhere noticed such a lack of the
education, higher culture, nobler instincts,
and refinement of taste. It is these
which ought to be shown by those who
pose as leaders and heads of society, as
was in Toronto, and in art is at
least, amongst the wealthy.

I was one day trying to get the right
light for a picture, to which the owner
asked my attention. A bit of art
was really. To do so I went away from
it some six feet or so. With crushing
astonishment to my supposed ignorance
of art, the owner invited me to approach
the picture, thus aiding his hand over
as though wiping away my foot. He said
I had done it very beautifully and it is
Smoothness in a planned board is
admirable, the plane being a success, but
if for a board, it is not so. It is
called "beautiful," was a very novel
experience. But that is not an unfair
specimen of the more wealthy Torontonians,
and no wonder when they lay a
picture in Europe, as a thing
valuable. They get let in for pictures of the
meanest type—regular "hot-borders," as
artists say. I will tell you an anecdote
about this in my next letter.

ELECTRIC CABS have been introduced in
Stuttgart.

A forestry is an exhibition at Cuxper,
Wey, it is an experiment in the
palm leaf, caused by the leaf falling into
the city and the leaf afterwards petrify-
ing. The rock was found at Cuxper,
and indicates that ages ago, when the
gold beds were being formed, Wyoming
possessed a tropical climate.

The Dan porpoises appear to help their
lungs in their efforts to breathe by bearing
them up to the surface of the water on
their flippers. The aquatic, or at least
the water animal, is a very interesting
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ARISTOCRATIC INORATITUDE

HOW A CLIQUE OF THE FINE DRESS CIRCLES
TREATED THE PAUPER WHO SAILED THEM
FROM PRISON.

They celebrated "Cleveland Street Scour"

wealthy Englishmen were involved in a
disgrace. The most of most readers,
freely wrenth of the middle peevish hang-
freared of every ordinary form of vice,
were discovered to be in the habit of fre-
quenting a resort in Cleveland Street,
London, where unnatural crimes were
freely practiced. There was a man named
Hammond, who was a man naturally
of the highest character, whose evi-
dence was necessary to the conviction of
the offenders. Of course he was got out
of the way with some assistance. It is
generally supposed of the magistracy and
the police authorities who are always
ready to shield wealth offenders. There
was a considerable scurrying over to
the Continent of men boasting high aristocratic
images, and the blue blood of centuries of
nobility, but as soon as they got
to the principal victim against them they
had slipped off to America, they attacked
them by one of its members, their posi-
tions as lights and leaders in English
society, pillars of the national Church,
hereditary legislators and high officers of
nobility, the wretch who had
fallen to their beasty lusts—
but who, by his course in saving them
from a more severe punishment, had estab-
lished the strongest claim on their gratitude, was
left to his own resources in a strange land—
lost and forgotten by the greater society
to which he was formerly so closely
connected. Within his power. The following
passage from Seattle tells the sequel.

A. G. GARDNER, in his history of the
and of Charles R. Hammond, of
Cleveland Street, London, were yesterday
made county paupers, and are being fed
from public hands. Six months ago Ham-
mond was convicted of stealing a seal skin,
sacco and a gold watch and chain from a
man named Gardner, who was at that
time a millionaire. Hammond then was
summoned. However, his propertied
as proprietor of a hotel and saloon,
but misfortune came upon him. He was
sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.
His outstanding pressing brought to
Hammond.

In his efforts to get a new trial Ham-
mond gave up everything to his lawyers,
leaving an invalid wife and a thirteen-
year old boy under their care. He
of the hotel, their furniture sold for rent,
and his Hammond had been selling her
jewelry and other goods in order to
three months. Having exhausted all his
resources she threw herself on the country
for support. He was in a very
aid from wealthy English noblemen whose
guilt he was ashamed, but found
only disappointment, and from wealth and
all titles were taken from him, and his family
to poverty and misery.

AN EXAMPLAR FOR TORONTO.

