

MAXWELL, SHARPE & ROSS COMPANY.

\$100,000

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THE ALLIANCE HARDWARE STORE

NOW CARRIES NINE DISTINCT LINES,

Having invested in Goods alone over \$100,000. This is the Way The Alliance Hardware Store will Invoice inside of One Month, when they will be Found at 1532 to 1538 O Street With an Immense Department Store Second to None in the State, Owned, Controlled and Managed by One Firm.

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES,

Then Call at Our New Place, with Five Floors, each 50x143 feet, fitted with Steam Passenger and Freight Elevator, the finest Cash and Package Carrier System made. Our stock will be about this way.

\$25,000 IN HARDWARE, \$25,000

\$15,000 IN FURNITURE! \$15,000 IN DRY GOODS! \$15,000 IN BOOTS AND SHOES!

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\$10,000 IN STOVES AND FURNACES! \$5,000 IN GUNS, AMUNITION AND SPORTING GOODS!

WE WANT YOUR PATRONAGE.

And will do all that Good, First-Class Goods and Low Prices can do to merit the same. Remember you can buy ANYTHING in Our Department Store to wear from the Sole of Your Feet to the Crown of Your Head for Men, Women and Children. Stoves from a \$3 Heater to a \$200 Hotel Range, or a \$300 Furnace. Sporting Goods from a \$1 Revolver to a \$300 Hammerless Shot Gun, and from a 5 cent Pocket Handkerchief to a Bolt of Muslin, and from a 25 cent Chair to a \$200 Bedroom Set. Groceries from a pound or pint to barrels of sugar or syrup. Shoes from a 10 cent Slipper to the Finest Ladies' and Gents' Sewed Shoes made. Hats from a 10 cent Straw to the Finest Silk. From a pound of Nails and Wire to a car load. Door Locks 15 cents to \$5. Horse Shoes and Nails. Tin and Sheet Iron Work a Specialty. Send us your orders for anything and you will get it at the Very Lowest cash price.

Remember the Place: After September 15th, 1890, 1532 to 1538 O Street.

MAXWELL, SHARPE & ROSS COMPANY,

104 NORTH TENTH STREET.

ONLY THREE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

The New Anti-Strike Order of Railway Conductors is Not Flourishing.

The new Independent Order of Railway Conductors completed its organization yesterday at the Coleman house. A noticeable change from the old order was the substitution of "president" for "grand chief conductor," and several other changes were made to indicate that the organization is not a labor organization.

Only three divisions were represented yesterday out of over fifty that revolted from the old Order of Railway Conductors at the Rochester convention because they were opposed to strikes. The eastern men haven't rallied around the new standard as fast as Mr. Wheaton probably expected.

Mr. Wheaton was very indefinite about the date when they expect others to join. He says that they have 300 members to begin with.

One of the complaints against the old order, with its 15,000 members, was that it was nearly always in debt on account of the big salary list. How will the new association get along, and support an insurance department, too, is a question that has been much discussed by conductors who are timid about joining. It doesn't hope for a membership of more than 2,000, and it will do well if it gets 1,000. Mr. Wheaton used to draw \$5,000 in the Order of Railway Conductors; Grand Secretary Daniels \$3,000, and other salaries swelled the annual expenses to over \$12,000.

Mr. Wheaton said yesterday that they haven't established any salaries offices yet—they will wait until the membership warrants it. They allow the executive committee its expenses. Mr. Wheaton has no other business that he can depend on, but the vice president and secretary, Mr. Nash, is a train dispatcher for the Central Vermont railroad.

The membership fee is \$10, and for 300 members this would give \$3,000 to begin with. The yearly grand division fee is \$3 per capita, but the membership fee for each division has not been fixed yet, probably because the three divisions which constitute the new order have been taxed enough to start out with. In the old order it is \$4 apiece.

The insurance plan is a tax of \$1 per capita at each death or disability, the beneficiary not to get more than \$1,000. He would get \$300 at present. The ritual states that the association is for social and insurance purposes. The next meeting will be at St. Albans in June, 1891.—New York Sun.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The General Union Workers' association of Hudson county, N. J., has decided to pay strike, lock out, out of work and sick and funeral benefits hereafter.

The Nationalists and Socialists of New York city will work together in the fall election.

District Assembly No. 1, the hammer organization of the Philadelphia Knights of Labor, which had 60,000 members in 1888, has dwindled down, according to the statistics of the United Labor league, in which D. A. No. 1 is represented, to 1,159 members today.

