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OFFICE HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

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SURPLUS,	. . . . .	\$115,000

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OF THE  
ROCHESTER TRADES ASSEMBLY  
AND THE  
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

---

*Commercial History of the City of Rochester,  
Photographs and Biographies of Citizens,  
Photographs and Biographies of Officers,  
State, City and Miscellaneous Labor Laws, Etc.*

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PRICE. . . . . \$5.00.

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THE ROCHESTER TRADES ASSEMBLY AND THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.  
1897.



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## INTRODUCTION.

---

**I**N PRESENTING to the public the History of the Labor Organizations, comprising the Rochester Trades Assembly and the Building Trades Council, we desire to return our thanks to all who have kindly aided us in making a success of our undertaking; especially are our thanks due to the merchants of our city for the uniform kindness they have evinced in calling public attention to their wares through this medium. While here publicly tendering our thanks for their practical aid, we cannot refrain from asking all who wish us well (members or not) to peruse the announcements carefully, and when the occasion requires to remember them in such a practical manner that it may cause their support to be substantially rewarded. That errors have occurred in so great a number of names, dates and statements, is probable, and that names have been omitted that should have been inserted, is quite certain. We can only state that we have exercised more than ordinary diligence and care in this difficult and complicated feature of bookmaking.

We take this occasion to express the hope that the information contained in this work will not prove devoid of interest and value, though we are fully conscious that the brief statistics of our local organizations, the scope of the work enables us to give, are by no means exhaustive.

We can only hope that it may prove an aid to future historians. While thanking our patrons and friends generally for the cordiality with which our efforts have been seconded, we leave the work to secure that favor which earnest endeavor ever wins from a discriminating public, hoping they will bear in mind, should errors be noted, that:

“He who expects a perfect work to see,  
Expects what ne'er was, nor yet shall be.”



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PROPRIETOR OF THE HAASS DRUG STORE,  
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OUR PATRONS.

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Christiaansen Bros, rear 320 State 404

**Civil Engineer and Surveyor.**

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**Clothing.**

Flour City Clothing Co, 68, 70 East main 240u

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# Confectioners.

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OUR PATRONS.

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Fuller William,	83 Adams	462
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**Crutches.**

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**Cutlery.**

Bueg John,	58 Mumford	340
Loeffler & Sykes,	48 Front	376
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**Decorator.**

VanHoesen F P,	43-45 East Main	290
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**Deformity Appliance Manufacturers.**

Fuller George R Co,	15-27 South St Paul	476
Moore John H,	181 Central Avenue, opp N Y C Depot	

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Sold Everywhere  
— in —  
Five Cent Packages only.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



OUR PATRONS.

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**Dentists.**

Banton Edwin,	105 Franklin	430
Barr William H,	426 West Avenue	304
Beebe James H,	913, 915 Chamber of Commerce Building	
Belding F Sherwood,	801 to 805 Granite Building	356
Belding Homer Dr,	801 to 805 Granite Building	356
Crittenden W T,	over 104 East Main	88
Edington I C,	901 Chamber of Commerce Building	392
Ellsworth C H,	room 2, 152 East Main	
Gilbert Lewis H Dr,	705, 707, 709 Ellwanger & Barry Building	
Graves J William,	204 East Main	458
Hill A B Dr, surgeon dentist,	196 East Main	
Hulme Morgan L Dr,	75 South Fitzhugh	
Link E G,	146 East Main	
Nicholson C H,	934 Granite Building	420
Rood Fred M,	902, 904, 906 Granite Building	498
Sanford J E Dr,	35-36 Elwood Building	370
Schuyler Benjamin F,	612 Granite Building	
Serauton E M Dr,	1104, 1106, 1108 Granite Building	
Sibley Frank L,	57 Lake Avenue	466
Southwick F S Dr,	39-40 Exchange Place Building, 16 State	
Taft's Dental Rooms,	187 East Main	476
Weller J L,	41 to 45 Elwood Building	322
Windell W A,	94 State	356

**Desk and Office Furniture.**

Vetter's Desk Works,	30-36 River	438
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**Dining Halls.**

Myles' European Dining Hall,	40 Exchange	
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**Disinfectants.**

Robacher's Disinfectant Co,	374 Exchange	328
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**Distillers.**

Duffy Malt Whiskey Co,	67 Lake Avenue	114
Goetzmann F & Sons,	32-33 Rochester German Insurance Bldg	416
Rochester Distilling Co,	67 Lake Avenue	114

**Druggists.**

Alexander F W,	475 North Clinton	
Baldwin M I, Reynolds Street Pharmacy,	Reynolds, cor Adams	338
Baumann Max,	386 Hudson Avenue	280
Chambers R W,	172 State	502
Cooper J & J,	228 East Main, 2 North Clinton	434
Cowley E A,	King, corner Brown	
Craig J J,	199 Lyell	214
Davis E H & Co,	92 State	416



# ABOUT SEN=SEN.

At present five 5c. sale packages of SEN=SEN GUM are placed in every box of SEN=SEN, for introductory purposes.

There is nothing like SEN=SEN but SEN=SEN.

SEN=SEN Company makes no other cachou but its own, and is not connected in any manner with any other cachou but SEN=SEN.

We want all of your good opinion, and a part of your trade.

## ABOUT SEN=SEN CHEWING GUM.

There is five or six per cent. of powdered SEN=SEN, in SEN=SEN GUM. This statement is positively correct.

At first we were unable to procure a mill that would grind the SEN=SEN fine enough to allow of its being incorporated with the gum, owing to the peculiar qualities of the material, so we were forced to use it in a finely granulated form, instead of in powder.

The consequence was, that while the constituents of the gum were of the best material, an occasional batch refused to "assemble" properly, which resulted in a partially imperfect gum.

Having succeeded in getting a special mill that reduces our SEN=SEN mass to an impalpable powder, we have overcome the difficulty first experienced, and now state with certainty that SEN=SEN GUM is perfect in flavor, cleanliness, and chewing qualities.

## WE USE CREAM CHICLE

for the base of our gum, and the best of other ingredients also. WE HAVE ALWAYS GUARANTEED OUR PRODUCTS FROM YEAR TO YEAR, and we feel confident that we have the good will of the trade at large, which we appreciate to the fullest extent.

We ask as a special favor that you will kindly advise us regarding our goods, should any circumstances arise that in your opinion necessitates explanations conducive to our mutual benefit.

You may rest assured that we will use our most earnest endeavors to deserve your valued patronage. Thanking you in advance for your intelligent consideration of the above, we are,

Sincerely yours,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

SEN=SEN COMPANY.

## OUR PATRONS.

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**Druggists—(Continued).**

Dewey Alvin H.	42 Monroe Avenue, 131 and	502
Gauger Charles H.	265 Lake Avenue	
Goetzmann George J.	485 East Main	438
Hahn George,	561 and 558 State	478
Hatch James B.	330 Monroe Avenue	
Hewitt Frank L.	100 South Avenue	474
Hyde B M Drug Co.	202 East Main	448
Kreuser Charles,	599 North Clinton	436
Lumley M S.	412 West Avenue, corner Brown	
Lung J C Dr.	252 Lake Avenue	
Lutt Oscar C H.	338 Plymouth Avenue	208
Maid Charles F.	379 Lyell Avenue	502
Mandeville A R.	280 East Main	488
Mannel G.	15 North Clinton	488
Mitchell A G.	250 North	428
Moore D H.	37 Conkey Avenue	368
Newman H B.	160 Jefferson	438
Paine Drug Co.	24-26 East Main	318
Reynold's Street Pharmacy.	Reynolds and Adams	338
Schmitt Joseph M.	312 North	422
Sibley W J.	St Joseph, corner Herman	
Siebenpfeiffer William,	401 St Joseph	364
Strasenburgh R J.	254 and 418 West Avenue	416
Truman A W.	388 Plymouth Avenue	
Vanderbilt J A.	64 Monroe Avenue	502
Weishaar Max J.	751 North Clinton, near Clifford	
Zimmerman George,	105 East Main, 6 and	424

**Dry Goods.**

Ballard W. J.	180 Central Park	298
Bitter C H.	187-191 Hudson Avenue	426
Carroll, Beadle & Mudge.	144-158 East Main	92
Eisenmenger Adam,	31 Hayward Park, corner North Joiner	
Fahy J. & Co.	74 to 78 State	
Fleig L Mrs.	77 Scrantom	
Holloway M M.	228½ St Joseph	
Knight F C.	577 North	484
Pringle R H.	192 Plymouth Avenue	
Rapp Peter.	370 St Joseph	
Sinclair R.	192 South Avenue	444
Slobbe M Miss.	34 Herman	284
Streb Stephan.	469, 469½ St Joseph	
Vollmar Jacob.	49 Conkey Avenue	448

**Dyeing and Cleaning.**

Leary D.	Mill and Platt	446
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**Edge Tool Manufacturers.**

Wells Charles & Sons,	235 Mill	358
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**Electric Illuminating Fixtures.**

Ehle Electric Manufacturing Co,	194 East Avenue	344
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**Electrotypers.**

Buffalo Electrotypes & Engraving Co,	14-24 Wells, Buffalo, N Y	154
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**Elevators (Passenger and Freight)**

Graves Elevator Co,	Centre, corner Frank	
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**Employment Agency.**

Union Employment Association, W L Chappell, manager, C W Chappell, Assistant Manager,	138 East Main	446
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**Enameling and Japanning.**

Perry Enamelling Works,	26 Mill	494
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**Engines.**

Creelman W J,	818 Granite Building	
Shipman Manufacturing Co, oil burning,	279 Mill	

**Engraving Companies.**

Buffalo Electrotypes & Engraving Co,	14-24 Wells, Buffalo, N Y	154
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**Extension Tables (Manufacturers).**

Copeland & Durgin Co,	126 Jay	
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**Fancy Goods.**

Oaks & Calhoun,	42 State	286
Pringle R H,	192 Plymouth Avenue	

**Fire Insurance.**

Paviour Robert S,	101 and 103 Chamber of Commerce Building	
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**Florists.**

Keller J B Sons,	25 North Clinton	260
Salter Bros,	38 West Main, 3-5 East Avenue	336
Vick E H,	214 East Main	
Wilson H E,	88 East Main	

**Flour and Feed.**

Andrews Willis,	75 South Avenue	266
Brace E L (wholesale),	72 North Water	264
Broeker Emil (mfr),	Wright and Colvin	338
Eisenmenger Adam,	31 Hayward Park, corner North Joiner	
Gerling Bros' Milling Co,	5 North Water	
Haller Chr,	214-218 Hudson	396
Morphy John,	641 North Clinton	480

OUR PATRONS.

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**Flour and Feed—**(Continued).

PAGE.

Moseley & Motley Milling Co,	foot Brown	250
Mura A M,	408 Jay	
Simpson T,	Otis, corner Myrtle	
Stone W D,	551-555 East Main	
VanAs James,	74 North Avenue,	225 Hudson Avenue
Werner George,	33 Hayward Park	424
Young Chauncy Jr,	187 East Main	180

**Foundries.**

Union Foundry Co,	Culver Park, corner Barnum
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**Frisian Fur Co.**

Crosby Frisian Fur Co,	116 Mill
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**Fruit Companies.**

Genesee Fruit Company,	Rochester Mills	248
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**Furnaces.**

Dumond, Babcock & Kingston (mfrs),	65 Stone	
Enterprise Foundry Co,	48 to 54 Olean	300
Vay B F,	57½ Gibbs	342

**Furniture.**

Bromley, Miller & More,	181 to 187 East Main	286
Copeland & Durgin, mfrs extension tables,	126 Jay	
Garson & Wood Furniture Co,	108 State	194
Graves H B,	116-118 State, 68 to 72 and 77 to 87 Mill	182
Lester Henry,	150-156 West Main	214
McCleave D C,	373-375 Lyell Avenue	258
Minges J Fred,	125 State	
Office Specialty Mfg Co,	601-606 Wilder Building	
Weis & Fisher,	441, 445 North Clinton	484
Whipple George C,	136 West Main	254
Zoller Charles C,	224 North	

**Furniture Vans, Trucks, Ice, Coal and Delivery Wagons.**

Deusing & Zieres (mfrs),	rear 178 West Main
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**Fur and Tanning.**

Crosby Frisian Fur Company,	116 Mill
Graeser William V.	31 South Clinton 6 and 110

**Galvanized Iron Cornices.**

Dumond, Babcock & Kingston (mfrs),	65 Stone
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**Gas and Electric Companies.**

Rochester Gas & Electric Co,	62-70 Mumford	72
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**Gas Engines.**

Schoonmaker F E,	419 Granite Building	296
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**General Contractors.**

Lee & Minahan,	424 Ellwanger & Barry Building	
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**General Merchandise.**

Maurer Geo C,	149 East Main	332
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**Gents' Furnishings.**

Flour City Clothing Co,	68, 70 East Main	240u
Hack John N,	314 North, opp Hudson Avenue	
Rapp Peter,	370 St Joseph	
Streb Stephan,	469, 469½ St Joseph	

**Grain Bags, Flour Sacks, Manilla Wrapping Paper,  
Grocers' Paper Bags, Butter Trays, Twines, Etc.**

Cramer J George,	53 East Main	
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**Grill Works.**

Brown C Wesley & Co,	50 North Union	366
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**Grinders.**

Bueg John,	58 Mumford	340
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**Grocers.**

Andrews William A,	152 Jay	243
Armbruster Charles A,	North Alexander, corner Central Park	432
Armbruster Fred W,	169, 171 Scio, corner Weld	
Altridge Thomas W,	19 Orange	436
Beikrich & McKenna,	975 South Clinton	282
Beisheim George,	124 Wilder, 120 Orchard	422
Bohrer Bros,	179 North Avenue	422
Borst George,	59 Front	292
Brennan Joseph P,	111 Lyell Avenue	
Budd David W,	59 Pennsylvania Avenue	
Butterfield V M,	178 Caledonia Avenue	408
Callow & Rogers,	1020 South Clinton	490
Campbell W S,	491 East Main, 49 Scio	404
Carroll Thomas E,	10½ and 12 Brouson Avenue	390
Cochrane W,	139-143 Jay	468
Corris W R,	East Avenue, corner South Union	
DeNeve & Lambright,	21 Stillson	300
Dittmar Charles,	240 North Avenue	434
Dill Joseph,	111 Hudson Avenue	388
Drecoll John C,	272 St Joseph	
East Henry R, 37, 39, 41, 43 Front, branch	271 East Main,	
branch 106, 108 Monroe Avenue		246
Economy Supply Co,	448 East Main	362



OUR PATRONS.

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Grocers—(Continued).

Eisenmenger Adam,	31 Hayward Park, corner North Joiner	
Ester Bros,	201 Central Park	474
Ester William J,	1115 South Clinton, corner Bly	
Eyer Frank H,	264 Lake Avenue	410
Fabian P G,	58 Gregory	384
Gabrielse James,	544 St Joseph	488
Garny George,	849 South Clinton	362
Greenstone T,	410 North	266
Gribbroek A & Sons,	221-223-225 Park Avenue	482
Gruenemey Ernst,	179 Scio, corner Weld	
Haller Chr,	214-218 Hudson	396
Hamilton Hugh,	286 State	
Hamilton R A,	44-46 East Main	394
Hasenpflug Peter,	38 Herman	396
Hendee Victor,	180 Monroe Avenue	
Hill Albert,	42 Anderson Avenue	
Hill Bros,	75 Bay	352
Kase Charles,	144 Reynolds, corner Bronson Avenue	
Kall John,	46 Lowell	414
Keener & Stevenson,	290 Plymouth Avenue and 13 Greig	
Kenning C B,	195-197 Court	416
Klem Roman B (wholesale),	186 West Main	
Kuefer F C,	141-143 Hudson Avenue	494
Kurtz Henry F,	366 North St Paul, corner Hand	
Lay Dell,	155 North Union	410
Lechleitner's Cash Grocery House,	236 Lake Avenue	406
Lehle Jacob,	52-54 Bay	410
Lusink Bros,	91 North Avenue	440
McLean D T,	185 Lyell Avenue	
Merlau Chris,	231 North Clinton	346
Monroe County Co-operative Store Co,	393-395 Lyell Avenue	360
Muhl & Reese,	160-162 Lyell Avenue	326
Mura A M,	408 Jay	
O'Neil James,	340 Plymouth Avenue	280
Pauckner William,	248 Mt Hope Avenue	498
Pearse George W,	209 North Goodman	
Pfahl A F,	481 North Clinton	
Pfluke M & Son,	118-120 Reynolds, 176 West Avenue, 862 East Main	316
Phelps Lucius,	434 West Avenue	334
Popp Jacob J,	68 Campbell	
Prien Rudolf,	427 St Joseph	500
Reiland John A, Carpenters Hotel,	659 North Clinton, corner Seibert Place	
Rommel Bros,	106 South Avenue	492

**Grocers—(Continued).**

Roden Bros,	76 Smith; C A Roden,	75 Center	480
Roggmann John,		370 Clifford	
Schaft George,		211 Bay	348
Schalber W,		Jefferson Avenue, corner Seward	
Schauman John C,	134 Conkey Avenue, corner Avenue B		472
Schauman Louis C,		528 North Clinton	324
Schorer John B,		North, corner Woodbury	264
Schreck A G,		216-220 Scio	364
Scott A D,		46 Manhattan	354
Seel J A,		295 East Main	464
Shubmehl William N,		183 South Avenue	
Simpson T,		31 Otis, corner Myrtle	
Spahn & Giebel,	North Joiner and Wilson Avenue		370
Strutz William,		45 Caroline	380
Thomson S B & C S,	101 Monroe Avenue, 686 North St Paul		336
Tibbils Charles,		201 Monroe Avenue	456
Virkus H A,		232-234 Central Avenue	458
Wahl Henry,		46 Herman	356
Walter A,		589-591 North	438
Webber O B & W A,		161-167 Platt	484
Wentworth J L,		107 Jefferson Avenue	358
Werner George,		33 Hayward Park	
Wiedeman L F,		550 North	344
Wiedenkofer Adam,		97 Sherman	496
Wright & Bidwell,		278 West Avenue	372
Zwerger Joseph,		440 Hudson Avenue	340

**Hardware.**

Bamber John,	14 and 18 Monroe Avenue		
Cook Charles S,		605 North Clinton	
Ernst Louis & Sons,		129-131 East Main	186
Hauser Henry,		372 St Joseph	446
Hebing Henry,		97 to 103 North	290
Mathews & Boucher (also wholesale),		26 Exchange	76
Rohr William,	Central Park, corner First Avenue		
Then C D,		396 St Joseph	448

**Hardware Novelties.**

Pullman Sash Balance Co,	13 Allen
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**Hardware Specialties.**

Stewart & Baker,	107 State	480
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**Hardware Supplies.**

Nyenhuis C J,	252 St Joseph	496
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OUR PATRONS.