Let me give you an instance of what
can be done by a town which owns its
trains, instead of letting them be exploited
by private speculators. The Hurdville
and special Act permitting the Town Council,
not only to own, but to work its trains.
What is the result? The workers have
six months a day, and good salaries. There
is no fine whatsoever—no
and needless reduction from the men's
scanty wages, no noise and no dirt.
of surveillance and inspection. The wages
may not be very high, but they are steady.
Compare this with the twelve, thirteen,
fourteen, or sixteen cents per hour
of the London bus and tram men, and
the shameful tyranny of the fines system, with
the usual work, and the same thing.
of the profits of the companies, in regard
to inspection and time-keeping—
"Labor Well."

The Toronto LABOR ADVOCATE opposes
the proposed extension of the term of office
of Toronto's Mayor, to six years.

It is a very interesting and
social science of the most practical
Single Tax as regards land monopoly,
and so develop into a full-blown anti-
Socialist, or, if his courage fails him at
present, by a total lack of orthodoxy.
It seems to Bolingbroke, or a more acute
economy, to consider the Single Tax
movement, the Social Catholicism, and
of them, while a tenth will go
forward at one bound to Aaradrian, the
Atheism of political economy, without
at all touching on the
Charitainment of political economy
Liberty

The tail of an alligator comes five feet
longer than the body. It is
of Brazil, is used for lighting and in
medicines. The alligator of Brazil has
the cure of a variety of diseases. It
has a high reputation among the swamplands
as a remedy, and is, in fact, being green
both inwardly and outwardly.

The Hindus are about to adopt a
modern party in forming a Hindu tourist
party for visiting Europe, America, China,
and the United States. The Hindu
men and gentlemen who are invited to
join the party are assured that they will
be able to travel without violation of caste
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Edited by Mrs. E. Dav MacFerson

FINISH, which is the product of the labor of all life... The Chicago Society of Domestic Art... The New York M. E. Conference...

the other countries are so advanced in their own gas, electric plants and water works.

is not considered inimical in Eastern Siberia. The natives cure themselves by the use of herbs.

is not a very chest from east to end, nothing has an absolute value.

Miss Florence Morrison has joined the Executive Council of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

Professor Hillyer, availing the torch to the shadows, has written the most mysterious of human life which no man has the key.

The president of a recent sanitary commission decided that the English people were physically clean, but they were not so in spirit and golly in comprehension of goodness.

When you wish to be consistently useful, do not spend your time in contending for against things of a disputable nature, but in testifying against notorious vice and promoting real, essential benefits.

Kathu-Peter. Hellogun is the hidden meaning of the life with which we are endowed.

written by Miss Do Grasseford, who won the first prize of \$900 offered by the American Economic Association on 'The Needs of Self-Supporting Women' has been published in connection with the Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Politics.

Real existence is the incarnation of the world process in the passion, history of God made flesh, and at the same time the way to the redemption of Him who was crucified in our behalf.

is to tend a helping hand in shortening this way of suffering and of recovery.—Hartmann.

They dine for breakfast or lunch on bread made with little trouble out of the remains of yesterday's meat, game, poultry or fish, and so on.

be cooked, will make a palatable relish for breakfast, by chopping up the beef, pepper, salt, a little ketchup or table sauce.

is slowly simmer for a few minutes in a little glycerine or water, and then strained. Serve very hot.

CONTRASTS among plants and animals is fierce, merciless and deadly. Out of competition fear and pain are born.

is the matter of the love, and the love of the bird, the of the beast, the of the longbeak, the song of the nightingale.

and evil dwell together.—Pavel.

The impulse which John Wesley gave has not yet spent its force, and the clearest of which is the love, and the love to know the phenomena and the deity.

The evangelical movement, the Oxford movement, the revival of the Society of the Salvation Army are traceable to his example and the convictions which he inspired.

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thrust for broader opportunities, and found her way to Sumnerville Hall, at Oxford. Here she attracted attention by her brilliant examinations in history, literature and languages. The instrument decided, that a woman with a knowledge of law was needed to enter evidence in the tender years. But she was not allowed to enter, and Miss Sorby entered upon a legal course. After six months study, her papers in Roman law were held to be the most remarkable and able ever presented to the university by any student of either sex.

IF WAS NOT WORTH IT. My dear lady, I believe you are not worth it. You spoil me, you are not worth it. You spoil me, you are not worth it. You spoil me, you are not worth it.