The strike of the London postmen was of short duration and a failure. Cause: Pressure from non-union element.

The government eight hour bill was

favorably reported by the committee on labor.

The labor unions and farmers' organization have formed a sort of go-as-you-please federation. The unions are not eager to support the political movement of the farmers.

The London policemen said they could get along in their strike without the assistance of the labor men. They got a long way from success. The bobbies now know how it is themselves.

Seven actors, employed at Vaca's West End Pavilion at Coney Island, struck against a reduction in salaries and a demand for more work.

The Chicago trades assembly refused to financially assist the striking cloak-makers because their union is not attached to the assembly.

A committee is now actively engaged in securing subscriptions for a stock company to erect a building for the Knights of Labor in St. Louis.

John Devlin, member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, says there are 119 locals of molders in the United States, with a membership of about 14,000. The number of members in the order generally has increased since the last general assembly about 22,000.

"It is a most dangerous precedent to establish to let the workmen know there is one law for the rich and another law for the poor."—Judge Martine of New York.

A communication from the Rochester trades assembly states that a boycott had been placed upon the Co-operative Foundry company of that city, for the reason that through advertising it has scoured the country for scabs and cheap labor and has been partially successful.

Helping the Coopers.

The Central labor union of Buffalo has had prepared and presented to the city council the following ordinance:

"Chapter 44. The city of Buffalo, by its common council, ordains and enacts as follows:

"Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person, corporation, milling, or manufacturing firm to use at any time within the limits of the city of Buffalo any barrels that have heretofore been used and emptied for the purpose of filling the same with flour, or packing therein candies, crackers, articles of prepared food, or produce which may be used for food without the process of cooking.

"Sec. 2. This provision shall not apply to any person, corporation or firm refilling barrels that have been used and emptied by such person, corporation or firm.

"Sec. 3. Any person, corporation or firm violating any of the provisions of the first section of this chapter shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$50."

Velvet and Rags.

During the week 16,000 people who represent the "intelligence" of the country sailed from New York for Europe. Meanwhile the men who produced the wealth which enables these people to take their ease in foreign countries during the hot weather must work ten hours or more per day, live on the barest necessities of life and be denounced as loud mouthed labor agitators if they object to doing so.—Midland Mechanic, Kansas City, Mo.

Another Co-operative Colony.

Edward Bellamy's dream begins to assume tangible proportions to some of our citizens. During last winter there was an organization known as the "Investigating club" at University Place. The body met once a week and discussed the economic and social topics of the day. Not a little interest was manifested. Among those who participated in the meetings were some earnest, thoughtful men, who had become opposed to our present competitive system of industry.

About a month ago a small circle of men—Ernest B. Gaston, of The Southern Advocate; C. H. Mershon, E. D. Smith, W. P. Macy, D. Harrod and J. P. Meredith, with a few others, all prominent citizens of that suburb—met to see if they could not devise a plan to escape what they deemed the serious evils of the present system, and put in successful operation the better principles which had crystallized in their minds as the result of their investigation.

The result has been the organization of a colony company, with the object of founding in some favored part of the country, probably near Lake Charles, La., a community which shall be as far as possible complete within itself, and where what they term the savage and foolish and wasteful system of competitive industry shall give place to the kindly, rational and more economic system of co-operation.

The plan of the new colony is much like that of the Kaweah Co-operative colony, of Tulare county, Cal., which has been in successful operation for nearly five years.—Des Moines Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A National Labor Commission.

Representative Farquhar, of New York, has introduced in congress a bill to create a commission to be known as the United States Commission of the World's Congress of Labor, to consist of nine members to be appointed by the president. It suggests that the president shall appoint two of these members from the National Farmers' alliance, and that the rest shall be named by the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, but no two of them shall be from the same state. These commissioners shall each receive an annual salary of \$3,000, and their terms of office shall expire Dec. 31, 1895. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to discuss labor in all its phases, the relation of trusts and combinations of capital to the industrial problem, and such other industrial questions as may be suggested to them and which they may deem it desirable to discuss. The commission is authorized to invite through the president delegates of foreign countries to take part in the conference.

Give 'em Hell.