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**Harness.**

Friedrich Fred,	341 North	
Gibbs Charles S,	159 State	425
Wirley Frederick,	54 Mumford	442

**Hats and Caps.**

Flour City Clothing Co,	68-70 East Main	240u
Hack John N,	314 North, opp Hudson Avenue	
Hodshon F C,	21 to 27 North Water	398
Sadden W H (mfr),	404 State	
Streb Stephan,	469, 469½ St Joseph	

**Hay, Straw and Shavings.**

Andrews Willis,	75 South Avenue	266
Stone W D,	551-555 East Main	

**Hearse Trimmings.**

Hutchinson W H & Co (mfrs),	15 Caledonia Avenue	
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**Heating and Ventilating.**

Whitmore & Lathrop,	33 East Avenue	490
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**Heels and Turn Shanks.**

Heckel & Bolton,	Center and Jones	394
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**Horse Collar Manufacturers.**

Peeters Bros,	197 Front	376
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**Horseshoeing.**

McKenzie James C,	19 Spring	135 and 214
Norton John F,	130 North Water	306
Powers & Hewitt,	6 North Ford	320
Schmitt L,	23 Cortland	278
Thomsen Jorgen,	9 Bartlett	
West & Seibold,	6 Ely	374

**Hotels.**

Arlington Hotel, W M Beers, prop,	29 to 35 South St Paul	290
Bullinger House, J Eberle, prop,	8, 10, 12 Elizabeth	462
Clinton Hotel, George H Mehl, prop, 142, 144, 146 South St Paul		488
Donahoe Patrick,	174 South St Paul	440
Eggleston Hotel, Smith Eggleston & Co, props,	159 East Main	56
Franklin House, Thomas Dowd, prop,	31 Franklin	284
Temperance Hotel, A D Jackson, prop,	212 East Main	500
Kremlin House, E B King, prop,	257-269 North St Paul	
Livingston Hotel, George W Sweeney, prop,	33 Exchange	68
Marvin S S,	110 West Main	302
New Osburn, Elmer E Almy, prop,	104 South St Paul	330
Palmyra Hotel, J P Burns, prop,	207 North St Paul, corner Central Avenue	

**Hotels—(Continued).**

Powers Hotel, Crouch & Boldt, props,	36 West Main	252
Seneca Park Hotel, Frank H Eyer, prop,	Driving Park and Lake Avenue	410
Skipworth Thomas,	130-134 West Main	460
Snell Anthony,	160-162 South Avenue	328
Whitcomb House, Whitcomb & Downs, props,	209 East Main	116

**House Furnishings,**

Graves H B,	116-118 State, 68 to 70 and 77 to 87 Mill	182
McClease D C,	373-375 Lyell Avenue	258
Whipple George C,	136 West Main	254

**House and Sign Painters.**

Bissell & Spencer,	room 40, 27 East Main	420
Maston W H, and decorating, 185 West Avenue, corner Prospect		
Schout Daniel & Son,	50 Scrantom	278

**Hydraulic-Press Brick Manufacturers.**

New York Hydraulic-Press Brick Company,		
	501-505 Chamber of Commerce Building	170

**General Painting.**

Waltjen Henry,	Exchange Place, corner Bank Court	360
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**Ice.**

Genesee Fruit Company, artificial,	Rochester Mills	248
Washington Ice Co, E W Tripp, prop,	171 Frost Avenue	350

**Ice Cream.**

Elliott C R,	131 Hudson Avenue	
Hoyt E W & Son,	78 Reynolds	454
Peel John E (also wholesale),	216 Plymouth Avenue	494

**Infants' Footwear Manufacturer.**

June William J,	48 Clifton	480
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**Infants' Soft Soles and Moccasins.**

Newcomb Thomas W,	91 Englewood Avenue	
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**Insurance.**

Hayes M D L, general agent, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company,	812 Granite Building	250
Johnston James,	147 Powers Building	

**Iron Work (Ornamental and Heavy Sheet, Mfrs).**

Dumond, Babcock & Kingston,	65 Stone	
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**Japanning.**

Chessman J M,	119 Exchange	450
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OUR PATRONS.

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**Jewelers.**

Bastian Bros (mfrs),	509 Chamber of Commerce Building	472
Handy Ellery A,	489 State	412
Nolan James M,	146 East Main	137 and 276
Smith S,	34 South Avenue	402
Thrasher F M,	243 North	
Wooldridge W B (mfr),	235 North	

**Ki-an Manufacturers.**

Ki-an Chemical Company,	73 East Main	334
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**Ladies' Shoes.**

Young & Groh (mfrs),	4 Centre	352
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**Ladies' Tailoring.**

DeGernnaro M,	205 East Avenue	260
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**Lamps and Lanterns.**

Ham C T Manufacturing Co,	45 Thompson	98, 99, 206 and 208
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**Lanterns and Lamps.**

Ham C T Manufacturing Co,	45 Thompson	98, 99, 206 and 208
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**Last, Die and Pattern Makers.**

Boddy Thomas & Son,	Mill, corner Furnace	392
Miller George W,	203 State	352
Rochester Last, Die and Pattern Works,	208 Mill	14

**Lawyers.**

Blodgett H Perry,	247 Powers Building	
Cobb & Davis,	37-38 Elwood Building	266
Cummings Scott,	9 Elwood Building	
Davy James R,	801 Chamber of Commerce Building	
Fleckenstein George V,	room 55 German Insurance Building	
Gillette Willis K,	11 Elwood Building	
Jack Louis H,	23-24 Elwood Building	116
Kiefer William L,	60 Trust Building	
Kohlmetz W C,	803 Wilder Building	
Lewis Merton E,	19-21 Elwood Building	133
Remington & Benedict,	11 and 13 Elwood Building	
Toole J C,	1008 Wilder Building	145
Werner & Harris,	60-64 Insurance Building	127
Young Charles F A,	506 Ellwanger & Barry Building	

**Laundries.**

Ballard W J, branch Star Laundry,	180 Central Park	298
Beachem & Breen, Central Laundry,	115 Andrews	426
Beavert L Mrs,	292 South Clinton	
Carpenter & Cobb, Crescent Laundry,	188 West Main	440
Champion Laundry, Geo H Waldron, prop,	213 Monroe Avenue	
Davis Laundry, I T Davis & Co,	90 South St Paul, 79-81 Stone	392
Helling L Laundry,	44 Monroe Avenue	
Rochester Steam Laundry Co,	102-108 Court, corner Stone	332
Star Palace Laundry,	55-59 North	258
Swiss Laundry, Mason Bros,	94 Exchange	

**Lawn Mowers.**

Nichols George W,	188 North	
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**Lead Works.**

Rochester Lead Works,	380 Exchange	498
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**Leaded and Stained Glass.**

Chapin L S,	90 Exchange	388
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**Leaf Tobacco.**

Himmelsbach H,	109 East Main, 6 South Water	133 and 336
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**Life Insurance.**

Hayes M D L, general agent Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co,	812 Granite Building	250
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**Lime.**

Rochester Lime Co,	209 West Main	302
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**Liquors (Importers and Wholesale).**

Wolcott James E & Co,	East end Clarissa Street Bridge	153
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**Lithographing.**

Peerless Co,	161 North Water, 92 Andrews	276
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**Lithographing and Folding Boxes.**

Rochester Folding Box Co,	2 Centre	288
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**Liveries.**

Brownell A & Son,	115-117 West Main	334
Cayford George H,	30-32 North Union	468
Craig & Rigney,	62 Spring	388
Hartung C W,	76 Ontario	394
Higgins Edward F,	84-90 Fitzhugh	145-147
Lee Walker S,	rear 74 North	324
Noble Samuel,	Talanger Alley	
Payne F W,	136-138 Jefferson Avenue	249
Simpson George,	90 South Washington	348

OUR PATRONS.

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**Lubricators.**

Rochester Automatic Lubricator Co,	145 Powers Block	204
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**Lumber.**

Crouch C T & Son,	West, near Lyell Avenue	422
German-American Lumber Co,	58 North Avenue	338
Johnson J P & Co, hardwood, wholesale,	366 Exchange	
Johnson, Neily & Stuart,	26 Olean	382
Meyer E C,	Klink, near Monroe Avenue	84
Otis L M & Co,	734 East Main	
Phelps & Rogers,	45 Warehouse	324

**Machine Manufacturers.**

Graham J S Machine Co,	266 Lyell Avenue	276
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**Machinists.**

Baxendale T R & W J,	Allen corner Fitzhugh	
Bridgeford Charles,	Platt, corner Brown's Race	
Butter M,	Aqueduct Building	372
Courtney George,	41 Stone	384
Funck Phillip, experimental,	161 North Water	
Gregory William R,	222 Mill	412
Kron Philip,	Bee Hive Building, Graves	476
Linn Andrew,	10-12 Lowell	332
Long Adam A,	13 Graves	326
Michel P F,	Platt, corner Brown's Race	192
Mitchell W G,	30 Mumford	426
Smith H W,	703 North St Paul	

**Manicure and Chiropodist.**

Davenport C A Mrs,	530 Powers Block	302
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**Mantels.**

Barry J C,	83-85 North	
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**Marble and Granite Works.**

Schied Charles & Co,	77 Ames, 576 Lake Avenue	382
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**Mason Contractors.**

Reid Isaac,	121 Cutler Building	320
Strauchen Edward,	155 North Avenue	

**Masons' Supplies.**

Mandery Joseph J,	93 East Main, 156 to 170 South St Paul, 50 North Avenue	318
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**Massage.**

Hagman A,	815-817 Chamber of Commerce Building	398
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**Mattress Manufacturers.**

Thomas & Wegman,	73 Mill	340
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**Meat Markets.**

Badhorn Joseph,	Jay and Child	298
Blank Stephan,	432 St Joseph	426
Briggs Henry,	185 Jefferson Avenue	286
Briggs W F,	87 Reynolds	482
Brucker G,	375 St Joseph	
Burkhalter John J,	53 Front	292
Cook Bros,	193 Monroe Avenue, 146 East Avenue	214
Dudley W S, W G Dudley, manager,	55 Caledonia Avenue	322
East Henry R, 37, 39, 41, 43 Front, branch	271 East Main, 106, 108 Monroe Avenue	246
Effinger Andrew,	1046 South Clinton	386
Effinger Matthew,	333 Central Park	458
Englert George J,	246 North Avenue	392
Ester William J,	1115 South Clinton, corner Bly	
Herendeen E F,	291 Lake Avenue	
Ihrig Adam,	180 Chatham, corner Kelly	
Johnson Jacob,	178 Reynolds, corner Cady	
Knope Frank A,	106 Jay	402
Kohler Andrew,	172 North Avenue	266
Kramer Frank E,	47 Caroline	
Kraushaar E,	172 Mt Hope Avenue	414
Livingston John S,	282 West Avenue	
Mahns Charles C,	230 Scio	330
Meyer Bros,	45 Grand	466
Monroe County Co-operative Store Co,	393-395 Lyell Avenue	360
Natt John A,	184 North Goodman, near East Main	
Neth George,	582 South Clinton	450
Paul Gustav W,	565 North	314
Phillips George J,	119 Caledonia Avenue	312
Rommel Bros,	63 South Avenue	492
Russer Max,	91 Ames	490
Sampson Daniel A,	6 Mt Hope Avenue	456
Sanders E W,	193 Troup	328
Schaad Henry J,	251 South Avenue	382
Schake John,	178 West Avenue	418
Schneider George,	111 Campbell	
Schroth J E,	174 Ames	
Seel C J,	861 South Clinton	474
Sehler Bros,	434 North	362
Simpson T,	31 Otis, corner Myrtle	
Smith Louis J,	190 Genesee	



OUR PATRONS.

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**Meat Markets—(Continued).**

Steger George W,	232 Maple	370
Stillmaker J,	35 Conkey Avenue	472
Teall A & Son,	140 Caledonia Avenue	354
Thomann Emile,	446 North	
Wayte Market, James G Austin,	52 West Main	338
Webber O B & W A,	161-167 Platt	484

**Mechanics' Tools.**

Cook Charles S,	605 North Clinton	
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**Merchant Tailors.**

Benson A,	room 7, over 65 State	290
Boone The Tailor,	28 East Main, 60, 62 West Main	
Chrisley Edward,	18 Ely	420
Furman C E Company,	East Main, corner Front	412
Goldsmith Bros,	235 East Main	430
Hickok George F,	36 Reynolds Arcade	396
Hoefer the Tailor,	520 North St Paul	398
Hub Tailoring Co,	456 East Main	492
Kalb Charles T,	112-114 State	414
Kallersch C G,	21 South Clinton	
Kaveny Bros,	187 East Main	428
Kromer & Werder,	469 East Main	454
Makowski Theodore,	139 West Main	310
Morgan Valentine,	53 Smith's Arcade	310
Nadig James F,	49 State	424
Ryckman H C,	39 State, 712 Ellwanger & Barry Building	318
Schoen Charles,	90 Wilder	382
Schreiner John B,	282 Allen	
Schuey John L,	room 3, 73 East Main	334
Schulz J G,	216 West Main	
Staub William J,	room 7, 97 State	460
Sullivan D C,	174 East Main	452
Uebel & Son,	over 186-188 East Main	354
Voelker J H,	161 State	362
Wackerle Jacob,	220 St Joseph	
Widenmann Charles B,	206 Hudson	344
Williams W E,	254 State	340
Wunder George J,	42 Herman	366
Wunder W F,	246 East Main	372

**Microscopes, Telescopes, Photographic Lenses.**

Gundlach Optical Co (Mfrs),	761, 763, 765 South Clinton	
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**Military Bands.**

Minges J Fred,	125 State	
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# **Military and Society Badges.**

Loder Manufacturing Co,  
106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 113 and 115 Reynolds Arcade

## **Mill Pick Manufacturers.**

Wells Charles & Sons, 235 Mill 358

## **Millers.**

Bennett Albert & Son, 306 Lake Avenue 466  
Ferguson & Lewis, Mill, foot Brown 268

## **Milliners.**

Bierbruer N Miss, 369 Jay 296  
Fleig L Mrs, 77 Scrantom  
Haitz L Mrs, 154 Jefferson Avenue  
Morton M Miss, 27 South Clinton 352  
Oaks & Calhoun, 42 State 286

## **Millwright.**

Cowles Joseph, 229-231 Mill 384

## **Misses' and Childs' Turned Shoes and Slippers.**

Newcomb Thomas W, (wholesale mfr), 91 Englewood Avenue

## **Music Halls.**

Brunswick Music Hall, William Kennedy, 20 North Fitzhugh 478

## **Musician.**

Walsh John K, room 4, 95 East Main 350

## **Mustards.**

French R T Co, Brown's Race

## **Newspapers.**

Union and Advertiser, 22 Exchange 96

## **Notions.**

Ballard W J, 180 Central Park 298  
Budd David W, 59 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Halloway M M, 228½ St Joseph  
Knight F C, 577 North 484

## **Nickel Plating.**

Genesee Plating Works,  
32 to 36 South St Paul, 16 to 20 Minerva Place 272

OUR PATRONS.

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## Nurserymen.

Brown Bros Co,  
Ellwanger & Barry,

1134 Granite Building  
286 Mt Hope Avenue 306

CHARLES J. BROWN, PRES.

ROBERT C. BROWN, TREAS.

EDWARD C. MORRIS, SEC'Y.

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Office Specialty Mfg Co, 601 and 606 Wilder Building

## Oils.

American Oil Works, 233-241 Allen 442

## Oils and Greases.

Williams Samuel B, 96-98 Exchange 122 and 484

## Oils, Greases and Boiler Compounds.

Rae T B & Co, 179 North Water 436

## Opticians.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co,	North St Paul	60
Gundlach Optical Co,	761, 763, 765 South Clinton	
Morse W J,	109-111 Chamber of Commerce Building	
Sweeting Ralph E,	313 Chamber of Commerce Building	342
Thrasher F M,	243 North	
Wooldridge W B,	235 North	

## Our Own Delivery.

Loomis & Benjamin, 154 Franklin 68

## Oyster House.

Horstman William, large stew 20c, 7 North, near Main

### Paints, Oils, Glass and Brushes.

Knapp J Mrs,	184 Jefferson Avenue	478
Luitwieler J G & Sons,	24 South St Paul	80
Mayer August,	1 Hudson Avenue	402
Porter & Viall,	7 Front	244

### Paper Box Machinery.

Knowlton & Beach,	29, 31, 33, 35 Elizabeth	310
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### Paper Boxes.