WORK AMONG THE POOR. I HAVE been asked to write on working among the poor. I have done so in the Church and Christian side of it, because I am convinced that the work to be done to-day, can be successfully done only by a devoted Church.

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from his presence that I felt my soul tethered with a vivid sense of its purity. The eyes were soft, yet glowing, and the voice was like a melody with the harmony of a nature perfectly attuned in all its relations.

I felt that she had understood the confusion into which I had fallen in trying to find an equilibrium for the opposing forces that seemed to be at work in me, and that she had understood the confusion into which I had fallen in trying to find an equilibrium for the opposing forces that seemed to be at work in me.

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Practical Problems. A NEW EDITION. For First, Second and Third Classes. By JAMES WHITE, Public School Teacher, Toronto.

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LOCAL NEWS.

At the last meeting of Iron Moulders Union No. 28, a resolution condemning Aid Hall's opposition to the fifteen cent minimum by law was adopted.

Local Union No. 3, Painters and Decorators of America, at their last regular meeting, passed a strong resolution in condemnation of Aid Hall's motion in the City Council to repeal the fifteen cents per hour by law.

At the last regular meeting of Local Assembly 5,741, K. of L., Bookbinders, on Tuesday April 21st, the following resolution was passed: "That this assembly do heartily condemn Aid Hall for his unbecoming opposition to the fifteen cents per hour by law, and would urge on the workmen to keep Aid Hall's action in their memories until next January."

The carriage makers of the city held a largely-attended meeting Tuesday night in Stratford Hall, W. L. Cook, elected as chairman and Mr. J. A. Darch as secretary. A resolution was passed appointing a committee with power to present petitions to the employing carriage-makers, asking for a half-holiday the year round, commencing June 1st.

District Assembly No. 125, K. of L., has determined upon taking active steps in the direction of extending and strengthening the order. Interest in the work of the organization is rising, and it is felt that the prospects of forwarding the cause and building up the order were never brighter. The general sentiment over the labor movement all over the civilized world is undoubtedly having its effect here in attracting attention to the question, and forcing the matter of organization upon the minds of the workers.

A PLEASANT evening was spent last Monday by the members of the Young Women's Christian Guild, who formed an interested audience to that inveterate joker of Grip, Rev. Mr. Sam Jones, who gave them an hour with "Tom Hood." This congenial subject he has handled before, but never to so appreciative an audience. Although most of the inmates of the hall were little girls (as it is usual to do in any congregation purely of ladies), still the appreciation of his stinging merit in his more serious work showed a capacity for a more generous diet than the too narrowly disciplined good young ladies of Toronto often get, and made one doubt whether selections from the English classic would not be more sustaining than those from some of the kind they constantly feed on.

The Employing Traders' Association of Toronto held their annual meeting on the evening of the 28th ult. in the Rossin House. President W. A. Shepard occupied the chair. The committee appointed to negotiate with the Typographical Union respecting the scale of wages reported satisfactory progress. Messrs. Shepard, Murray and Rutter, the deputations to Ottawa on matters appertaining to the tariff, also presented their report. The following officers were elected—W. A. Shepard, President; G. Blackett Robinson, Vice President; Daniel Ross, Treasurer; and Bruce Brough, Secretary, all re-elected by acclamation. Executive—A. T. Rutter, Chairman; James Murray, Secretary; W. F. McLean, R. G. McLean, Jas. Dudley, N. Frank Wilson, D. A. Ross, A. W. Crowl, Thos. Moore and Thos. Todd. Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the International Typothetae of America, which met the city in 1892, were left in the hands of the Executive.

On the evening of the 22nd ult. a deputation from the Nationalist Association, consisting of Messrs. George A. Howell and Phillips Thompson, had an interview with Premier Wood to urge upon the Government to make such changes in the Toronto municipal bill as would give all municipal electors the right to vote on the question of the present law was an injustice; he thinks when the occasion requires it, and not be frowned down, will and does command the respect of all who hear him, even in conventionally-ridden Toronto. The language of an address upon opinion is not always as great as it appears to be, and loyalty and fearlessness in a right cause will oft-times divide it into this air, or change it to acclamations of approval. I could wish that one or two of our popular eulogists and public speakers, whom I know would like to be more

radical if they dared would recognize this fact, and boldly make the plunge they have been hesitating about so long.

