

five weeks for each "shut-down." The aggregate duration of all lockouts was 11,254 days, or an average of 76 days for each lockout; 88 succeeded, while 58 failed. The loss of the employees was \$952,310, while \$136,626 was given to assist them. The employers' loss was \$550,675. The number of employees before the lockouts was 14,965, about 75 per cent of whom were males; after strikes 13,781, retaining the same proportion. All but 637 employees were locked out and 1144 new employees were hired, 1016 employees being brought from other places.

As we have previously noticed, there were 184 establishments in which strikes and lockouts occurred in the period 1825-1880. In 1881 there were 35 strikes and no lockouts; in 1882, 78 strikes, no lockouts; in 1883, 33 strikes and 12 lockouts; 1884, 46 strikes, 2 lockouts; 1885, 97 strikes, 12 lockouts; 1886, 706 strikes, 121 lockouts. In brief, the year 1886 witnessed more strikes and lockouts than had occurred in all the 60 years previous—62½ per cent more! In this connection the statistics are given for the United States during the years 1881-6, but a comparison shows little similarity in any respect to the showing made for Massachusetts. In regard to the establishments in which the strikes appear to have been the most frequent. The building industry leads with 492, the boot and shoe industry follows with 171, clothing 78 and cotton goods 51. In lockouts, 58 leather and leather goods establishments and 82 boot and shoe establishments made up 95 per cent of the total. In considering strikes and lockouts by the number of employees engaged, we find that in strikes the employees of the boot and shoe industry contributed 28 per cent, and those in the cotton goods 21 per cent of the total number involved. Of the whole number locked out, 77 per cent were in the boot and shoe industry and 12 per cent in the leather goods industry. Of the strikes in 35 establishments for increase in wages, 72 per cent succeeded wholly and 10 per cent partly; of the strikes in 425 establishments for reduction of hours, 96 per cent succeeded partly; in 62, against reduction of wages, 21 per cent succeeded wholly; in 40 against the adoption of a proposed scale, all were successful. Of the lockouts in forty-two establishments against the demand for discharge of non-union men, all failed; of those in fifty-eight establishments, against union men, 98 per cent. succeeded. An interesting table is given, showing that, even where strikes were successful, each wage earner who won was compelled to work, on the average, 134 days before they could recoup the loss caused by their loss of wages during the strike. Where employees have been partly successful, each has had to work 204 days, on the average, to recoup the loss. Each employer, on the other hand, had an average loss of \$3,750 on every lockout, while he lost less than \$2,000 by each strike. These facts ought to be suggestive to every employer and employee.

There is also given, in this connection, a table giving facts and statistics as to the number of establishments in which the strikers and lockouts occurred in the five principal States for the period 1881-1886. With the exception of the last year Massachusetts shows a striking dissimilarity to the other States. When the number of strikes increased elsewhere, the number in Massachusetts decreased, and vice-versa.

Part II of the report deals with the subject of citizens and aliens. From the tables presented, collected from the 1885 census, we find that Boston has 116,848 ratable polls, 89,836 being voters, 5297 non-voters and 21,715 aliens. Of the voters, 60,995 are native born and 28,841 naturalized. Of the 442,616 voters in Massachusetts, 343,886 are native born, while 98,730 are naturalized. These statistics are specially interesting in view of J. E. Fitzgerald's address to the local democratic city committee. In table III there is a chance for inquiring minds to discover some information which may lead to the determination of the availability of certain nationalities in "making good citizens." Of the 98,199 males of voting age, born in Ireland, 69 per cent. were voters; of the 10,908 Germans, 56 per cent. were voters; of the 23,339 English, 51 per cent. are voters. There are 383 Chinese males of voting age in the State, and but 2 per cent. are voters; 22,427 French Canadians, only 18 per cent being voters; 2190 Italians, only 11 per cent. being voters. The number of males not polls in this State is 4767, 3002 of whom are native born. A comparison of the results of naturalization, while interesting, would require too much space for a resume to be included in this article. A comparison of the illiteracy of different nationalities is quite uncomplimentary to the French Canadians, Portuguese, Poles and Chinese, while neither the Irish nor Germans make as creditable showing as might be expected. Another feature shown by the voting tables is the great indifference and apathy shown by legal voters in certain elections. The average of votes cast range from 32 to 78. All those who believe that the great danger to our institutions is to come from foreign sources should read the "citizen and alien" statistics. They may gain new light on the subject as to the indifference and apathy of American citizens who have the right to vote.—*Boston Advertiser.*

#### THE TERRY FAMILY.

The tragic death of Judge David S. Terry of San Francisco, closes the career of a man who possessed some unusual, even remarkable, qualities. The Terrys were originally from Virginia, and there were two of the family from that state who were famous fighters in the Army of Northern Virginia. A year or two ago one of them, General W. R. Terry of Wytheville, in southwest Virginia, killed his antagonist in a dangerous hand-to-hand fight. They have been a fighting race from away back in old colonial days, but

kind to generosity's furthest reach to those they like.

A Terry of the old Virginia breed never failed a friend or feared to face a foe. The father of Judge David S. Terry went from Todd County, in southwest Kentucky, to Texas, when Mirebeau Lamar of Georgia, Judge Lamar's uncle, and old Sam Houston were fighting the battle of the Lone Star republic against terrible odds. After Texas came into the Union, Frank Terry, the brother of David, established the first sugar plantation in Texas, in Brazoria county. Next to the Terry estate was that of the Mills, one of the owners being Hon. Roger Quarles Mills, now a wellknown member of Congress from Texas. David was the "black sheep" of the family. He was an able lawyer, practicing in the town of Brazoria, in a wealthy, growing county, but "was always ready with his weepings," to quote the old Texan saying. So in 1849 he struck out for California, the place of all others where a man of his cool courage and knowledge of the law might best expect to succeed.

Of his political course, election to the supreme bench, and duel with Senator Broderick it is needless to speak. He went south during the war, and for a brief time was on the staff of the gallant Major General "Pat" Cleburne, who was killed at Franklin, Tenn., in that terrible fight of December, 1864, when the confederate force fighting Schofield's corps lost 55 per cent of its strength, including nine general officers, in less than half an hour. Calhoun Benham, Judge Terry's principal second in the duel with Broderick, was General Cleburne's adjutant general, and his influence procured for his old friend, Judge Terry, the position of judge advocate on Cleburne's staff. But the stringency of military discipline was not in harmony with his fierce nature, which hated all trammel, and his stay in the service was short. He went back to San Francisco after the war, as did Calhoun Benham, who was, and probably is now, a leading member of the California bar.

Frank Terry, the sugar planter, as kindly, nobly and gallant a gentleman as ever wore a sword, was colonel of the English regiment of Texas cavalry, and was killed at Green River, Ky., where General Zollikoffer fell, early in 1862. He left two sons, Kyle Terry and David, promising young Texas planters, but both inherit the fighting spirit of their fierce race. Kyle Terry has already figured in two bloody encounters, in one of which his antagonist was dangerously wounded and in the other killed. Otherwise he is a good fellow and a man of mark among his neighbors. He has inherited his father's generous spirit, as well as his indomitable, fierce courage. David Terry, his brother, is a rising young merchant in one of the most promising young cities of the Lone Star State.—*Omaha World.*

Sands make the mountains—mo  
ments make the years.