Buedingen Mfg Co,	53 Platt	304
Gutland C F & Son,	140 Mill and Central Avenue	
Lewis D F,	65 State	408
Standard Box Co,	105 North Water	88

### Parcel Delivery.

Loomis & Benjamin,	154 Franklin	68
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### Patent Attorney.

Selden George B,	50-51 Reynold's Arcade	348
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### Patent Medicine.

Ferguson W B,	58 West Main	402
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### Pattern and Model Makers.

Wallis Charles T,	193 Mill	350
Wallis Fred,	220 Mill	358

### Paving.

Rochester Vulcanite Pavement Co,	Alexander, corner Erie Canal	112
Rock Asphalt Paving Co,	31 German Insurance Building	110
Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co,	343 Powers Building	108

### Pawn Brokers.

Wheeler & Wilson Co,	39 East Main	428
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### Perfumery Manufacturers.

Sen-Sen Co,	107, 109, 111 North Water	20 and 22
Wright Alfred,	Willowbank Place	76

### Photo Engravers.

Buffalo Electrotpe & Engraving Co,	14-24 Wells, Buffalo, N Y	154
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### Photo Supplies.

Hovey Charles F,	42 East Avenue	386
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### Photograph Papers.

Palmer J G,	264-272 State	376
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OUR PATRONS.

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**Photographers.**

Luce N D & Son,	174 East Main	406
Saunders Irving,	16 State	424
Taylor John W,	152 East Main	448

**Physician and Surgeon.**

Lee J M,	89 Plymouth Avenue	
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**Pianos and Organs.**

Altpeter W C,	118 Cox Building	378
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**Picture Frames.**

Hickson R Jr,	117 State	274
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**Pie Bakery.**

Perry Pie Co,	37 Galusha	494
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**Pipe Tongs, Drop Forgings, Etc.**

Rochester Pipe Tongs Co,	287-289 Mill	
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**Plumbing.**

Brue & Shannon,	238 Lake Avenue	
Dodds George E,	80 Exchange	
Foster W P,	392 South Clinton	302
Hargather J P,	Grape, corner Campbell	
Potter George W,	104 South Avenue	
Rodenbeck Charles F,	22 South Avenue	270
Smith & Obert,	172 West Avenue	418
Walsh John,	10 Market	

**Portraits.**

Rochester Fine Art Co,	41 Reynold's Arcade	252
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**Printers.**

Clark & McNeil,	21-27 North Water	388
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**Produce Dealers.**

Weeks E C & Co,	248 North	
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**Proprietary Medicines.**

Noyes W A,	820-822 Powers Block	372
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**Providing Doctors.**

American Medical Aid Association,	16 State	376
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**Railway Co.**

Rochester Railway Co,	148, 149, 150, 151 and 152	
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**Real Estate.**

Despatch Industrial Association, 9th floor, Chamber of Commerce Building	114
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**Restaurants.**

Donahoe Patrick,	174 South St Paul	440
Doolin W H,	40 and 14 South St Paul	136
Elliott J J,	95 East Main	
Englert & Buckley,	18 Mumford	
Horstman William, dinner 25cts,	7 North, near Main	
Krause Mary Mrs,	34 Allen	490
Marvin S S,	110 West Main	302
Rossenbach Joe,	44 Exchange	420
Skipworth Thomas,	130-134 West Main	460
Snell Anthony,	160-162 South Avenue	328

**Sale Stables.**

Hartung C W,	76 Ontario	394
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**Sanitariums.**

Henion & Wild,	20 North Clinton	478
Telfair Sanitarium,	387 West Avenue	316

**Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers.**

Anderson William,	5, 7 Hill	
Ocorr & Rugg Co,	North Water, corner Central Avenue	
Stalker G H,	180 Platt	

**Sausage Manufacturers.**

Brucker G,	375 St Joseph	
Holzwarth Emil,	56 Front	
Raithel Christ,	49 Front	360
Wehle's Caspar Son,	50-52 Mumford	346

**Saw Manufacturers.**

Huther Bros,	234 Mill	458
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**Sawing and Turning.**

Bortle George P,	3 Graves	390
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**School Supplies.**

Ballard W J,	180 Central Park	298
Holloway M M,	228½ St Joseph	

**School (Preparatory).**

Bradstreet J Howard,	401, 409 Beckley Building	
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**Sheet Metal Workers.**

Dumond, Babcock & Kingston,	65 Stone	
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OUR PATRONS.

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**Sewing Machines.**

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co, James M Harrison, Agent,  
10 Exchange 374

**Sewing Machine Repair Works.**

Nichols George W, 188 North

**Sewing Machine Supplies.**

Nichols George W, 188 North

**Sheet Iron.**

McConnell J S, 308 State 496  
Suess W H, 216 North

**Show Case Works.**

Rochester Shoe Case Works, Smith Sheldon, proprietor,  
7-9 Aqueduct 486

**Shoe Manufacturers.**

Scheuer A J, 140 Mill 378

**Shoe Machinery (Mfrs).**

Booth Bros, 22 Brown's Race

**Shoe Patterns.**

Bertsch Bros, 56 Mumford 13

**Shoe Repairing.**

Robertson J, 34 North Water 342

**Sidewalk Manufacturers.**

Oliver Elmer L, 684-686 South Clinton  
Oliver Horace T, 328 South St Paul 308

**Signs and Banners.**

King Sign Works, Thomas B King, prop, 38-42 North Water 320  
Line & McLean, 39 East Main 408  
Snow's Sign Works, Henry E Snow, Charles W Warren,  
108 North St Paul  
Van Doorn Frank Co, 42 Exchange 274

**Soap Manufacturers.**

DeCeu & Crawford, 24 Peart Place 464  
Harris Jabesh Mfg Co, 103 West Main, room 4

**Society Trimmings.**

Loder Manufacturing Co,  
106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 113 and 115 Reynold's Arcade

### Spices, Mustard.

French R T & Company, Brown's Race

### Spring Sash Balances.

Pullman Sash Balance Co, 13 Allen

### Stave Manufacturers.

Mason John, 10 Sherman Place

### Staying Material.

Knowlton & Beach, 29, 31, 33, 35 Elizabeth 310

### Stenographers.

Ballantyne M Jeanette, 129 Powers Building 380

### Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces.

Bamber John,	14 and 18 Monroe Avenue	
Buckley C A, manager,	307 Monroe Avenue	482
Hauser Henry,	372 St Joseph	
Kennedy & Co,	22 South St Paul	198
Lester Henry,	150, 156 West Main	214
Rodenbeck Charles F,	22 South Avenue	270
Rohr William,	Central Park, corner First Avenue	
Schultz Charles,	672 Clinton	444
Smith & Oberst,	172 West Avenue	418
Suess W H,	216 North	
Whipple George C,	136 West Main	254

### Tallow Renderer.

Aikenhead William, 68 Front

### Teas, Coffees, Spices, Mustard, Etc.

Boston Tea Co, T W Armstrong & Co,	274 North	430
Van De Carr Spice Co,	34 South Water	292

### Theatres.

Wonderland Theatre, J H Moore, manager 400

### Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

Brue & Shannon,	238 Lake Avenue	
Fricker John,	10 Ely	390
Howe S B,	309 University Avenue, 1 Culver Park	462
Suess W H,	216 North	

### Tin and Slate Roofing.

Dumond, Babcock & Kingston, 65 Stone

### Tinware Manufacturers.

Brown Richard Mfg Co, 7-9 Griffith 400

OUR PATRONS.

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**Tire Lacings (Manufacturers).**

Hutchinson W H & Co, 15 Caledonia Avenue

**Tobacconists.**

Cleveland S D,	18 East Main	414
Lowell E A,	21 North Fitzhugh	
McLennan D J,	276 East Main	356
Thomas Frank,	4 State	
Whalen R & Co,	194 Mill 4, 139, 140 and	141

**Trousers.**

Hummel Simon (mfr),	160-162 Andrew	474
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**Trunks and Bags.**

Likly Henry & Co,	155 East Main, 96 State	84
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**Trusses.**

Fuller George R Co,	15-27 South St Paul	476
Moore John H, (mfrs),	181 Central Avenue, opp N Y C Depot	

**Umbrellas.**

Nichols George W,	188 North	
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**Undertakers.**

Bender Bros,	78 North Clinton	324
Frick William H,	73 North Clinton	470
Gerhard & Ahrens,	176 North Clinton	
Jeffreys L A,	56 East Avenue	526
Maier John E & Son,	338 North, 654 North Clinton	486
Maier L W,	150 North Clinton	360
Mooney Thomas B,	196 West Main	306
Oldfield J P,	191 State	342
Schauman Louis,	195 East Main	404
Scheuerman C F,	89 Allen, corner Sophia	

**Underwear and Hosiery.**

Rochester Underwear Store,	82 and 84 East Main	
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**United States Claim and Pension Attorney.**

Wilbur A W,	67 Arcade	350
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**Upholsterers.**

Minges J Fred,	125 State	
Remarque J A,	203 West Main	378

**Ventilating Fans.**

Mason H R, agent,	16 Mill	492
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### Veterinary Surgeons.

McKenzie James C,	19 Spring	135 and	214
Tegg A & Son,		105 Platt	452

### Wagon Makers.

Lane George A,	458 North		
Willsea M L,	1 Chili Avenue		

### Wall Paper and Window Shades.

Gosnell James,	381-383 North	412
Maston W H,	185 West Avenue, corner Prospect	
Mayer August,	1 Hudson Avenue	402
Weldon George & Co,	113 East Main	346

### Whip Manufacturers.

Woodbury Whip Co,	111 Allen	92
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### Willow Baskets.

Parker Frank A (mfrs),	rear 119 Saratoga Avenue	
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### Wines and Foreign Beers.

Sanderl A B,	25 East Main	
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### Wines and Liquors.

Donoghue Importing Co,	237-239 East Main	468
Gruenemey Ernst,	179 Scio, corner Weld	
Maloney W B, Wine and Liquor House,	272 East Main	272
McGreal Bros,	25 North	436
Raithel Christ,	49 Front	360
Walter A,	589-591 North	438
Walter & Block,	97 East Main	502

### Wire Works.

Snow Wire Works, C S Barrows, prop,	76-84 Exchange	184
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### Wood.

Andrews Willis,	75 South Avenue	266
Eisenmenger Adam,	31 Hayward Park, corner North Joiner	
Glenn's Wood Yard,	137 Brown	406
Haitz Valentine,	Allen & Litchfield,	394
Hawley P V,	34 Bronson Avenue	454
Morphy John,	641 North Clinton	480
Speary J H,	77 Canal	444
Stone W D,	551-555 East Main	
VanAs James,	74 North Avenue, 225 Hudson Avenue	424
Werner George,	33 Hayward Park	
Woodams W G,	265 South Avenue	198

OUR PATRONS.

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**Wood Carving.**

Roda Carving Works, James Adreansen, 30 River 336

**Wood and Copper Plate Engraver.**

Smeed E L, 720 Ellwanger & Barry Building 364

**Wood Working Machinery.**

Clement Frank H Co, 330 to 340 Lyell Avenue 250

**Woolen Rags.**

Harrison D & Bro, 54 St Joseph 398

Levi B Sons, 107 to 111 St Joseph 332

**Yeast (Compressed).**

Fleischmann & Co, 64 Chestnut 101



ELLWANGER & BARRY BUILDING.



EUROPEAN PLAN.

HOTEL  
EGGLESTON.

159, 161 AND 163 EAST MAIN ST.

SMITH EGGLESTON & CO., Props.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.



## ROCHESTER--ILLUSTRATED.

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**R**OCHESTER, appropriately called "The City of Flowers," owing to its being the centre of floriculture in the United States, is essentially and distinctively a modern city. From whatever point approached, and from any standpoint viewed, it presents all the aspects and elements of metropolitan life. On every hand are to be seen unmistakable indications of material wealth and prosperity, of comfort and luxury, of taste, culture and refinement; while, on the principal shopping thoroughfares, lined with mammoth and truly magnificent mercantile establishments, all the features of the metropolis are even still more noticeable.

The business portion of the city, too, is admirably laid out, and the streets, which are broad and pleasant, are splendidly paved, regular, and kept in first class order. Even the street nomenclature is suggestive, appropriate and original, there being nothing whatever provincial about the Rochesterians. In the matter of architecture, Rochester is, without compare, in advance of any city of equal size on the American continent; and the arts and sciences are cultivated and encouraged in a most praiseworthy manner, while in every department of industry, commerce and trade, the activity prevailing hereabouts is especially worthy of note.

But above and beyond all other features of progress, Rochester is a city of homes, numbering among its citizens more actual householders and more prospective owners than any community of the same area and population in the entire country; and to this highly gratifying fact, the people—for the workers, the men of energy and enterprise, are the people here—point with pardonable pride and pleasure.

And yet, there are those still in the flesh and vigorous here in Rochester who can remember the time when not a single building now standing within the present corporate limits of this beautiful and flourishing city, with its vast, varied and ever-increasing industrial, commercial and financial interests, had been erected.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

The story of the origin, growth and progress of the Flower City is brimful of human interest, of stirring incident, and wonderful achievements; and many names prominently associated therewith will live forever in the annals of Rochester.

### A Retrospect.

When it is remembered that at the dawn of the nineteenth century this place was yet a veritable wilderness, and its existence almost unknown except to the Aborigines; that for a decade later it was the stamping ground of the red men; that the first house constructed on the site of the present city was built in 1812, and that not until the year 1817 did the little primitive community of a few hundred souls take on the dignity of a "village," the upbuilding of Rochester to the proud position it now occupies as the fourth city in importance in the Empire State and the twentieth in respect of population in the United States, is an achievement which finds no parallel in the history of this or any other country. That the crude and insignificant frontier hamlet in the primeval forest on the confines of civilization could, by the brain and hand of man, be transformed in such a comparatively short period to the majestic city of to-day, the products of whose mills, factories and workshops are shipped all over the planet, is nothing less than marvelous, even in the light of contemporaneous American history, and has won for those whose genius and enterprise the notable results above indicated have been accomplished, a niche in the temple of fame that neither storied urn nor eulogistic epitaph can adequately convey.

And in this connection the following stanzas of an ode, written by Rev. Joseph A. Ely, and read by him on the occasion of the city's semi-centennial, celebrated June 9th and 10th, 1884, is well worthy of reproduction, being about the best poem bearing on the theme:

"Out of the forest sprung,  
City of ours!  
Fondly thou dwell'st among  
Trees that with thee were young;  
Now be thy praises sung,  
City of Flowers.

"O'er thee no castle walls  
Proudly look down;  
No mythic glory falls,  
No storied past enthralls,  
Marble nor bronze recalls  
Ancient renown.

"Lived their Loved East again  
Here in the West,  
Borne by heroic men  
Through river, lake and glen,  
'Mid the wild forest, then,  
Seeking its rest."

"Long may the city's fame  
Honor their worth,  
Long, where the fathers came,  
Children their praise proclaim,  
Bearing a noble name  
Wide through the earth."



COMPLIMENTS OF 

**BAUSCH & LOMB**  
**OPTICAL CO.**



### Early History--The First Settler.

Although it is tolerably certain that at some remote period a prehistoric race inhabited these parts, and archaeologists adduce proof to show the evidence of the presence of men in the vicinity of Lake Ontario in the misty past, nothing of a definite nature has been established as to who they were or when they existed, if at all. The results of investigations in the direction indicated, however, albeit purely speculative, are valuable from a scientific and geological point of view, and would seem to prove that from the date of the stone fireplace under the ridge, that marked a station of primitive man's nomadic wanderings in this locality, to the earliest historical mention of his presence in the valley of the Genesee, there intervenes a period unfilled with the annals of humanity. Prior to the advent of the Caucasian, the Indian held sway hereabout for generations, but, notwithstanding, he does not appear to have been so fiercely averse to the encroachment of the "pale face" and the onward march of civilization as the "Noble Red Man" had been hitherto in the earlier settlements of Western New York, the Senecas being lords of the manor hereabout. Up to the close of the last century, and for quite some time later, the site now occupied by Rochester and environs was a favorite resort of the Six Nations. Here the campfire was lighted and the councils were held, the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and other tribes coming here regularly in numbers and staying for weeks at a time, while the Mohawks and other tribes from Canada came occasionally also. A writer, conversant with this subject, says:

"We know not what number of Indian nations have claimed the ground upon which Rochester is founded; but it is certain that during Iroquois days all such tribes were offshoots from the original Huron-Iroquois stock.

"The Seneca name for Rochester is Gas-ko-sago, interpreted "under the falls." The orthography is varied, according to the particular dialect; and it is said that the Canienga or Mohawk signification refers to a myth regarding the lower falls. When our pioneers settled in Rochester, about 1812, Indians were numerous. The uniform kindness shown them by Abelard Reynolds won their hearts, and his tavern, standing on the site of the Arcade, was often filled with friendly red men. On several occasions these sons of the forest took Mortimer F. Reynolds, then a little boy, to their village, some distance northeast of the falls, where he remained for days at a time."





ROCHESTER--LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.