Let the railroad men go on demanding better protection for brakemen, and let all other civilized people join with them in the demand. If animals had to endure what brakemen had to endure the cruelty societies would have the railroad business in court. But because the animal happens to be a man the killing and maiming go on and seem to be taken for granted. At the last session of the legislature an appeal for the establishment of a hospital was backed by the fact that the railroad business had much increased, and "therefore" a hospital was

necessary. What that sifts down to is that you must expect the brakeman to be butchered, and the way to aid them is to build hospitals for what is left of them after the "accident." This has gone on long enough. With all the progress that has been made in the art of railroading there is no reason why the brakeman should be left where he was twenty years ago—or rather where his predecessor was. Twenty years is rather long to expect one to survive in that industry.—Hartford Courant.

Not New but Good.

The editor of The Andover Review looks at the eight hour question from a point of view differing from that usually taken. Discarding the economic consideration he considers it in a sociological light. The fewer hours may possibly mean less wages, but they bring advantages of more than compensating value. To the workman, this writer maintains, the real time is opportunity. It means a chance for mental culture, for social advance, for greater influence in all directions. The objection that the time gained may be spent in dissipation is dismissed as unworthy serious discussion. Experience has shown that where a small percentage misuse their opportunities the great majority know how to turn them to good account.

The general adoption of the eight hour day will result in elevating the mass of workmen from mere mechanical toilers to thinking workers. The opportunities for education, discussion and social intercourse will inevitably tend to make them better citizens and better workmen. They will gain in every way and the country will be the better for it. That is a point of view which should not be lost sight of by workmen or employers in considering the eight hour problem. It is not simply a question of work and wages, but one also of mental and social improvement. The workman will elevate himself in the social scale by reason of the increased opportunities which he will know how to turn to account, and he will not look down on his work because of his higher social grade. The work will gain dignity with the workman.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Church and the Laborer.

One thing is very certain. There is a great deal of unrest, the present state of things is extremely unsatisfactory, not merely to the commonly called laboring men, but to men of thought, and to many above any fear of immediate want. And at this juncture it becomes a question what attitude the church ought to take with reference to these matters. It cannot stand aloof, for they touch things in which it is especially interested, the rights and happiness and prosperity of men and women.

The questions are largely social and moral, and the poor man wants the church to define its position. Even if he does not go to church he knows enough of its preaching and pretensions, enough of the spirit and teaching of its founder to know that it is bound to be against all oppression and injustice. In his mind there is more than a suspicion that it is feebly conservative, and is secretly and really in alliance with the wealthy, upon whom it must depend for material support, and so he scorns it as false to its principles and regards it as a thing for which he has no use.—Rev. John K. Allen, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Way They Do It in France.

It is only since 1884 that trades unions have been recognized by the French law, yet the chamber of deputies has now passed a bill which gives them a stronger legal position than they have ever claimed in England or America. This measure, which was carried by a majority of 347 to 150, prohibits, under penalty of imprisonment for one to three months and a fine of \$20 to \$400, any interference with the liberty of association by way of threats of dismissal or refusal to give work, collective discharge of unionist workmen or offers or promises of employment.

The right of combination is made an essential right of all citizens. The intimidation of union laborers by employers is made as dangerous as the intimidation of non-union laborers by the unionists. It seems singular that this radical legislation should have been enacted in a country where seven years ago trades unions were illegal and even the assembly of more than twenty persons without previous authorization was prohibited.—Christian Union.

Cigar Makers' International Union.

The completed report of the above union is out. Its financial features are of interest, inasmuch as the C. M. I. U. is one of the most successful labor organizations of the country. Jan. 1, this year, there was \$285,136 on hand. This money is in the possession of the several unions, but is really the property of all. During the year the expenditures were \$246,242. Of this \$59,519 went for sick benefits, \$19,175 for death benefits, \$43,540 for traveling expenses, \$5,202 for strikes and \$3,888 in defending the union label. In eleven years the union paid out \$1,128,962, of which \$436,493 was for strikes, \$328,785 for the sick, \$66,738 for funerals, and \$306,944 for traveling members moving from place to place in search of work.

Los Angeles Co-operators.

The Laborers' Co-operative Construction company has taken a contract from the electric railway to remodel the entire system of tracks, poles and wires, and will no doubt do as well on this job as it did on the sewer contract which it has just finished. It now cheerfully dispenses with the middleman known as the contractor, and divides its profits among themselves. It goes without saying that they are all Nationalists and members of the Eighth Ward club, which is now holding open air meetings and doing immense good.—Los Angeles Weekly Nationalist.