That amendment to the Medical Act should have been promptly thrown out in committee. Only the fact of fourteen doctors being members can account for its getting through as it did, and securing a second reading. It is a matter of course that it will have become law before this number of the ADVOCATE is issued, and it will then be possible for the medical monopolists to imprison a man who has relieved the sufferings of a fellow mortal, solely because he has so relieved them. Truly this is a bill worthy of its framers, and they deserve to be immortalized by its name. We must either be cured by their methods, or not at all. In other words, if we do not choose to let our legally-appointed know-all experiment upon us, and pay them for it, we deserve to die, and the sooner we do it the better. Of what possible use is a man if he will not contribute to their support? They are authorized by law to make us take our medicine, and they intend to see that we do take it, and pay for it, too, whether it does us any good or not. What though a common person should be able to cure some of our ills, if it interferes with their prerogatives, it cannot be allowed. This is the law they have asked for, and to this we except a few Jews' nature to object, but under such an act a carpenter's son, who was called Jesus of Nazareth 1,900 years ago, would, did He come to-day, be fined and imprisoned because of the cures He wrought.

CASUAL COMMENTS.

The Watts-Sexton debates are over, and the sound of the sectional applause of their audiences has died away. Probably no one has changed their minds upon the subjects under discussion—just as they were to be hoped for by either party—but some may have discerned the ranks of those who think, as a result of the also presentation of both sides of the question at issue. This, even though it be the sum total of the effect of so much eloquence, is sufficient to more than justify the discussion—at least so it appears to me. I do not think, however, that all who were there would agree with me on this point, so many of them are of the opinion that it is dangerous to think—that we run some terrible risk if we permit our reason to question any of the dogmas which the Church has decided are beyond the possibility of doubt. This is, to my mind, a strange position to take up, for, if the findings of the Church is right, no amount of discussion can endanger it, but only that of truth more apparent. If, then, the doctrines are not in danger from discussion, can the individual be wrong because he uses the highest power with which he is endowed? I do not think so, but, on the contrary, believe that the danger lies in not thinking—that we are obeying the unwritten law of the universe if we do not make use of all our faculties, especially those of intelligence and reason; and, as I have said, if there be no other result of the four nights of debate than that a few have thrown off the shackles of custom and opinion and decided to think for themselves, sufficient will have been accomplished to satisfy all but the "unequid," as Max O'Rell puts it in the May Irons.

Two such feelings, that it is not safe to think too much, pervades the very atmosphere of this good town of ours. More than that, some, if they do think, are afraid to voice their conclusions for fear they will come under the ban of the disapproval of the truly orthodox. Not only a religious matter is this the case, but in nearly every line of the same broad dread of offending against the conventionalities of opinion. We do not open our mouths for fear of saying something which they say they will not approve of, or that might possibly lose us votes or business if that is not respectable, or if it is or is not a society, church or association is so talked of, it must not on any account be spoken of—if you value your business or social standing. This is the opinion of nearly all; and yet, notwithstanding this fact, I for one believe that any man who has brains enough to stand up and say what he thinks when the occasion requires it, and not be frowned down, will and does command the respect of all who hear him, even in conventionally-ridden Toronto. The language of an address upon opinion is not always as great as it appears to be, and loyalty and fearlessness in a right cause will oft-times divide it into this air, or change it to acclamations of approval. I could wish that one or two of our popular eulogists and public speakers, whom I know would like to be more

some alderman out of a hole he has fallen into. The book hasn't a bid, and an easy way out is to persuade the city to buy 400 copies. This helping hand to the unfortunate business is all right, but let us all come in on it. If the city fathers are to assist any in their unfortunate ventures, why not let me get it general, then when we are in the soup? We cast our thought gently but firmly lifted out. The thought of a last opportunity comes to me with painful vividness as I write. I was, with two others, trying to emulate Barnum, or O. B. Stephens. They brought to me a famous advertisement, but the scheme didn't catch on—the public didn't buy the edition of the tickets issued. Could that time but be "called back," I should propose to the Council that they buy 400 of those same pastebards, and treat the inmates of some of our institutions to an evening of intellectual amusement, and, were it only legal, it would go.

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