### The Pioneer.

While it is true that the white man had been acquainted with this region in the capacity of Indian traders and frontiersmen long before the place became the permanent abode of civilized man, all authentic records ascribe to Ebenezer Allan, nick-named "Indian" Allan, the distinction of being the first actual white settler in these parts. Allan, who appears to have been a nondescript with an unsavory record, acquired one hundred acres of land from Oliver Phelps, acting as agent for a number of speculators, on the condition that he erect thereon a mill for the convenience of both races, but particularly to appease the Indians.

A sawmill was constructed in the summer of 1789, and with the timber thus turned out, a conde grist mill, 26x30 feet, was put up the next winter. And this insignificant gristmill may be said to have been the germ whence developed what for many years subsequently was perhaps the most extensive milling plant in America, viz: the widely known Genesee Mills.

The old sawmill fell into decay towards the first of the present century, and the gristmill became a thing of the past shortly after, while old Allan himself "shuffled off the mortal coil" in 1814, dying among the Indians, mourned, so it is related, by three widows, two of whom were white women and the other a squaw.

### A Chapter on Flour.

For a long time flour constituted the chief and almost exclusive staple product of Rochester, and owing to the quantity and the superior quality of the article manufactured here, the place acquired the name of the "Flour City."

Though the milling industry is still a very important factor hereabouts, it has been entirely overshadowed by other vast interests, notably by the nursery and seed business, the extent to which the cultivation of flowers, plants and tree stock has attained being something enormous, while it has given to Rochester the name by which it is most widely known—The Flower City.

But though Rochester has yielded supremacy to Minneapolis as the chief milling centre of America, and the fame of the Genesee Valley has been in some measure eclipsed by the boundless prairies of Minnesota and Dakota as wheat-growing regions, this city has lost none of its old-time celebrity for the manufacture of breadstuffs. Indeed, it is in



## W. H. GLENNY & CO.,

190-194 EAST MAIN STREET.

Rochester's Great

Crockery,

Glassware,

Lamp,

Silverware,

Kitchen Furnishing House.

LOW PRICES.

PLAIN FIGURES.

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## Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co.,

25 EXCHANGE STREET.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.00.

SURPLUS, \$375,000.00.

J. MOREAU SMITH, President.

HENRY C. BREWSTER, 1st Vice-Pres't.

CHAUNCEY B. WOODWORTH, 2d Vice-Pres't.

HAYWOOD HAWKS, Secretary.

V. MOREAU SMITH, Ass't Sec'y.

DESIGNATED BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT AS A

LEGAL DEPOSITORY,

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Etc.

Interest allowed on deposits. Loans made on approved securities. Will draw drafts on Europe, and issue letters of credit. Safes rented in Burglar Proof Vault.

accordance with the facts to observe, that the output of flour here has rather increased than otherwise, while notable improvement has been made in the quality of the product of late years. The idea seems to obtain, somehow, that this industry has been on the decline here for some time, but this impression is doubtless due to the fact that many other vast and greater interests have been developed in the Flour City within the past few decades, Rochester, which has been referred to as the "Manchester of America" having long since ceased to be a one industry town, identified in the popular mind with the extensive manufacture of some particular articles that fills the eye. Like their jolly prototype on the "River Dee," the millers on the Genesee are exceptionally favored, and can hold their own against all competitors; for it is conceded that the finest of flour produced in the United States is made in this city, a uniformly high standard of excellence being maintained. The milling industry of Rochester may be said to have had its inception in the little gristmill erected by Ebenezer Allan (already mentioned in this work), towards the close of the last century, which, although crude and insignificant, was the first enterprise in the direction indicated and the germ from which sprung twenty capacious mills, turning out in the aggregate 4,000 barrels of flour daily, and which gave to this city the distinction of the greatest flour manufacturing centre in the country—a distinction maintained by Rochester for some thirty odd years. Old Allan, it would appear, was succeeded a few years after that worthy's demise by a Col. Fish, who expended considerable money and labor on the project, but by force of a variety of adverse circumstances was compelled to abandon the venture. The third enterprise in this line materialized in 1807, in the shape of a new mill with one run of stone, and this proved the first permanent success; for though it was a sorry-looking, creaking little affair, the concern managed to operate in a precarious manner along to 1812, when the plant was purchased by Francis Brown & Co., who enlarged and equipped it for the manufacture of flour in something approaching civilized methods. Within the succeeding decade or so, several other mills of a more pretentious character were constructed, and about the period that Rochester took on the dignity of a municipality (1834) we find as many as fifteen or sixteen good sized milling plants in successful operation. From this time on the business grew apace, the reputation of the product extending and increasing, and something over a quarter of a century subsequently reached high-water mark. About



ROCHESTER--OFFICE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

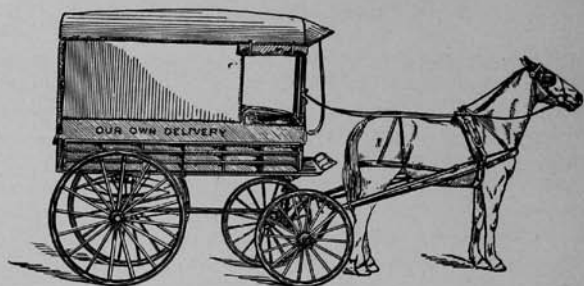
this period discovery, invention and improvements began to be introduced, and in a comparatively short time the manufacture of flour became completely revolutionized. With the purifier, the wheat splitting machine, the improved bolting appliance, the porcelain and corrugated roll, and the various other devices pertaining to the "roller process" in practical and successful operation, and the verified reports of the marvelous productions of the grain producing section of the country beyond the Mississippi, it was only in the nature of things that men of foresight and enterprise should be attracted to the great Northwest; and thence the march of progress in the flour milling industry has ever since been steadily tending.

It is not to be inferred, however, from these last remarks, that the Flour City has been laying still in the interim, for she certainly has not, but on the contrary has always been well abreast with the times, keeping pace with every advance. Our millers have all adopted every new improved invention and discovery, while the majority of them are now grinding hard Dakota wheat in large quantities, shipments direct from Duluth being received here daily; and even many are competing successfully to-day with Minneapolis manufacturers in patent flour. And in this, too, their position is assured. For, in addition to experience, widespread reputation and sustained effort, Rochester millers enjoy marked advantages in several other respects, notably in central geographical situation, unequalled water power, unrivalled transportation facilities and contiguity to the Atlantic seaboard.

#### **Name of the City--The Origin of the Name.**

The opinion prevails very generally, among those familiar with the early history of this settlement, that the city was named after Rochester in England. Such is not the case, however, although perhaps not an unnatural error. The place was named after Nathaniel Rochester, one of the original proprietors, and the first man of stamp to locate hereabouts. In the year 1802, Colonel Rochester, Colonel William Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll purchased, for \$17.50 per acre, what was at that time known as the "Hundred Acre Tract," comprising the central portion of the ground on the west side of the river on which the present city is built. The hamlet was called variously Falls Town and Genesee Falls up to April, 1817, when it was created a village by act of the Legislature and named Rochesterville, which name was by a subsequent act of the Legislature, some two years later,





OUR OWN DELIVERY SHOW THAT THEY ARE FRIENDS OF LABOR  
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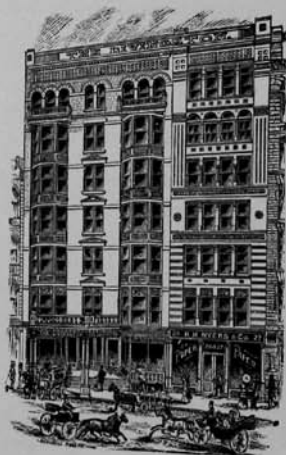
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changed to Rochester. In this connection, it is worthy of note, that though this bustling bailiwick was not named after the ancient cathedral town of Kent, the derivation of the word Rochester, which is from the Saxon *hroff-ceaster* (meaning a camp by a rapid river), is singularly suggestive of some features which pertain also to its English namesake. The English city lies on the Medway, a stream not unlike the Genesee River in several respects, being about the same size and having a swift current; while there is scarcely a doubt that the old Kentish town is situated on what was at one time, the site of a camp. The name Rochester is, therefore, remarkably appropriate as well as euphonious.

#### **Nathaniel Rochester.**

Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, from whom the city received its name, was a Virginian by birth, and was born on the 21st day of the year 1752, on a plantation in Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, on which his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had lived. His youthful life was uneventful and his early education and opportunities were comparatively limited. Being largely endowed with the qualities of mind and character which bespeak fame and distinction, he was enabled to overcome the circumstances of environment and to acquire in later years the knowledge and experience for which he was afterwards distinguished in social relations and in public and private life alike. When about sixteen years of age he became a clerk in the establishment of James Monroe, at Hillsboro, N. C., and at twenty we find him still engaged in mercantile pursuits, having in 1773 formed a partnership with his former employer and Col. John Hamilton, who became consul for the British Government in the Middle States after the close of the Revolution. The impending struggle between the colonies and Great Britain about this period engrossed his attention, and he soon became a man of mark both in legislative and military circles, being appointed a member of the Committee of Safety for Orange County, N. C., at the age of twenty-three. Referring to the aims and objects of this body, they were, in the words of Col. Rochester, "to promote the revolutionary spirit among the people, procure arms and ammunition, make collections for the people of Boston, whose harbor was blocked by a British fleet, and to prevent the sale and use of East India teas." Soon after he was made paymaster, with the rank of colonel, for the North Carolina line, then comprising four regiments, and about the same time also became justice of the peace. In 1776



ROCHESTER--LOOKING NORTH FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

Col. Rochester was appointed Deputy Commissary of Military Stores for Orange County for the use of the Continental army. In consequence of the severe exposure and extreme hardships to which he was subjected in the performance of his duties, he was rendered unfit for active service in the latter capacity, and was therefore compelled to resign his commission. On his return to Hillsboro, Col. Rochester found that he had been elected a member of the State Legislature, being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia, and the following spring was made Clerk of Orange County. In 1777 he received a commission to establish works for the manufacture of fire arms at Hillsboro, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, resigning the office of County Clerk at this period. The war ended, he once again embarked in the "arts of peace" and established himself in business as a merchant and a manufacturer at Hagerstown, Maryland, where in April, 1788, he married Sophia, daughter of Colonel William Beatty of Frederick, Md. While residing at Hagerstown, Colonel Rochester successively filled the office of Member of Assembly, Postmaster, Judge of County Court, and in 1808 was chosen a presidential elector in favor of James Madison for President. He was also the first president of the Hagerstown Bank, which was organized in the latter part of the year last mentioned. Records differ somewhat as to the precise period of Col. Rochester's first association with this locality, but it appears he visited the "Gene-see Country" in 1800 or 1803, having sometime hitherto purchased 640 acres of land here with the intention of settling thereon with his family. Shortly after he repeated his visit, and in connection with Col. Fitzhugh and Maj. Carroll, purchased the piece of ground indicated as the "Hundred Acre Tract," all of which is within the present corporate limits. Having resolved to settle in this section, Col. Rochester, associating with him the gentlemen above named and Col. Hilton, made extensive land purchases in Livingston County, and became a resident of Dansville, where he lived for several years and erected a large paper mill and a number of other manufacturing concerns. He removed in 1815 to a farm in Bloomfield, Ontario County, where he remained for about three years, and in January, 1817, officiated as Secretary of the Convention held at Canandaigua, which urged the construction of the Erie canal. Finally, in April, 1818, he took up his residence in the village of Rochesterville, and during the succeeding years of his exceedingly useful life was a prominent factor in the progress and prosperity of the community. He held many important

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public offices, subsequently serving twice as presidential elector, was elected to the New York State Legislature and other places of trust, while he was the first County Clerk of Monroe County which he was largely instrumental in organizing in 1821. In 1824 a law was passed granting a charter for the Bank of Rochester, and Col. Rochester was appointed one of the Commissioners to take subscriptions and for apportioning the capital stock. The following June he was elected president of the staunch and time honored institution just mentioned upon its organization for the transaction of business, but agreeably to a previous understanding with his associates in its management—having assumed the position at the urgent solicitations of a number of leading citizens until the corporation should have been placed on a sound financial basis—he was permitted to withdraw from active connection therewith, being then in his seventy-fourth year. From this time on until his death, which occurred on May 17th, 1831, he devoted himself almost entirely to his personal affairs. Col. Rochester who was one of the founders of St. Luke's Church, was a man of profound religious sentiment and philanthropic instincts, as well as of ability, sagacity and tremendous energy. He was exceedingly liberal with the means at his disposal, strictly upright in his business relations, and in his long, varied and somewhat checkered public career, sustained a high reputation for integrity of purpose and probity of character. The property he acquired was subdivided with a view to the advancement of the community, and the lots sold on the most generous terms to the thrifty and industrious, while to every movement tending towards the commonweal he gave the most disinterested assistance. Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and Sophia, his wife, were the parents of twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—namely, William Beatty, Nancy Barbara, John Cornelius, Sophia Eliza, Mary Eleanor, Thomas Hart, Catharine Kimball, Nathaniel Thrift, Anna Barbara, Henry Elie, Ann Cornelia and Louisa Lucinda.

### A Glance at the Past.

Reference has been made in a previous chapter to the presumption that this region was the home of some race of men antedating the Indian; and certainly evidences of the existence of a prehistoric people are sufficiently numerous in and around Rochester to warrant this belief. Many of the avenues of the city follow the general route of trails used by the red men, who, in turn, trod the older highways of an



ROCHESTER--A VIEW IN REYNOLDS' LIBRARY.



earlier branch of the human family. From the natural contour of the country, the obstructions to travel caused by the upper and lower channels of the Genesee, these ancient forest roads converged at the fords and water crossings within the present corporate limits. One of these paths, known as the Grand Portage Trail, left the river near Clarissa street and ran northeasterly through the Great Bear Swamp to East avenue, near Culver road, thence to the Irondequoit Indian landing. Relics and other indications of the presence of mound builders have been discovered along this trail, while human skeletons, crude weapons of stone, pipes, etc., unearthed at various points hereabout, would all tend to strengthen the conviction that the Indians were a secondary people on these routes. A traveller who passed through this place in 1796 writes of the aboriginal fort or mound on the river bank at Hanford Landing: "This work consists of huge ring embankment, reaching to the edge of the gulf, in which were set upright logs of wood firmly bound together, but which are now rotted and tumbled over. The Indians (presumably Senecas) know nothing of this old work." Another writer says that in its construction the work resembled the fortifications built by the Indians of the fifteenth century. In this connection he further says:

"The Icelandic sages tell us that Indians possessed our eastern sea coast in the ninth century; and it appears certain that the smoke of their wigwams mingled with the mists of the Genesee waters long before the Iroquois reached our lower river. When the Iroquois were driven from the St. Lawrence and dispossessed an earlier nation of our home soil, they were said to have consisted of only two tribes—the Mohawk and Seneca. The former entered the Chonaguen or Oswego river, the latter the Genesee. The first landing on the Genesee river would naturally have been at Hanford's and Brewer's, within our present occupation lines. There the Senecas must have made the initial attacks upon the strongholds of those earlier inhabitants, who, falling victims to their prowess, were dispersed and lost to history as separate tribes. When or how, or whether the 'Noble Red Man' succeeded the earlier inhabitant is not recorded, and in all probability will forever remain a matter of conjecture. Though the white man has been acquainted with this region for about two hundred and fifty years, there appears no reference in written history to any noted Indian town anywhere in the locality. The last native village of the children of the forest in this vicinity was situated about half a mile west of

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North avenue on the trail between Hooker's farm and Brewer's landing, and in the year 1796 Oliver Culver traded with them at the place named. The site of Rochester was long a favored camping ground, and without a doubt every famous warrior of the Genesee has at some period put up his wigwams here, among others Sago-yu-wat-ha or Red Jacket, Tha-yu-da-nuga or Brant, Ka-ron-to-wa-nengh or Big Tree, Shi-gwa-ren-tongh-kwi or Little Beard, Tall Chief of Squakhie Hill, and Hia-ka-too the husband of Mary Jemison, the 'white woman.' Oagh-gwa-da-hihea or Hot Bread, chief of the Cannawaugus, was a frequent visitor to this spot, and local history tells us that the Indian canoe landing was from the ford to Court street. Black Kettle camped south of Hot Bread, near the river ford which was at the present dam. Other families camped at Washington Square, on North Saint Paul street, from Main to Falls Field, and on the west side of the falls. Wigwams were usually scattered about in the vicinity of Indian spring, which was in the rear of the present First Presbyterian church."

A number of Indian families made their homes on the ridge extending from Caledonis avenue through Livingston Park, to South Washington and West Main streets, during the winter of 1812 and for some time later, and in the year 1813, the Senecas performed one of their pagan rites, known as the "Sacrifice of the White Dog," on the west side of Washington street between the Erie Canal and West Main street. A similiary ceremony was repeated some two years subsequently, in a spot now traversed by Troup street, and again in 1813 the same heathenish custom was formerly observed at a point in the neighborhood of No. 90 Plymouth avenue. This was probably the last observance in the environs of the Genesee Valley of the "Sacrifice of the White Dog,"—a savage rite that no living man knows the meaning of. The Indian spring was located almost in the centre of the ground used for these ceremonies. The red man and his customs from this period on, began to steadily disappear from view in the settlement, the advance of civilization forcing him to take up his abode outside the confines of the village, but he continued to visit the town periodically for many years after. The Indian may be said to have practically disappeared from Rochester about half a century ago, although an occasional representative of the race claimed a temporary residence here for some years later, the last regular resident of this city being old Potash who murdered his squaw near Brewer's landing, 1845.



