

agreements. This demonstration is in no wise 'a strike,' all that is wanted being fair execution of a contract to do a thing that hurts no one and helps all. Are not the demands fair; honest and such as all can respect? True, the retail clerks are allowed, at some establishments, to go home at reasonable hours, but the establishments are kept open still and goods are sold, thus putting those who do close up at a great disadvantage. Let all comply with this and there will be no kick. The hours demanded are not unreasonable. The twenty-four hours should be divided, as near as the character of the employment will permit, into three equal parts—eight for work, eight for rest and eight for recreation.

J. S. DAVELER

was the next speaker. He said: "No man can work all the time, and even too near an approach to such a thing is a wrong which needs to be averted. I am sure no fair thinking man will patronize those who do not work for the greatest good to the largest number. You can effect a cure for the evil by simply withholding your patronage. Boycotts may be denounced, but they are persuasive and effectual.

"I am glad to know that the press throughout the land has at last come to be the advocates of equal rights for all and especially to champion the cause of the workingman. We include in this all who work with brain and hand, for it must be recognized that one is just as hard as the other, and equally as exacting in its demands upon the human system. The rulers of the world are fast recognizing our rights, and here in this free land all departments of every business cannot afford to do less."

JAMES DEVINE

said: "My fellow-workingmen, the labor problem is not yet solved, but is being rapidly pushed to that end, and we can congratulate ourselves that a part of it has. When this can be said of even a majority of the great issues which are presented, the bright day we are all longing for will have dawned. In our attempts to organize we were once antagonized, but the whole people have been educated to appreciate our purposes and value our efforts; for the entire country is directly concerned in what we do. If any portion of this people are to be the sufferers by the enforcement of the rules you ask for, it is the working class. After a day's work they would be the ones who would be forced to use the electric in place of the sunlight. Every man has a legal right to do as he pleases, so long as he does not infringe upon his neighbor, and if any merchant chooses to decline acting under this rule, we are at liberty to pass their doors.

Labor makes capital, and in your hands rests the entire question, and through your representatives good laws should be enacted which will be just to all classes. All should favor shorter hours, so as to give time for rest and enjoyment at home. There should be a time for the cultivation of the mind and the heart as well as the muscle, and your efforts in this righteous cause must include those brave women who toil by the day behind the counter, the working table, or in the school

room and at the printing case. To them we are to look for our posterity, and as their condition is rendered better and happier, so will the chances for future generations being an improvement over the past be greatly increased.

Stand together; don't be discouraged, and soon all opposition to your reasonable demands will cease."

MOTTOES.

The following mottoes were observed in the crowd, painted on canvass banners:

- "Buy your goods at union stores."
- "Wage-workers, we ask your assistance."
- "Purchase of the merchants who close early—7 p.m."
- "Fourteen hours for a day's work!! Try it."
- "We object to work from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m."

THE HEBREWS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 28. — "In Darkest Russia" points out that Baron Hirsch's scheme, if successful, can only provide for about three per cent. of the Russian Jews.

A letter which appeared in *Anti-Jacobins*, and which was signed "An Israelite Wanderer," has been published in the newspapers and is attracting considerable attention. It strongly defends Russia and declares that the laws relating to the Jews are by no means so iniquitable as imagined. Referring to the domicile law this letter says that it has never been altered, but has been operated with so little rigor that one-third of the Jews reside today in the governments from which they were excluded a generation ago. This, he says, is a sign of the gradual improvement which is least to be expected from a semi-civilized country like Russia.

Continuing, the writer says that 20,000 Jews reside in St. Petersburg and a similar number in Moscow. The expulsions, he adds, are entirely due to Jewish violations of the law.

Mechanics' certificates have been forged, fraudulent permits printed and a regular trade in them prosecuted for years. Certificates have also been used long after the original grantee was dead, and thousands of Jews, with neither means nor a trade, have settled in Russia, where they had no more right than a pauper emigrant has to land in New York. Numbers of mechanics have also forsaken their regular occupation and have taken to peddling, thus violating the conditions under which they were allowed to settle.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 Jews now reside in Russia in open violation of the law, owing to fraudulent permits, or by buying officials. Being undisturbed they have become more confident and invested money in houses, which is against the law, and then, when orders are received to enforce the domicile law, the outside world hears of wholesale expulsions, accompanied by brutality. But every Jew so expelled courted his fate.

They all know what they are doing when they pass the pale of their domicile.

The poor Jews suffer most from the rigor of the law, being, as peddlers, porters and such like, at the mercy of every petty official, by whom they are

hounded from pillar to post. If Baron Hirsch's schedule includes these poor Jews, it takes up the most unpromising material it is possible to deal with. They have neither the physique for field work nor resource of any kind. They and their families must be supported from the moment they have left Russia until an indefinite date, when they can maintain themselves unaided. The government will not allow the capable, sturdy, better class, who are all military reservists, to leave the country."

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

A conference of the members of the Central Seminary Latter-day Saints' Church school district was held in the South Cottonwood meeting house on Sunday, Sept. 24, 1891, commencing at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. There were in attendance representatives of the Salt Lake Stake presidency, the Stake Board of Education, High Council, and Bishops of the six wards (East Mill Creek, Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, South Cottonwood Union and Granite), which comprise the school district. A report was given by the chairman, Bishop Rawlins of the proceedings of the Seminary board, during the past year. The principal of the school, Horace Cummings, reported the work done in the school last year, and Bishops Phillips, Neff, Brinton and Hamilton expressed themselves as being deeply interested in the work of establishing this school and keeping it in successful operation.

Bishop John R. Winder said he was much gratified in the movement to establish a Church school in this locality, and gave encouragement to the board of education.

Elder H. W. Naisbitt occupied some time on the subject of education and expressed his conviction that great and glorious results would come from this movement.

Elder James E. Talmage was pleased at the tone of the reports of the speakers. He had been called to spend his time in the interest of Church schools, and had spent all of his active life in this direction. He was not in favor of any rules or regulations that would destroy free agency. There was nothing in the requirements of the Church school discipline of this character, but all the rules adopted by them led to freedom and the elevation of the individual, and those who observed them would bless their teachers for being strict in their enforcement. He also spoke encouragingly of the efforts now being made by the school board.

During the noon recess a number of people, including the visiting brethren from the city, went over and viewed the school building on the Boone estate, which is in a well advanced condition, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with the edifice and its prospects. The house is expected to be ready for school purposes by October 15th next.

Bishop A. Butler of Granite was the first speaker in the afternoon and said he, as well as those he had conversed with in his ward, was interested in the work and they were in favor of doing what they could to forward the cause of education in the Church school.

Francis McDonald said he felt that