

tutions. We declare in favor of disfranchisement as the penalty for the crime of buying or selling votes."

Some have advocated the confiscation of all the briber's property. That would stop the evil effectually, whether it were the bribery of a voter or a legislator.

Complete safeguards over the ballot are hard to secure, for the simple reason that our legislatures are controlled by men whose political welfare would be seriously injured by thorough-going laws of this kind. "Every political boss," says the Century for January, 1896, "scents danger in a statute which limits the expenditure of money in elections, and compels a public accounting-of for every dollar received or spent either in an election, primary, or nominating convention." Such an act would show how much it cost to "own" the legislature and control it. Campaign committees ought also be compelled to render a public statement on oath of every cent handled.

It is said it requires money to do the campaign work and arouse enthusiasm. Under temporary moral insanity nearly everybody wants money to win. In his eyes the opposite party becomes a monster of such hideous mein that wholesale bribery of voters becomes a moral act to defeat it.

Jeremiah W. Jenks writes in the Century, March, 1894:

"There is a certain feeling in the United States at times that corrupt practices show ability and shrewdness, and there is little feeling of guilt or shame, though many sincerely regret that such things are done. In England the necessity of employing corrupt practices is not so often recognized, and a man who has employed them, however, skillfully, would rather be ashamed of himself for his unfairness toward his opponent, and his violation of the law, than proud of his skill. So, too, he would expect from others contempt rather than admiration."

We need "a revolution in all our ethical conceptions of public righteousness, and it is our duty to advance the same at whatever personal sacrifice," says E. W. Bemis in Forum, March, 1896.

What the union man wants is not charity and sympathy, but justic and fair opportunity to earn a living for himself and those dependent upon him for support and sustenance.

### Duluth Trades Assembly.

HUNTER'S HALL, }  
Sept. 11, '96. }

Meeting called to order by President Haire.

The following credentials were presented and delegates obligated: Meville Stephens, bricklayers; L. P. Runkle, stage employes; Thomas Duggan, saw mill workers; John Kemlee, barbers; J. D. Goodnow butchers; W. Noel, draymen.

Reports of unions: A. A. I. & S. workers absent; bakers, absent; butchers, absent; barbers, all right; boiler-makers, absent; bricklayers, absent; coopers, dull, no work; carpenters', union all right, work dull; clerks, good condition; cigar makers, dull; city firemen, absent; cooks, absent; draymen, picking up; electrical workers, business fair; longshoremen, dull; lathers, dull; laundry workers, good; musicians, absent; printers, good; painters, absent; plasterers, fair; plumbers, good; pressmen, fair; Scandinavian typo, absent; stone cutters, more than half idle; ore trimmers, not working; saw mill, very good; electrical, absent; steam fitters, absent; Superior assembly, absent; tailors, absent; tinnners, fair; stage employes, all right; waiters, good; wood workers, dull; freight handlers, dull.

The reception committee reported that the management of the Lyceum theatre wanted \$75 for use of house and the same had been communicated to Rev. Carwardine. The committee was given full power to act.

The Labor Day committee did not make a full report but said that the proceeds would amount to about \$600. The committee was continued.

Committee appointed to assist the barbers reported that the city officials had been seen and they promised to see that the law was enforced. There was some discussion as to the feasibility of hiring a lawyer to attend to the case.

A communication from Mr. Hines, a non-union electrical worker asking to speak to assembly was referred to Electrical workers.

At the request of the Plumber's union the boycott on the Duluth Brewing & Malting company's product was raised with a howl of applause.

The plumbers notified the assembly that they would donate \$200 toward the erection of a Labor Temple provided that no other union pressed its grievance against the new brewery product. The con-

dition was agreed to and the unanimous offer accepted with thanks and a hearty applause.

The following were appointed as a committee to assist the coopers: Messrs. McEwen, Blix, Johnson Meagher and Forrestal.

The draymen's committee was given full power to prosecute cases against the Van company and others draying without a license.

The saw mill workers reported that Delegate McCarthy was no longer a delegate and wished his name withdrawn. The request was granted.

It was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to endeavor to form plans for the erection of a Labor Temple. The appointing of a committee was left until next meeting night. Adjourned

### Work on the Water System.

Duluth workingmen are glad to know that the city is, though slowly, advancing towards the stage where work can be commenced on the water works extension.

The board of public works was ordered to begin work at once on the reservoirs and trenches, the work to be given to Duluth men, who have been here at least three months. An inspector to determine the residence of applicants for employment was arranged for and a minimum wage fixed of \$1.50 per day for men, \$3.00 per day for men and teams, and \$50 per month for foremen.

The payment of \$2,524.48 for the reservoir site at Thirty-fourth avenue east was authorized.

The proceeds of the first \$200,000 of bonds have been placed in the First National bank to the credit of the city. The city hall has been besieged by hosts of men anxious to work on the plant, and the beginning of operations will be a god-send to many a poor fellow who has been living on the bottom of the flour barrel.

### At Cloquet.

James Parks, president of the Saw Mill Men's union, has been nominated as sheriff on the silver ticket. Mr. Parks is well and favorably known in Carlton county and has the interest of the workers at heart.

Direct legislation means Johnny get your ballot, when anything goes wrong.—Industry.