ROCHESTER--LOOKING EAST FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.



### The Approach of the White Man.

Perhaps no more beautiful or romantic scenery has ever been found this side of the Mississippi, than that of the Genesee Valley, when first visited by the white man. The region was all marvelously attractive to the eye, and the soil surprisingly productive. Fruits, berries and kindred products grew in abundance, and game and wild fowl were exceedingly plentiful, while the streams in the vicinity teemed with fish. The place would appear thus to be one exceptionally favored by nature, and intended to be the abode of civilized man; but there was one marked disadvantageous feature: The country adjacent to the low river and Lake Ontario, at that time, was a maze of almost impenetrable miasma-breeding swamps; and it seemed a veritable tempting of Providence on the part of either white man or Indian to make it his home. It was not, therefore, until 1788 that any determined effort was made to plant a settlement at the Falls of the Genesee, a treaty for cession of the lands lying east of the river having been effected with the Senecas, July 8th, of that year, Oliver Phelps acting as agent for the speculators.

### Scraps of History,

In the year 1797, Louis Phillippe of France, and his brothers visited the Genesee Falls. The first crop raised on the site of the present city of Rochester, was cultivated in 1798-99, by Jeremiah Olmstead, who removed to the ridge the next season, and later to Hanford's landing, where he died in 1816. The first American vessel that made its appearance on the Genesee was built by Eli Granger, in 1798, and the first flood on the Genesee is recorded as having occurred in 1805. About two years later, Charles Hanford, who had but recently arrived from England, his native country, erected a block-house on a piece of land now fronting on Mill street, and in 1809, Enos Stone constructed a sawmill on the east bank of the river. A law was passed by the State Legislatre this year authorizing the building of a bridge over the falls. The following year Enos Stone put up the first frame house east of the river, and here on the 4th of May, 1810, was born his son James S. Stone, the first white child to see the light at this place. The year mentioned, Isaac W. Stone opened a tavern on the east side of the river, close to the intersection of South St. Paul and Ely streets, and this was the first public house in the vicinity. In the year 1811, Benjamin Evans (probably the first child born in Rochester west of the river) first saw the light of day in the cabin of his father (George H.

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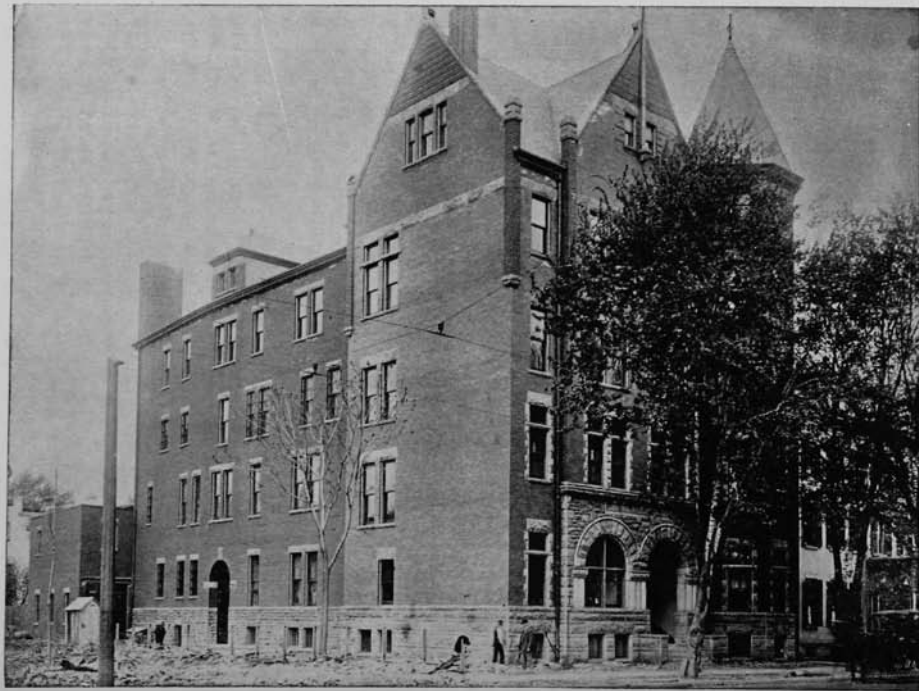
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Evans), close to the spot on which St. Mary's Hospital now stands. In 1812, Hiram Scranton built a log house where the magnificent Powers block is now located, and this year is noteworthy, likewise, as being the first upon which the celebration of American Independence was observed, and the first Postmaster, Abelard Reynolds (who held the office until 1829), appointed. The first bridge over the Genesee was constructed also in 1812, and the pioneer tailor shop and smithy materialized, while a weekly mail between this point and Canandaigua was established.

### **The March of Progress--Chronological Review of Notable Events.**

The outbreak of the second war with England checked for a period the progress of the struggling settlement, which was twice threatened with destruction by Commodore Yeo, commanding a squadron of armed ships on Lake Ontario. On the first occasion, in 1813, he was ordered elsewhere by Admiral Chauncey; and the second attempt at devastation was made the year next succeeding. This time the British commander was met at the mouth of the river by Col. Isaac W. Stone, Captains F. Brown and E. Ely, with thirty-two other residents and an eighteen-pounder, who presented such bold front and displayed such admirable strategy that they were left masters of the situation without a single loss of life, the enemy withdrawing after the exchange of a few shots. After this the people, reassured, returned once more to industry, and the next decade witnessed rapid strides in all lines of activity. In the year 1813, J. K. Bullentine, an immigrant from Pennsylvania, provided with plow and oxen, first broke up and then properly cultivated the ground on which the Powers block stands. And this same year saw the arrival of the first regular physician, Dr. Josiah Brown; also the opening of the pioneer school by Mis Hildah Strong; the first religious services, and the erection of E. D. Smith's city mills. The first schoolhouse was a little one-story frame structure and was completed in May, 1814. It was for many years known as the "Old Red Schoolhouse," and occupied the present site of Public School, No. 1. The "Old Red Mill" was built by Josiah Bissell and the Ely Brothers—Harvey and Elisha—in the year 1815, and the first wedding, namely, that of Jekiel Barnard to Delia Scranton, took place on October 8th of the same year. About this time it was that Postmaster Abelard Reynolds started the first tavern opened on the west side. During the year 1815 the first church (the Presbyterian) was



ROCHESTER--THE NEW POLICE STATION.

organized, the first bookstore was established and the first watchmaker was located here. This year, too, the first stone dwelling was built, and the old stage line to Canandaigua had inception, while the first census, which shows a population of 331 souls, was likewise taken in the same year.

The first industrial venture of importance to have inception in the future City of Rochester was a cotton mill, which was erected and put in operation in 1816, when the water course known as Brown's race was completed; and the first newspaper, the *Weekly Gazette*, was founded the same year. It was during this year, too, that the first steamboat, the *Ontario*, commenced making regular trips to this port; the first bakery was opened by Jacob Howe, and the stage line to Lewiston established. In 1817 the place had become sufficiently important to be incorporated as a village and took the name of *Rochesterville*. This year it was, also, that the first Presbyterian church came into existence, St. Paul's Episcopal corporation founded, and the first Masonic lodge instituted, the Hicksite Friends Society being organized likewise, and the first fire company formed in the period indicated; while the first mill on the east side was built by William Atkinson, and Johnson's mill race was constructed in that year besides. In 1818 Colonel Rochester and his family settled here, the *Rochester Telegraph* made its initial appearance, and a local police force was appointed. The other events worthy of mention occurring during the same time were the building of a toll bridge over the upper falls; the organization of a Sunday school and the taking of the second census, the population at this period being 1,049. During the following year Rochester had its first fire, and surveys were made through the village for the Erie canal. In 1820 the first Methodist Episcopal and the first Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's) churches were founded, and the first term of the United States District Court was held at *Rochesterville*, which now held over 1,500 inhabitants. In 1821 the County of Monroe, which formerly constituted a portion of Ontario and Genesee counties, was organized, with *Rochesterville* as the capital. Button's canal aqueduct was constructed at a cost of \$83,000, the first brick house built, and the Montgomery's and the Rochester mills erected. The same year the Monroe County Medical Society and the Monroe County Bible Society were organized. In 1822 the name Rochester was adopted, and the first jail and court house were built. The Erie canal being now open for traffic shipment by that great water route began to be

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made from this place and a new life was given to Rochester. In 1823 the first meeting to suggest the name of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency of the United States was held in this town, and the same year a collection amounting to \$1,500 was taken up in aid of the Greek war for independence. The Bank of Rochester was incorporated in 1824, and the Erie canal entirely completed. In November, 1824, Governor Clinton passed through the town on a tour of inspection and received a most enthusiastic reception; and General Lafayette, the next illustrious visitor to Rochester, arrived here by canal from the west in 1825. The first place of amusement was started this year also, and the first dramatic performance given at the Circus Building on Exchange street, the population now reaching nearly 5,300.

In 1826 the Rochester Advertiser, which is the oldest daily paper west of the Hudson, was started; the first local directory published; the Franklin Institute established; a permanent theatre opened and Shelmire's mills built. Tremendous excitement prevailed all through this section during the same year consequent upon Morgan's disclosures of the alleged secrets of the Masonic order, heightened by the incarceration in an abduction from Canandaigua jail of the hero of the "Good-Enough Morgan" party, and which resulted in the temporary political supremacy of the opponents of the Free Masons. The next year the third Presbyterian society and St. Paul's church corporation had inception, the Craftsman was established and a big flour mill (Beach, Kempshall & Kennedy) erected, while Peck's paper mill was destroyed by fire about this time. In 1828 the first grain elevator ever constructed was put up by Warham Whitney for a Brown street warehouse. The affair was rather crude, of course, and of comparative limited capacity—being of the stray and bucket device order—but being an innovation of such a character was regarded as a marvel for some time. Reynold's Arcade was built in 1828, too, the Old Brick Church was erected, the Orthodox Quaker Society organized and the Rochester Balance published.

The most notable incidents of 1829 were the surrender of their charters and the abandonment of the order of Free Masons in and around this city for the reasons already referred to, Sam Patch's leap to death over the Genesee Falls, the founding of the Law Library, the organization of the Bank of Monroe, the building of Grace church and the establishment of the Eagle Tavern and the Rochester Athenaeum. It was in the following year that Joseph Smith, the founder and apostle



ROCHESTER--LOOKING WEST FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.



of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, announced the discovery of the "Golden Plates" on which were engraved the Book of Mormon, in the woods near Palmyra and who, strangely enough, found a number of believers and disciples in this section, notwithstanding the utter transparency of the humbug and the incredulity of the "prophet."

In 1830 William N. Reynolds established the pioneer seed store here; St. Patrick's church was rebuilt, and the subject of a high school was discussed. The Rochester Canal and Railway Company was incorporated in 1831, and the first cargo of wheat arrived in town by lake and canal; the Rochester Savings Bank was incorporated, the Monroe Horticultural Society instituted, the Court of Common Pleas organized and the Reformed Presbyterian church started.

In 1832 the Rochester and Tonawanda Railroad Company was chartered, the Rochester Seminary and the First Presbyterian Free church were organized, and the cholera made its appearance, 118 persons becoming victims to the dread disease. The town was visited next year, likewise, with the scourge and fifty-four deaths therefrom were recorded. This year the Rochester and Carthage railroad was completed, and Rochester assumed the dignity and functions of a municipality in 1834. A City Council and a Board of Supervisors were elected June 2d of this year, and a week later Jonathan Child, Rochester's first Mayor, was chosen chief magistrate of the city. Major Child, who married a daughter of Colonel Rochester in 1818, was a Vermonter by birth and had served with credit in the war of 1812, serving in the State Legislature subsequently from Ontario county for two years. He became a prominent contractor, acquiring a good deal of fame as the man who constructed the celebrated canal locks at Lockport, and was his own successor as Mayor in 1835. This year a passenger steamer was put on the river between the falls and Genesee, and a number of church edifices were erected. Mayor Child resigned prior to the expiration of his term of office, and Gen. Jacob Gould was elected to fill the vacancy; a very disastrous flood occurred in 1835 also, while Crescent Mills were built, several new churches erected and some general improvements effected. In 1836 Mayor Gould was re-elected, the Mechanics' Library Association organized, a balloon ascension being one of the features of the same year.

The year 1837 witnessed something of a financial panic in this city; also McKenzie's Canadian rebellion, the navy yard raid, the building of the Front Street Market House, the founding of the Asbury Metho-

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VICE-PRESIDENTS:  
HENRY C. BREWSTER,  
GEO. C. BUELL.

CASHIER:  
CHARLES H. PALMER.  
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# COAL.

dist church and the Rochester Orphan Asylum, and the inception of the City Bank. The same year, also, Rochester had its first murder case, and on June 25th, 1838, Octavius Barron was executed for the murder of William Lyman the previous October. The second hanging that took place here was that of Austin Squires, who paid the death penalty less than a month later, for killing his wife on May 4th, 1838. The first iron foundry in this town was started in 1839 by W. H. Cheney; the Genesee Valley canal was opened for traffic, the Rochester Anti-Slavery Society formed, the Liberty party organized, and the Rochester Freeman founded. On March 16th, 1840, was celebrated the semi-centennial of the settlement of Western New York; the Rochester and Auburn railroad was organized this year; also the Western New York Agricultural Society and the Reformed Presbyterian church, and the Curtis building was destroyed by fire; two firemen lost their lives in trying to save the property. In 1841, for the first time, the election for Mayor was by popular vote, and Elijah F. Smith was chosen to fill the office; the Board of Education and the public schools were organized, the number of pupils being 2,300 and the corps of teachers numbering thirty-four; the first Odd Fellows' Lodge was instituted and the first Unitarian church society founded, while the pioneer brewery was established the same year by Daniel Warren. The following year the aqueduct was completed and the Rochester and Tonawanda railroad extended to Attica. In 1843 two new Catholic churches and a Hebrew synagogue were added to the already numerous places of worship, and on the Fourth of July of this year John Quincy Adams was a visitor to Rochester. There were 310 new buildings erected in 1844, and an enumeration of the inhabitants of the city makes the figures 23,553, while the first telegraph office was established here, the Daily American likewise making its first appearance this year.

Nothing of an eventful character is recorded as having transpired during 1845. The first coal used for manufacturing purposes in this city was bought by Mayor Child; the first Universalist church and the House of Refuge were founded in 1846. The next year a company of volunteers enlisted from here for the Mexican war; the Society of Pioneers was organized; the Auburn and Rochester railway bridge was constructed, the City Hospital incorporated and St. Paul's church burned. About this period the notorious Fox sisters, residing at Hydesville, commenced to exhibit their peculiar occult manifestations and



WATER POWER AT PENFIELD--A SUBURB OF ROCHESTER.



soon their fame as exponents of certain phases of spiritualism became widespread. They came to reside in Rochester when yet quite young girls, and during the early part of 1848 had succeeded in making dupes of scores of the brightest and brainiest men and women in the community.\*

In 1848 P. P. Pierce, the manufacturer, was murdered, and to this day it has remained a mystery who his assassin was, no trace of the murderer having ever been found. The gas works were built this year, and several churches were erected. During the year next succeeding there were, according to vital statistics, 160 deaths from cholera, and the Home of the Friendless was founded. The most noteworthy events of the ensuing year were the incorporation of the Monroe County Savings Bank, the founding of the University of Rochester, the chartering of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company, the extension to the city of the Lockport and Niagara Falls Railway, and the opening of the Rochester Driving Park. The corner-stone of a new Court House was laid, the latter being completed the following year. The census taken at the end of this decade gives the population of the city as 36,561—an increase of about 50 per cent. in five years.

Rapid and remarkable progress was made in every sphere of activity during 1851; the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company was organized; the Rochester Free Academy, the Rochester Theological Seminary, the Harmonic Society and other institutions were founded and a number of churches were built, while the growth of industry, commerce and trade was especially marked. During the year last mentioned, too, many persons of note visited Rochester, among them President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas, ex-President Tyler, ex-Governor Marcy, Horace Greeley and Jenny Lind; and three of Rochester's pioneer citizens—Enos Stone, Mathew Brown and Chancellor Whittlesey—were removed by death. The cholera appeared in a most virulent form again the following summer, and as many as 450 persons succumbed to its effects. This year the city was reorganized with ten wards, and the great railway system converging at this point, comprising the Rochester and Syracuse, the Niagara Falls, Lockport and Rochester, the Tonawanda, Rochester and Auburn and the Rochester and Charlotte lines, were absorbed by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the branch last named

---

\*In the light of the recent confessions of one of the sisters, this is a historical incident of more than ordinary interest.

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CAPITAL, \$100,000.

SURPLUS, \$150,000.

THE FLOWER CITY NATIONAL BANK,  
OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

← UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. →

OFFICERS:

President, CHAUNCEY C. WOODWORTH. Vice-Presidents, WM. C. BARRY, E. FRANK BREWSTER.  
Cashier, WM. AUGUSTUS WATERS. Assistant Cashier, PETER A. VAY.

DIRECTORS: George Ellwanger, Henry B. Hathaway, William C. Barry, George Eastman, Alexander B. Hone, Chauncey C. Woodworth, E. Frank Brewster, John J. L. Friederich, Levi Adler, J. Breck Perkins, Frederick C. Loeb, Haywood Hawks.