The Spanish government is a hard master. It pays the workmen in the Al-mauden quicksilver mines, which yield an enormous revenue, only 20 cents per day, and owing to the deleterious nature of the work the strongest men can only labor two days in the week. After five or six years' work the miners become disabled altogether, when the government magnanimously gives them a license to beg.

A funny misapprehension exists as to the expression, "Go to the deuce." People generally suppose that "deuce" means "devil," whereas, as a matter of fact, it is derived directly from the Latin "Dens"—"God." So when any one tells you to go to the deuce he is unconsciously uttering the best of good wishes for your welfare.

A FOOLISH QUARREL.

John R. Burton Characterizes the Powder-Gomper's Controversy as Such.

It is indeed a sad sight to see labor leaders at loggerheads over the merits of their respective organizations, and exposing to public view the alleged inconsistencies (or worse) which have been practiced by their rivals. It matters nothing to the labor movement at large whether Powderly or Gomper is on top, but it does concern all that the labor movement shall move on steadily toward the goal of the greatest benefit to the greatest number. The educational features of the Knights of Labor have been often subordinated to personal ambitions, no doubt, and calling the attention of the membership to such disregard of the plain objects of the organization is right provided it is done with the purpose of remedying the wrong; but when two leaders indulge in a wordy war and answer each other by "you're another," it is time to call a halt.

Neither organization has all the good features of the movement. Each can work where the other cannot work to advantage. The trades union movement cannot possibly succeed without the help of the Knights of Labor. We see that in every strike. For times have changed so as to make it impossible for any body of workmen to permanently gain advanced conditions without the co-operation of all. The movement must be general, and the quarrels of leaders are apt to be taken up by their followers, and the movement is thus retarded to the detriment of the workman. Salaries of officers may go on, but wages of the rank and file suffer from the weakening of the general body.

The treatment which Mr. Gomper and many trades unionists have accorded to Knights of Labor has not been justified in any respect. These gentlemen should remember that union men made the Knights of Labor the power it has been in Detroit, for instance, the union members of the Knights of Labor have always maintained peace between the two organizations, although at times the extremists on both sides have done their best to raise trouble.

In the cigarmakers' trouble here, while some of the Knights of Labor wished to give the label to non-union workers, they were hooded off by the adoption of rules which provided that it should not be given to any work which did not pay the highest price for manufacture and abide by rules as good as those of the union.

In the molders' trouble, too, when the St. Louis patterns were sent here, it was the union members of the K. of L. who suggested a means by which a fight, which the manufacturers wished to force, could be avoided.

In the late carpenters' strike the K. of L. ship carpenters were found with them. When Mr. Gomper characterizes the K. of L. as scabs he should remember that he labels many men who are staunch unionists as he can possibly be. What the workman wants, whether he belongs to the K. of L. or a union, is the best possible conditions that can be attained. Whatever will help him to these is to his advantage. Whatever will hinder his attainment of them is to his detriment.—John R. Burton in Detroit News.

A Law of Nature.

Alas! the capitalist, it must be owned, is too often angered at being defied, and,

strong in his possession of the sinews of war, holds out and refuses all efforts toward conciliation.

It is scarcely credible, but it is the fact, that at one time it was regarded as a criminal conspiracy that the weak should join forces and unite against the strong! Why, it is the law of nature and a device adopted by the very beasts of the field and the forest. What have all parliaments been but such unions? That doctrine, a relic of barbarism and the feudal system, and of atrocious and abominable slavery, has, thank goodness, long been swept away!

One word of warning to union men— seldom, however, now necessary. Never imperil the moral strength of your position, no doubt, and calling the attention of the membership to such disregard of the plain objects of the organization is right provided it is done with the purpose of remedying the wrong; but when two leaders indulge in a wordy war and answer each other by "you're another," it is time to call a halt.

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The Condition That Faces Us.

The report of the registrar of vital statistics of the board of health of New York city for the week ending July 19, 1890, shows that out of 815 deaths 151 occurred in the institutions and 544 in the tenement districts. Let the gentlemen who quarrel with every suggestion made by reformers to better the conditions of the poor consider these figures. While proposed remedies are opposed as "un-American," "paternal," "socialistic," the children of the poor die for the want of food and fresh air. Here is a condition, and not a theory, to deal with. Jos. R. BUCHANAN, New York City.