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WOODBURY

WHIP CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



being constructed in 1852. Work was begun on the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad the same year, the first train was run to Niagara Falls, and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad depot erected; the first German-American newspaper published in Rochester (the *Beobachter*) was issued; the Rochester Medical Society was formed, and some half dozen new churches were in course of construction.

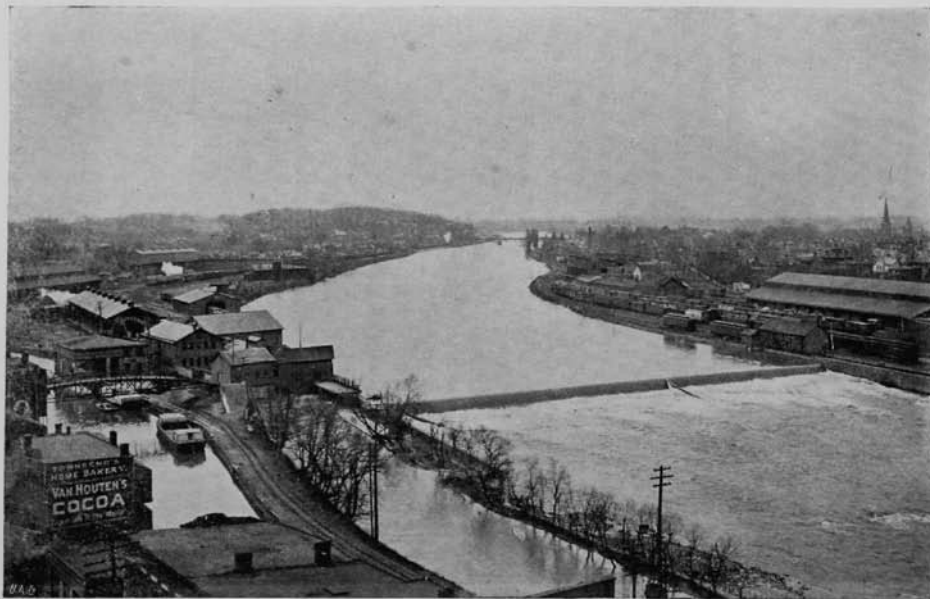
During the three years next succeeding nothing of moment occurred, but steady and substantial development of industrial and commercial interests was manifest. The excitement caused by the ascendancy of the Know-Nothing Party hereabouts in 1855 was short lived, although for a time the anti-foreigner element controlled the political destinies of the city; the Flour City Bank was incorporated in 1856; the Carthage suspension bridge was completed, and quite a number of buildings erected. In the following spring there was another flood in the Genesee in consequence of the heavy snow which fell the winter preceding, and the Carthage bridge gave way, while a short time after the Main street bridge was finished. This same year, too, the Eagle Bank building was destroyed by fire; the office of the *Daily Democrat* was burned down, and that paper consolidated with the *American*; the Industrial School was founded, St. Mary's Hospital established, and Charles W. Little was murdered by his wife and her brother, Ira Stout, the latter being hanged for the crime in October of the following year, and the former sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

In 1858 there were several destructive fires, and the loss of property was very great. The *Daily Times* (afterwards the *Rochester Express*) was started in 1859, and the Traders' Bank was chartered the same year. The population in 1860 had grown to 48,204; a steam fire engine was introduced; new institutions were projected, and material advance was made in every direction.

### **Rochester During the Late War.**

Toward the end of the year 1860 feeling commenced to run high on the question of slavery and the features kindred thereto, and the election held in the fall of this year resulted in placing the Republican party in power. On January 11th, 1861, an Abolition convention was attacked by a mob at Corinthian Hall, and the agitation was at fever heat when, something over a month later, Abraham Lincoln (then president-elect) delivered an address to a vast gathering at the Central-

F6



ROCHESTER--LOOKING UP THE GENESEE.

Hudson depot. Enthusiastic meetings began to be held to render moral and material support to the government in suppressing the Rebellion, which had now become a thing of reality; large sums of money were subscribed; hundreds of the best and bravest in the community volunteered for active service in the impending struggle, and it was but the work of a very short time for the city and county to each raise an infantry and a cavalry regiment for the war.

The strife fairly on, the citizens with one accord entered into the spirit of the "call to arms" from Washington, and soon had drilled and equipped three more regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, which were sent to the front in the early part of 1862. A regiment and battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry were added to the Rochester contingent in the field the next year, while an additional regiment of cavalry went from this city to the scenes of the conflict in 1864; and, altogether, the war was the consideration that overshadowed everything else among Rochesterians,

The 140th New York Infantry and the Reynolds Battery (both of this city) achieved fame and distinction for deeds of valor, and won an exceptionally brilliant war record. Of the former, two of its four colonels—Patrick H. O'Rorke and George Ryan—were killed in the battle, eight officers and one hundred and forty-nine men in the ranks lost their lives in service, and one hundred and seventy others died of disease or accident. The total number of men enrolled was 1,707. The engagements in which it took part were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Siege of Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Popular Spring Church, Hatcher's Run, White Oak road, Five Forks, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, North Anna, Totopotomoy, White Oak Swamp, Appomatox. Colonel Louis Ernst was the organizer of the regiment and commanded it until relieved by Colonel O'Rorke, October 9th, 1862.

The history of Battery L, First New York Light Artillery (Reynolds' Battery), is briefly as follows: "Raised in Rochester in the fall of 1861 by Gen. John A. Reynolds. It was mustered in the United States service at Elmira, November 17th, 1861, and contained a complement of men and officers, viz: three commissioned officers, fourteen non-commissioned officers, and eighty-six privates. The commissioned officers were: Captain, John A. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, Edwin A. Loder; Second Lieutenant, G. H. Reynolds. In 1862 to 1865 this battery was attached to the artillery brigade of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac."



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ALWAYS STANDS FOR THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



**Wonderful Growth and Progress of Modern Rochester--A Summary of Developments of a Quarter of a Century.**

Although the stirring incidents of the civil war greatly agitated the public mind, the tide of affairs was not entirely set back, the population having increased very materially, while considerable improvement had been made throughout the city and environs in the interim. Among the more noteworthy events occurring within the period indicated were the opening of Clarissa street bridge (1862), Dr. Swift's discovery of the new comet (1862); the incorporation of the Rochester & Brighton Street Railway Company (1863); the laying of the cornerstone of St. Mary's Hospital (1863); the demolition of the old Eagle Hotel and reconstruction of the building into a business block (1863); the inception of Seth Green's fish hatching experiments (1864); the opening of the City Hospital (1864); the building of the Brackett House (1864); the organization of a Fire Department and the wild speculation in oil and telegraph stocks, which characterized the end of the year 1864 and the early part of the year 1865. The craze for speculative investment became such that schemers watered stocks until they had attained a fictitious value, and then by equally questionable methods caused a sudden decline in the market and brought ruin to scores of hitherto prosperous homes. There was a very destructive flood here, too, in March, 1865, and the same year work was begun on the Powers Block.

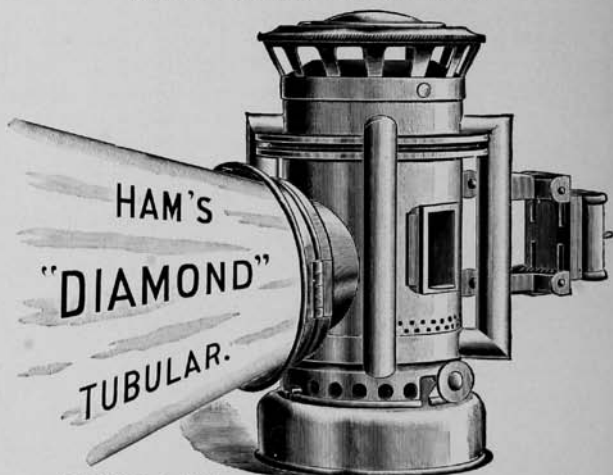
During the next few years the city grew apace; the Board of Trade was organized March 9th, 1867, but the project was soon abandoned; the Mechanics' Bank was incorporated, and a number of imposing churches, institutions and business structures erected.

The building operations in 1868 comprised 503 houses, costing \$1,456,100; the Rochester Safe Deposit Company was organized; the Daily Chronicle was published for the first time, and work on the Powers (\$1,000,000) building pushed rapidly ahead. The next year the swing bridge on Exchange street was constructed; the Rochester and State Line Railroad was incorporated; the Fire Alarm Telegraph put into operation. In 1870 the enumeration of inhabitants gave the population of the city as 75,306. During this year the State Arsenal was built; the Water Works Company organized, and the following year the Grand Opera House was first opened; the Sunday Times started and several societies of both a professional and social character were formed.



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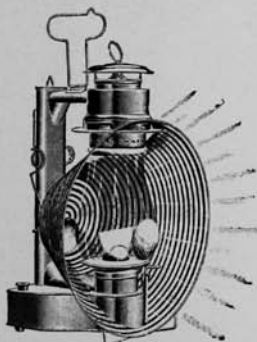
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SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.



SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.



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Screw Oil Cup.

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**OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

---

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**Surplus, \$200,000.**

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**OFFICERS:**

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**First Vice-President, FREDERICK GOETZMANN. Second Vice-President, EUGENE H. SATTERLEE.**

**Cashier, FREDERIC P. ALLEN.**

**Assistant Cashier, WILLIAM B. FARNHAM.**

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**DIRECTORS:**

**FREDERICK COOK, EUGENE H. SATTERLEE, JACOB GERLING, EDWARD W. PECK,**

**HENRY HEBING, LATHIAS KONDOLF, HENRY N. ELLSWORTH,**

**ALBRECHT VOGT, WILLIAM BARTHOLOMAW, FREDERICK GOETZMANN.**

The "Howard Riot" occurred on January 3d, 1872, when two persons were killed and some half a dozen severely hurt, and a large number of deaths are recorded the same year from smallpox, while the epizootic made great havoc among the horses. This year Susan B. Anthony, the noted advocate of woman suffrage, insisted on her right to vote for a representative to Congress, and with several other female suffragists was arrested and indicted. Operations towards the construction of the State Line Railroad and the Vincent Place bridge were commenced; the Odd Fellows Temple Association was incorporated; the German Insurance Company chartered, and the Catholic Association and Holy Sepulchre Cemetery incorporated. The corner-stone of the City Hall was laid May 28th, 1873; the Vincent Place bridge was completed; the Driving Park Association incorporated; the Liederkrantz Society organized; the reading of the Bible in the public schools abolished, and the Young Men's Catholic Association building finished the same year. In course of the following year the Front street city building was completed; the water works were started, and many new churches and benevolent institutions sprang up. On January 5th, 1875, the new City Hall, which cost \$337,000, was first utilized for the purpose intended, and during the year the Bank of Rochester was incorporated and the Literary Union and Young Men's Christian Association organized. In January, 1876, the Hemlock Lake Water Supply System was introduced; the Deaf Mute Institute was incorporated the next month. A run on the Rochester Savings Bank in 1877 was effectively checked by the display of a cool million of dollars; the water works department was equipped with twenty-eight miles of telephone connection—at that time the longest line of the kind in existence—and the Rochester Art Club established. The Commercial

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ARE RELIABLE!



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ROCHESTER--THE NEW COURT HOUSE.



National Bank was incorporated in 1878; the Firemen's Monument was dedicated, and the State Line Railroad made through connection.

The following year the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railroad was completed; the Elwood block built; the Telephone Exchange inaugurated, and the Academy of Natural Sciences (formerly the Rochester Microscopical Society) came into existence. The Rochester Opera Club and the Rochester Gun Club were organized the same year also. The Rochester and Charlotte Turnpike company was organized in 1880; and on October 27th, of the same year, General Grant was present in this city at a Republican meeting, while on the very next evening, General McClellan spoke here at a Democratic gathering. The State Line Railroad was re-organized as the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad in 1881; the Rochester Art Exchange and the Academy of Arts were organized; the Mendelssohn Vocal Society formed, and a great funeral procession in honor of President Garfield was a feature of this year. The city now contained close upon 100,000 of population, and new and extensive mercantile and manufacturing enterprises were rapidly multiplying. In 1882 the old Central depot was pulled down and work was begun on the elevated railroad; the Osborn House building was turned into a business block; electric light introduced, and the Evening Express and Post consolidated under the name of the Post-Express.

The next year the Central-Hudson improvements, including elevated tracks and a new depot, were completed, as were also the Powers Hotel, the Central avenue bridge, the Windsor Beach Belt Railroad and the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad. The Flour City National Bank building was erected on the former site of the City Bank the same year; the Merchants' Bank was incorporated; the Cogswell fountain was erected, and notable progress made throughout the city and suburbs. The Reynolds library was established in 1884; the Bank of Rochester became the German-American Bank; the streets were re-numbered, and work was commenced on the new Federal building.

The following year saw the big strike of the foundrymen, the Grant memorial services, and the opening of the Mechanics' Institute. On August 17th, 1886, Henry O'Reilly, the first editor of the Advertiser (the first daily paper started west of the Hudson River) died, and on the 22d of the same month the death of Mrs. Abelard Reynolds (relict of Rochester's first postmaster) occurred. It was on November 20th, next succeeding, that the fights against the impositions of the Bell Telephone Company culminated in an open revolt. The spirit of the



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ROCHESTER--HIGH WATER IN THE GENESEE.

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**AMERICAN BREWING CO.,**

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

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**STANDARD LAGER.**

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**BOTTLING DEPARTMENT AT THE BREWERY.**

Rochesterians was thoroughly aroused, and the entire business community virtually went on strike against the monopoly; and though the struggle was long, hot and determinedly contested, the telephone people were compelled ultimately to make concessions that brought the issue to a mutually satisfactory settlement.

The year 1887 was marked by unprecedented activity in real estate and a great building revival, while the volume of business transacted in the city was vastly greater than any previous year, a veritable boom being noticeable in all branches of industry, commerce and trade. The construction of the East Side sewer outlet was contracted for also; the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad bridge was completed; work was begun on the southern boundary line bridge; Ellwanger & Barry donated a park to the city, and the Chamber of Commerce was projected.

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## ROCHESTER OF TO-DAY.

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### An Impartial Opinion.

JOHNSON'S Cyclopedia, concerning the "phenomenal growth and increasing prosperity of the Flower City," says: "In the last ten years the increase in population has been over 50,000. These figures are truly startling to one who has not considered the city's growth, and yet they are not so surprising or as convincing a proof of the city's prosperity as the marvelous strides that have been taken in commercial and industrial paths. The United States census for 1880 numbered the Rochester manufactories at 735. In 1890 the number had jumped to 1,892. To-day the number is more than treble that of fourteen years ago. Since the erection of the first house in 1812, there has been steady growth and progress, but during the last decade it has been phenomenal.

"The waterworks of 1884 consisted of the Holly and the Hemlock systems. The Holly system was about the same as that of to-day. Not so with the Hemlock. About 10,000,000 gallons could be distributed daily through the 180 miles of mains. The mains now are 252



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Samples of Floor Work, which is done exclusively by this company, may be seen in Bartholomay, Rochester, Genesee and American Breweries, Powers and Livingston Hotels, Sibley, Lindsay & Curr's New Stables, and many other places; the Roofs of the Wilder and the new Granite Buildings; also the Sidewalks of Andrews and Court Street Bridges.

ALBRECHT VOGT, Pres't. F. P. ALLEN, Vice-Pres't and Treas. JOHN A. DAVIS, Sec'y and Supt.



NEW COURT HOUSE--VIEW OF FIRST FLOOR.



# THE ROCHESTER VULCANITE PAVEMENT CO.,

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Vice-President,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N. L. BRAYER.
Secretary and Supt.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	H. T. POWELL.
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COMPLIMENTS OF 

THOMAS J. NEVILLE,

. . . CLERK, . . .

EXECUTIVE \* BOARD.

\*\*\*\*\*

miles in length and will, it is claimed, carry 22,000,000. When the improvements in progress are completed 16,000,000 more will be added to the possible supply. Here again the number has been trebled.

"Three gas companies, with a total capital of \$1,800,000 and with ninety miles of mains, supplied the city with unsatisfactory gas light ten years ago. The gas and electric company, with a capital of \$4,300,000, furnishes the far better gas and electric light that is now Rochester's. A street railway company operated forty miles of track in 1880 and offered for the accommodation of passengers the bob-tailed horse cars that moved little faster than one could walk, and in the bottom of which was loose straw in winter to keep the feet from freezing. How different the facilities offered to-day! There are nearly 100 miles of trackage over which the rapid and comfortable electric cars carry their passengers in less than one-half of the time. The transfer system is also an innovation.

"The public school system has maintained the pace in the educational field set in the growth of population and industry. Two hundred teachers taught 10,000 pupils in twenty-three schools in 1884. Ten years later the number of teachers was six hundred and thirty-one; the number of pupils 19,250; and the schools have increased to thirty-eight. The old schools have been remodeled and enlarged so that many have doubled their former capacity. The public law library has been increased 3,000 volumes; the Reynolds library, 12,000; Free Academy library, 13,000; University of Rochester, 3,000; Theological Seminary, 10,000. The vigorous Historical Society and the Academy of Science are recent developments. The fine system of parks that now belong to the city is almost entirely the product of this decade. The buildings have improved also in architectural beauty. Pavements, sidewalks, sewerage, the fire department, everything almost, has changed for the better."

#### **Notes of Interest.**

The new Court House is finished and occupied. Superb illustrations of exterior and interior are herewith presented. The cost, including value of land, exceeds \$1,000,000.

Rochester's Street Railway system is admittedly among the best in the United States, and is continually extending.

# WORKINGMEN!

You can secure a home and make a splendid investment at the new manufacturing . and . industrial suburb,

*Despatch*

On the easiest terms and most unique plan ever devised.

\$1 down, \$1 a week.

In the partition of lots a \$20,000 hotel, a \$3,000 residence and a number of \$800 business lots will go for \$250 each--the bare cost of a building lot. Just think of it! You may get one of them. Try it!

DESPATCH INDUSTRIAL ASS'N., 9th FLOOR,  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

DUFFY'S PURE  
MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE  
NO FUSEL OIL

SOMETHING to help you to resist the grip, which is again epidemic. All authorities agree that strong, well nourished bodies have nothing to fear. This pure stimulant is a treasure to the weak.

IT REVIVES ENERGY

... AND ...

STIRS THE BLOOD.

So that chills are kept at a distance, and there is no danger of the general depression and languor which precedes an attack of the grip. For sale by druggists and grocers everywhere. An illustrated pamphlet will be sent on application by

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



NEW COURT HOUSE--VIEW OF SECOND FLOOR.

LOUIS H. JACK,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,

23-24 ELWOOD BUILDING,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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WHITCOMB HOUSE,

WHITCOMB & DOWNS, PROPRIETORS.



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ELECTRIC LIGHTS,  
HEATED BY STEAM,  
. . . . FREE 'BUS.



EAST MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELEGANT ROOMS. ♣ NEWLY FURNISHED. ♣ ELEGANT BATHS. ♣ EMBRACES ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RATES. . . . \$2.00 AND \$2.50 PER DAY.

HEADQUARTERS OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' NATIONAL LEAGUE.



Rochester Banks number eighteen, with an aggregate deposit of \$15,000,000. They are soundness itself, and able to accommodate fully all reputable manufacturing and mercantile enterprises.

There are sixty-four shoe manufactories in this city, producing annually \$6,000,000 worth of shoes, and paying out for the same period some \$2,000,000 in wages.

The Clothing Industry is one of the most important. Its annual out-put is \$20,000,000, and its products have a national reputation for excellence.

The Nurseries of the Flower City lead the procession, and send their trees and shrubs throughout the continent.

The Press of Rochester is a credit to the city, and its daily papers enjoy a circulation greater than those of many cities with double the population of ours.

Four first-class theatres furnish entertainment for lovers of the drama.

The social clubs of the city are numerous and admirably conducted.

Powers' Art Gallery is the finest in the United States; while in the matter of cultivated flowers, Rochester stands unrivaled.

Its universities, seminaries and public schools are noted far and wide for thoroughness and efficiency.

Its libraries are many, and filled with books.

Its charities are as broad as beneficent, while its churches are over 100 in number.

Four excellent public hospitals have the best medical attention and ample accommodations.

Its parks are the admiration of visitors and the delight of our citizens.

### **Rochester's Population.**

The City Directory of Rochester for 1897 has just been published, and contains 68,475 names, which, multiplied by three, as Buffalo multiplies the names in its directory, would show a population of 205,425.

### **City Water Supply.**

The source of Rochester's water supply is Hemlock Lake, a clear and beautiful body of water, twenty-eight miles south of the city. It is about seven miles long by three-fourths of a mile in width, and in its cool depths are many springs. The lake has an area of 2,000 acres, and is 338 feet above the level of the city. Its shores are for thirty miles about the lake patrolled by men in the employ of Rochester. It



NEW COURT HOUSE--COUNTY COURT ROOM.

is a fact, admitted by experts, that no city in the world is supplied with potable water of rarer purity than is Rochester. From the lake the water is conducted by two conduits to the Rush reservoir, eight miles from the city, which has a capacity of 53,813,807 gallons, and from there it goes to the Mt. Hope distributing reservoir, about one and one-half miles from the center of the city. This reservoir has a capacity of 24,278,101 gallons, and is 127 feet above the level of the city. From the distributing reservoir the water is carried to all parts of the city. The first conduit line supplied 7,000,000 gallons a day, and a second conduit, bringing an additional 15,000,000 gallons a day, has been completed, making the supply of clear, pure water for domestic use 22,000,000 gallons per day. In addition to this supply there is the Holly system for fire and mechanical purposes, pumping water from the Genesee river, 7,000,000 gallons of water per day. This supply of water from both sources is distributed to all parts of the city by means of 270 miles of pipe. The total cost of the water works to date has been about \$10,000,000.

#### **Street Railways.**

No city has a better or more satisfactory street car service than Rochester. There are nearly one hundred miles of track, and 250 cars, running rapidly, thus affording quick transit to all portions of the city. The service is all owned by the Rochester Railway Company: Hon. Fred. Cook, President; T. J. Nichol, Vice-president; Geo. M. Moorhouse, Secretary; F. P. Allen, Treasurer; T. J. Nichol, General Manager; J. W. Hicks, Superintendent; Thos. G. Hicks, Assistant Superintendent. The company in addition controls the line to Ontario Beach (Charlotte), and has traffic contracts with the Summerville and Glen Haven lines, thus reaching all the parks and suburban resorts. The fare to any part of the city is five cents, and the company has adopted a very liberal transfer system, which permits of travel on two cars a distance of seven miles. The receipts of the company average over \$2,500 a day, and are constantly increasing. The property of the company is estimated to be worth over \$10,000,000.

#### **Health of the City.**

Of all the cities of the Commonwealth of New York—thirty-three in number—Rochester is the healthiest. This is shown by official figures of the various Boards of Health. The fact is due to our pure water supply and the thorough system of sewerage.



NEW COURT HOUSE--COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

## PROMINENT CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER.

**G**EORGE E. WARNER was born at Fair Haven, N. Y., November 7th, 1855, and, with his parents, he moved to Rochester the following year. He received his early school education at Public



GEORGE E. WARNER.

Schools 2 and 4, and, at the age of thirteen, having finished his education, he entered commercial pursuit, and was employed by his father at the carpenters trade, after which he worked one summer on a farm.



In January, 1870, he began the study of law in the office of H. H. Woodward in this city, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in January, 1877. Immediately upon his admission to practice law, he opened an office in connection with Edward B. Fenner. Upon Mr. Fenner's election to the office of District Attorney of Monroe County, in the fall of 1887, Mr. Warner became the managing clerk in the District Attorney's office, and continued his law practice. In the spring of 1881, he was elected on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the Municipal Court; and, in 1887, was re-elected; and again re-elected in 1893, each term being for six years, giving entire satisfaction to both litigants and lawyers by his fair and impartial ruling in the disposition of all cases before him.

He was, in the fall of 1895, nominated by the committee of sixty-five, composed of the leading citizens of the city who had formed themselves into good government clubs in the different wards for the purpose of securing better municipal government and a more business-like administration. He was elected Mayor over H. H. Edgerton, the Republican candidate, by 650 votes, although the city gave a Republican majority to the State ticket of over six thousand. He assumed the duties, Jan. 1st, 1896, and his term of office extends to Dec. 31st, 1897.

Throughout Mayor Warner's entire public life his highest aim has been to fulfill the pledges made by him of securing for the city an honest and economical administration. That his efforts have been rewarded by signal success is attested by the fact that he has received the highest praise from both parties. Mayor Warner is an active spirit in all that pertains to better our city, and his administration has been a most successful one. He is married, has two children, and resides at 136 Clifton street.

**S**AMUEL B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the city of Rochester, is a son of John G. and Laura M. (Burbank) Williams, and a lineal descendant of Robert Williams, brother of the celebrated divine, Roger Williams, founder of the Baptist Church in New England, and of William P. Williams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. On the old family coat-of-arms are two mottoes—on the religious branch, "What God willeth will be," and on the fighting branch, "Don't tread on me;" while the armorial bearings are surmounted by a war-cock.

Mr. Williams was born in Deerfield, Mass., Oct. 17, 1843, and came to Rochester with his parents in 1857. After attending School No. 14,

under Prof. Vosburg, he entered the printing office of Moore's Rural New Yorker, where he remained until his enlistment in the army.

In December, 1863, he joined the 50th N. Y. Engineers, and was promoted, step by step, to Lieutenant, a rank equal to that of captain of infantry. His regiment, when not engaged in engineering work, performed infantry service, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many others.

Returning from the army, Mr. Williams resumed his position in the office of the Rural New Yorker, remaining there until Jan. 25, 1867, when he purchased the interest of George Arnold in the firm of Geo. Arnold & Co., manufacturers of machine oils. Since 1877 he has been sole proprietor.

In public life and official relations Mr. Williams has long held a foremost place. He is an unswerving Republican, and one of the most popular leaders of his party. In 1881, while sick in bed, he was nominated for City Treasurer, but suffered defeat, along with other candidates on the ticket, by a small majority. The following year he was nominated and elected a member of the Executive Board. In 1891 he was elected City Treasurer, which office he has since held.

Outside of these political connections, Mr. Williams is probably identified officially with more social and fraternal organizations than any man in Rochester. Few men have ever enjoyed such perfect confidence as is reposed in Mr. Williams, and fewer still have followed a career filled with similar responsibilities. Millions of dollars have passed through his hands and never has there been found a discrepancy; with an enviable reputation for honesty and uprightness, he has unerringly performed the arduous labors of a treasurer to various organizations, serving in every capacity with strict fidelity, unimpeachable integrity and continual faithfulness.

On Dec. 9, 1865, he married Miss Emma E., the eldest daughter of the late Richard N. Warfield, of Rochester. They have two children; George B., a student in the University of Rochester, graduating class of '97, and Kitty B., a graduate of the Rochester Free Academy, class of '95.

He joined the "Protectives" in 1865, and is the eldest member on the list. He has been for the past fifteen years their financial secretary.

**M**AJOR JOSEPH P. CLEARY has had an eventful career, and his days of greatest trial were allotted to him when he was young.

Born in the historic city of Limerick, Ireland, March 11, 1844, he came to America ten years later. In 1857 he was working for the nursery firm of C. J. Ryan & Co. He made a visit to Chicago, where he



JOSEPH P. CLEARY.

engaged with his brother in the nursery business, but remained at that industry only a year.

From growing trees, he found employment with a doctor, and worked for him one year. After leaving his medical employer he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that pursuit until 1860, when he returned to Rochester, where he again turned horticulturist, working for C. J. Mills.

In 1861 he was on the farm of E. Stone, attending night school at Hopper's Hill, when the tocsin of war was sounded. He enlisted in Company E, 13th Regiment of New York Volunteers, on the 25th of April, 1861. He was in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, First Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechansville, Gaines' Mills, and the Second Bull Run. He was taken prisoner at Gaines' Mills, but was exchanged on August 6, 1862, and joined his regiment on August 30th. He was wounded and again taken prisoner, but on December 12th was exchanged and joined his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg. His regiment was mustered out in May, 1863, and on June 29th, he re-enlisted as Orderly Sergeant in the 14th New York Heavy Artillery. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1863, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Pegram's Farm, where he was promoted to a captaincy. For gallant conduct at the attack on Fort Stedman, he was brevetted Major. At the close of the war he was mustered out as Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

On December 1, 1866, he joined the Rochester police force, and was successive roundsman, detective, lieutenant, assistant captain, captain, and superintendent. He became a member of O'Rourke Post, G. A. R., in 1867, and was organizer and first commander of E. G. Marshall Post, serving three terms as secretary. After receiving all the minor honors, Major Cleary was unanimously elected, at Syracuse, in February, 1892, to be Department Commander of the G. A. R. of this State. He has for six years been president of the New York Veterans' Association, and is a member of the Monroe County Union Ex-prisoners of War Association.

Major Cleary is a member of Valley Lodge 109, of the Masonic fraternity; also of the Scottish Rite, 32d degree; Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows. On September 17, 1873, he married Miss Anna Paterson, and for the past twenty-four years he has lived at 26 Caledonia avenue. In March last he was appointed, by Gov. Black, Trustee of the Soldiers Home, Bath, N. Y., for a term of three years.

JAMES MALCOLM, Chief Engineer, who was born Oct. 2d, 1831, has the honor of having been connected with the department (volunteer and paid) more years than any one who is at present a member of the department. February 3d, 1852, was the date of his joining "Betsey 2," and we believe that with the exception of the time between August 25th, 1858, and July 19th, 1859, he has been on the rolls of the department ever since. When that company disbanded to



JAMES MALCOLM.

make way for the steamers he was made foreman of the hosemen attached to Steamer No. 2. He served as such until 1866, when he was elected assistant engineer, serving two years at that time, going out of office July 1st, 1868. Just previous to this, in June, he had joined Active Hose Co., and still retains his membership therein. In 1869 he was again elected assistant engineer and held that position until November 6th, 1893. As Jimmie's age in the department grows older, he continues to grow younger, in fact, he has never yet thought himself old enough to marry.



JUSTICE WILLIAM E. WERNER, the subject of this sketch, is known in every household in the County of Monroe, and one of the most widely known public men in the State of New York. His success at the bar and upon the bench has been so pronounced as to place him in the front ranks of the lawyers and jurists of the State.



WILLIAM E. WERNER.

Judge Werner was born in Buffalo on the 19th day of April, 1855. At the age of fourteen he was left an orphan to take care of himself. He worked in various capacities until 1877, when, having acquired by his own effort a sufficient education to warrant his taking up the study of the law, he entered the law office of Hon. Wm. H. Bowman in this city. A year later he accepted a position in the office of D. C. Feeley, and shortly thereafter was appointed Clerk of the Municipal Court. While acting in that capacity he made hosts of friends.

In October, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered into copartnership with the late Henry J. Hetzel. The success

of this firm was almost instantaneous, and a few months after its formation, Mr. Werner found it necessary to resign his position as Clerk of the Municipal Court.

As one of the founders of the Lincoln Club, Mr. Werner took an active interest in the politics of the county, and in 1884 he was nominated to the office of Special County Judge. He was elected by the largest majority which, up to that time, had ever been received by a candidate for office in this county.

Judge Werner made such an acceptable record upon the bench that at the end of his first term he was renominated and re-elected without opposition in either party.

The death of Judge John S. Morgan having created a vacancy in the office of County Judge, the Governor appointed Hon. John D. Lynn to fill the position, who served one year. The next year Judge Werner was nominated by the Republicans, endorsed by the Democrats, and elected without opposition to the office of County Judge. He held the office for five years, when his friends urged his nomination for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District. Judge George F. Yeoman, who was then holding the position by appointment of the Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice F. A. Macomber, being a candidate, a spirited contest resulted in an overwhelming victory for Judge Werner. His nomination was thereupon endorsed in the Democratic Judicial Convention, and he was elected without opposition. Upon his election Judge Werner retired from the practice of law and surrendered his large and lucrative law practice to his brother, C. C. Werner and George H. Harris, composing the firm of Werner & Harris.

Although Judge Werner has been upon the Supreme Court bench but a little more than two years, he has distinguished himself for his fearlessness, impartiality and legal acumen. Although but forty-two years of age, he is recognized as one of the ablest Supreme Court Justices of the State, and his name is at this writing being prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The legal firm of Werner & Harris, composed of C. C. Werner and George H. Harris, has been in existence since the elevation of Judge Werner to the Supreme Court bench. Both of the members of this firm have been connected with Judge Werner up to the time of his election as Justice of the Supreme Court, and succeeded to the large and lucrative law practice of the latter.

This firm has the reputation of having the largest practice among the substantial Germans of the city, and among their clients are many corporations identified with the substantial growth of our city and giving employment to hundreds of men and women.

Messrs. Werner & Harris have been unusually fortunate before the courts and are rapidly forging to the front as successful trial lawyers.

THE subject of this sketch, Superintendent Hicks of the Rochester Street Railway, was born in the township of Tonawanda, near Petersboro, Canada, September 11th, 1851. Being thrown upon his own resources, he began the study of self-support when but a mere boy, and his first occupation was that of bell-boy at the Farmers Hotel in this city; after which he went with the Rochester City & Brighton R. R., and held the position of hill-boy. He was subsequently pro-



JOSEPH W. HICKS.

moted, and became a driver, after which he was employed in various capacities. A few years hence you find him foreman of the barns. From there he was promoted to Assistant Superintendent, and, by careful and diligent perseverance, and his scrupulously honest services, were finally rewarded by the promotion to his present position.

He has been, for thirty-three years with his present company, and the long and unrelenting struggle for supremacy has at last been

rewarded. His eventful career speaks for itself, and no words that could be added is a higher tribute than the record he has made for himself. The duties devolved upon Superintendent Hicks are many, although he has, by his long service, mastered every detail.

**O**SCAR KNEBEL was born in Westphalia, Germany, and came to America with his parents in 1867. Having received a thorough education in Europe and in this country, he selected architecture for his profession. He was associated with his father until the latter's death, which occurred in 1880, since which time Mr. Knebel has conducted his own business. Many fine public and private buildings, churches, schools, and manufacturing establishments, planned by him, adorn the city and prove his ability as an architect.

Mr. Knebel was superintendent of construction of the Federal building in this city, being appointed to this place by Secretary Manning during ex-president Cleveland's first administration. He is the only Democratic member of the executive board, and is endeavoring to serve the people to the best of his ability, and to promote good government in all of the departments that come under the care of the Board.

**J**. NELSON TUBBS was born in Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y., September 24, 1832. He graduated at the State Normal College at Albany in 1850, and was a teacher until 1854, when he accepted a position as an engineer on the enlargement of the Erie Canal. He continued in this employment until 1872. In this latter year he was appointed as Chief Engineer of the Rochester Water Works, and also engineer and superintendent of the construction of the Elmira Reformatory. During the years of 1872 to 1876, he designed and constructed the Rochester Water Works, and continued in charge of the same as engineer and superintendent until the summer of 1890. At that time he opened an office as a consulting engineer, and continued in that business until February, 1895. While so engaged, he designed a large number of water works systems, and was employed as an expert on others, and in a large number of litigations involving important hydraulic questions. In 1895 he was appointed by Hon. George W. Aldridge as the General Inspector for the Department of Public Works of this State, and is still so employed at the present time.

Mr. Tubbs is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the New England Water Works Association, of the American Water Works Association, and of the various Masonic bodies of this city.

**A**LVIN H. DEWEY, whose portrait appears herein, was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 5th, 1859. He was educated at the High School, and, after leaving the same, he entered the employ of the Watertown Republican, working his way up from the lowest position to the ownership of the paper—a record well to be proud of. He moved to Rochester in 1879; and, on December 1st of the same year, he entered the drug business, and he is now conducting two large



ALVIN H DEWEY.

and finely fitted stores, one at 42 Monroe avenue, and the other at 200 South Clinton street. He was elected Alderman of the Twelfth Ward in 1892 by the handsome majority of 847.

Mr. Dewey, besides being Alderman, has held many honorable positions within the trust of his fellow citizens. He is the Treasurer of the Monroe Avenue Loan Association, one of the largest of its kind in the city, which position he has held for the past eight years. He is a



member of the K. of P., Wahoo Tribe of Red Men, and the Rochester Whist Club. He was President of the Common Council for two years, and has served upon all the important committees during the past five years. He has the distinction of having been the Chairman of the Fourth of July Celebration Committee, which gave Rochester its great celebration three years ago. He is an honorable member of the Typographical Union, also an honorary member of the Eighth Separate Company. He is an active member of the Rochester Press Club, and is a member of the Lakeview Wheelmen.

Mr. Dewey has, by his uniform kindness to all with whom he comes in contact whether in a social or business way, won many warm friends, who have testified to their high appreciation of his ability as an executor and a business man by a most liberal support. He married Miss Grace Townley of Watertown, N. Y., and has two sons.

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CHARLES B. ERNST is a son of the late Col. Louis Ernst, and is a native of Rochester, where he was born August 16th, 1854. He attended St. Joseph's Parochial School and public school No. 14. In 1878 he graduated from Mt. St. Mary's College of Emmettsburg, Md.

On his return to this city, he was engaged for a time as a clerk in his father's hardware store, but soon turned aside from a business career, and entered upon the study of law in the office of the Hon. James L. Angle. His studies in the office of Judge Angle were supplemented by a course at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1880, and was admitted to the bar. From that time forward, Mr. Ernst has been active in the practice of his profession; first, as one of the firm of Ernst & Perkins, and, more recently, in that of Hone & Ernst.

The first office that Mr. Ernst filled by election was that of Supervisor from the Fourth Ward, which he represented for two terms. In the spring of 1888, he was appointed by the Common Council to the office of City Attorney for a term of two years, and was appointed in 1890.

Mr. Ernst's reputation as a lawyer is so high that, when he was nominated for the office of Police Justice by the Democrats of Rochester, he was triumphantly elected in this Republican city. He has been fearless in the discharge of his duties as Police Justice.

**H.** HIMMELSBACH, whose portrait appears herein, was born in Rochester, October 15th, 1853. His early education was received in the Rochester Public and Parochial schools, and, having finished the same, he learned the cigarmakers trade, which he began to master when at the age of twelve. He joined Local No. 5 in 1872. He was Corresponding Secretary in 1879, and, in 1880, was President, afterwards the Financial Secretary, until he engaged in business for himself, which was in 1889. He assisted materially in organizing the Trades Assembly of this city, and was its first Secretary; and, at the same time, being appointed General Organizer, which position he held for three years. Mr. Himmelsbach has been a strong advocate of Union principles, which he has demonstrated in his business. As a manufacturer, he ranks among Rochester's most enterprising business men, and his business has been increased year by year, until he is, at present, one of our most substantial citizens.



**M**ERTON E. LEWIS was born at Webster, Monroe County, N. Y., December 10th, 1861. He was educated in the Union School at his native city, and graduated in June, 1882. He removed to Rochester in 1883, and began the study of law in the office of J. B. Perkins. After a hard and unremitting struggle in an effort to accomplish his aim in life, he was at last rewarded, and admitted to the bar in June, 1887, and immediately thereafter opened an office and began the practice of law. He was honored by an election to the Common

Council in May, 1890, to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation, and re-elected in March, 1891. He was legislated out of office in February, 1892, and re-elected to the Common Council in March, 1892. He was again re-elected in March, 1893. He was elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in November, 1893, and served throughout the session of that body, from May to September, 1894. He was elected President of the Common Council in March, 1894, and became Acting Mayor, to succeed the Hon. George W. Aldridge upon his resignation of that office. He was elected a Member of the Assembly in November, 1896. At present he is of the firm of Lewis & McKay, who are Located in the Elwood Building of this city.

**E**. A. FISHER was born in Royalston, Worcester County, Mass., of American parents, and was educated in the common schools and normal schools at Westfield, Mass. He studied civil engineering, and, from 1870 to 1882, was engaged in professional work, superintending the building of railroads, water works and bridges in a number of localities in New England.

In 1882 he came to Rochester to assume the office of Division Engineer of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. He held this position until 1889, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Pittsburg division of that railroad, and occupied that office from 1889 to 1893.

The duties of that position called for his constant presence in Oil City, Pa.; and, when in 1893 Mr. Fisher was invited to become Chief Assistant Engineer to build works for giving this city an additional water supply, he accepted the offer, and was Chief Assistant to Engineer Knickling until 1896, when he was elected to succeed Mr. Knickling. While water continues to flow through the new conduit from Hemlock Lake to this city, the people all have reason to remember Mr. Fisher's services in its construction.

He was married in 1875 to Ellen F. Breckinridge of Ware, Mass., and has six children. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, also of Cyrene Commandery, Knights of Rochester.

THE SUBJECT of this sketch, James C. McKenzie, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the art of horseshoeing, and while working at this trade in the forge of Veterinary College of Edinburgh, he began the study of veterinary medicine, which he subsequently mastered. In 1868 he arrived in New York, and, after working at his trade for some time, he finished



JAMES C. MCKENZIE.

his veterinary studies in 1871 and 1872 with Prof. Robert McClure of Philadelphia, after which he engaged in business for himself. Few men have ever done more to elevate the art of horseshoeing than has this gentleman; and when the Horseshoers National Protective Association was organized in Cleveland, O., July, 1892, he was elected Vice-President, and, in 1894, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Literature, Science and Anatomy, whose duty it is to better the condition of

the horseshoer, and, at the present writing, is the Chairman of that important committee.

Mr. McKenzie, it is needless to say, has been rewarded with a large and lucrative patronage since he has become established in this city, and it is not to be wondered at when one considers that he has made a life study of his profession, which he has mastered in all of its details.

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**S.** K. NEWCOMB, the subject of this sketch, was born in Townsend, N. Y., forty-six years ago. He received his early education at the public schools, after which he attended the Starkey Seminary. After having finished his education, he was retained in his native city, and taught school there. He opened a retail shoe store at Elmira, N. Y., but his establishment was ruined by fire, and he subsequently travelled for the firm of Newcomb & Walker of Elmira.

He came to Rochester in 1878 and engaged in the manufacture of shoes and has been located here ever since. He has been remarkably successful in his business career since he came to this city, and is numbered among Rochester's most substantial business men. His territory extends throughout the entire United States, and the quality of shoes manufactured by Mr. Newcomb is said to be second to none.

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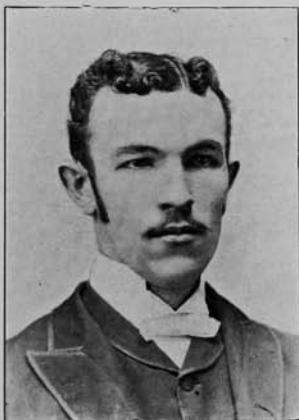
**T**HE SUBJECT of this sketch, William F. Doolin, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 22d, 1859. He received his early education in the public schools of that place, and later went to New York, where he resided for five years.

He came to Rochester in 1882 and was employed as bartender at the Powers Hotel for two years, leaving there to accept a position with Appel Bros. In 1889 he engaged in business for himself at 463 East Main street, and in 1892 he succeeded George Deitz in "The Office" at No. 9 South St. Paul street. In 1894 he moved to No. 40 South St. Paul street, where he now is. In February, 1897, he opened a restaurant at No. 14 South St. Paul street, in conjunction with his other place of business.

His courteous disposition has made for Mr. Doolin many friends among the working people of this city, which has been proved by his success in business.



OF the younger and more prominent business men in Rochester, N. Y., the name of Mr. James M. Nolan stands out as a shining light, to show what energy and a strong determination will do when directed in the proper channels. Born in the city of Ithaca, N. Y., in the year 1866, of poor and humble Irish parents, who were driven from Ireland like thousands of others and forced to seek shelter in the land that stretched out its broad welcome to them, guaranteeing freedom from oppression and giving them the same chance with others to gain an honest livelihood. The younger days of the subject of this biography were spent in the schools of his native city. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the jewelry business, being the first of his nationality to work at that trade in his city. He held that position for six years and gave promise of advancing to the head of the craft; but not being satisfied with the prospects offered in Ithaca, he located in Rochester in the year 1887, obtaining a position with the firm of Judson & Robie, the East Main street jewelers, which position he held for a year, leaving to accept one with Clark & Rossa. In the year 1886



Mr. Nolan formed a partnership with D. O'Donovan, a son of the famous Jeremiah O'Donovan, better known as O'Donovan Rossa, a name familiar to every Irishman in the world, as a junior member of the firm. Mr. Nolan worked hard to make this business a success, finally assuming sole ownership in 1890 and conducting the same since. In politics Mr. Nolan is an uncompromising Democrat, being connected with different organizations since 1884, at which time he was secretary of the Cleveland and Hendricks' young Democracy. At present he is one of the prominent members of the Cleveland legion, but he never aspired to hold office, preferring to attend to business. In various societies Mr. Nolan is best known, being secretary of the C. B. L.; chief ranger of Court Elmwood F. of A.; a member of Div. No. 5, A.

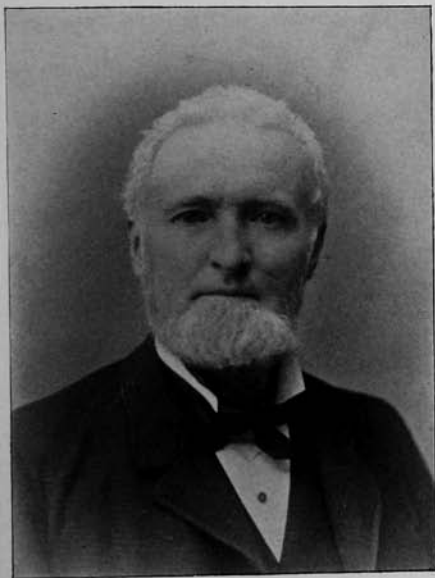
O. H., and of Council 56 C. R. & B. A. There are few more ready debaters, grasping any question that arises and showing more marked ability as a versatile and fluent speaker than Mr. Nolan.

His younger brother is at present finishing an advanced course in the American college at Rome, having been ordained to the priesthood last July. His parents are respected residents of Ithaca, and their declining years are made happy by occasional visits to them, it being one of his chief delights to make the old folks "young." In his addresses before various societies, he is constantly picturing to them the old saying of "remember the poor old father and mother. Make their life one of ease if you can; remember, they struggled through many years of hardship that you might receive an education and be an honor to them and your country." Is it any wonder that this young man's business career has been so successful? Mr. Nolan was married in 1890, has a daughter two years old and a pleasant home.



LABOR DAY PARADE  
ROCHESTER N.Y.

**R.** WHALEN & CO., tobacco manufacturers, No. 194 Mill street, is the pioneer of the tobacco manufacturing industry of Western New York, and under its present able management preserves the enterprise which has always characterized the administration of its affairs, and fully retains the confidence and favor of the trade throughout the country. The business was founded in 1863, by



RICHARD WHALEN.

Mr. Richard Whalen, who had been connected with the tobacco business since 1838, and in 1882 he admitted his two sons, Messrs. James L. and Richard F. Whalen to partnership. This firm are extensive manufacturers of fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, and large jobbers of cigars, plug tobacco and cigarettes, enjoying a reputation and a trade thoroughly national in extent and eminently creditable in character. The factory is a substantial four-story building, containing

7,500 square feet on each floor, and a complete outfit is provided of the best machinery, appliances and accessories necessary for the business. None but the choicest selected stock is utilized, and the various processes are conducted with skill and precision. Close watch is maintained over every stage of completion and a uniform standard of superiority is invariably reached. The goods manufactured by the firm are in heavy and important request, and are pronounced by connois-



JAMES L. WHALEN.

seurs as being the perfect embodiment of particular merit and general excellence. A specialty is made of many popular brands of chewing tobacco, which are too well known to require comment, and it will suffice to say that the quality never varies and can be depended upon with absolute certainty. Thousands of pounds of fine cut are produced on the average per day, and an immense quantity of cigars, plug tobacco and cigarettes are handled for other noted houses, of which they are

agents. A corps of expert traveling salesmen represent the house at the leading commercial centres of the country, and orders of whatever magnitude are filled with promptness, and at terms and prices which are invariably satisfactory to the trade. The Messrs. Whalen are all natives of this city and prominent figures in its industrial and commercial affairs. Mr. Richard Whalen was born in Rochester, January 14, 1829, and has been one of Rochester's most substantial citizens.



RICHARD F. WHALEN.

Mr. James L. Whalen was born in Utica, November 11, 1857, and, early in life, removed to Syracuse with his parents, which occurred in 1863, where he received his early school education. He has been identified with the local tobacco industry from early manhood, and has taken a keen interest in the duties that devolved upon him.

Richard F. Whalen was born in Utica, October 3, 1859, and removed to this city in 1863. He has fulfilled the duties devolved upon him with rare ability, which reflects great credit upon him as well as the firm of which he is a member.



THE first company organized to manufacture bicycles in Rochester was the Rochester Cycle Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1889. The incorporators were W. W. Kenfield, F. F. Wells, and H. K. White. It was started with a capital stock of \$20,000, which has been increased from time to time since. The company occupies a large six-story building on Exchange street, near the centre of the city, with about 50,000 square feet of floor surface. It has found a market for the most of its wheels at home, sufficient to take up its output from year to year, and has not made much of an effort to extend the trade until the last few years, when it has, with greater producing facilities, been able to build wheels for more than local demands. The company now has an annual output of 15,000 wheels a year.

Automatic machinery, in the sense of gangs of machines which require the attention of but one man, is not used. Each machine requires the constant attendance of a machinist, the aim being not to see how much work can be produced, but rather to produce good work.

The top floor of the factory is occupied by the nickelling room and buffing and polishing rooms. All the nickelling is done on a heavy deposit of copper. Each frame is carefully buffed and polished both before and after the operation.

The brasing room, filing and tube cutting, enamelling and striping rooms occupy the next floor. The frames are carefully washed in a solution of acid, to remove all grease and foreign substances before going to the enamelling room. Here they are dipped in large tanks of enamelling fluid, ensuring a full, even coat of enamel, and are then hung up to drip. Five coats of enamel are given, each being finished off by hand and baked before another is applied. In one corner of this floor is the striping room, tightly enclosed, to permit of as little dust getting in as possible, where all the striping is done by hand. The same precautions are observed in the enamelling room in regard to dust; the utmost care is used, and the result is that the frames come out with a clean, smooth coat of enamel, with not a speck or mark to mar it. The assembling room and the stock room occupy the floor

below. One piece of machinery of interest in the assembling room is the machine for truing rims, by which one man does the work which formerly took six. A number of iron arms, which are movable, project from a shaft in the centre. These are all of the same length, and, fitting on the inside of the rim, are tightened and hold it rigid in a perfect circle. A man with an automatic screw-driver then goes around the periphery of the rim, tightening up each spoke as far as it will go. About 75 per cent. of the wheels coming from this machine are then ready for use, the remaining 25 per cent. having to be further adjusted by hand.

In the stock room is kept both the rough and finished parts for the wheel. Everything is received here, and when the foreman of a department needs material he has to make a requisition on the stock-keeper. He is charged with it when he receives it, and when the finished parts are returned he is credited. Thus accurate tally is kept on everything that is used, and waste is reduced to a minimum.

The machine room is on the next floor below. It presents an almost bewildering array of belts and machines, each with an experienced machinist in charge. The two largest machines in this room are those for cutting the teeth on the sprocket and the lathe for turning out the hubs. The sprocket machine weighs something over four tons and cuts the teeth on a twenty-four-tooth sprocket in a fraction of a minute. The milling machine to mill out the teeth of the sprockets takes twenty large sprockets or ninety small ones at one operation. The hubs are turned out of the solid bar steel, being formed ready for finishing at one operation. Forty-five hubs are turned out in an hour. Oil in enormous quantities is used in all the operations and, becoming mixed with the steel chips from the different operations, has always been a source of annoyance. At first the steel chips were sold with the oil clinging to them, but a machine is now used to separate it. A mass of chips is put in a large receptacle, which revolves on a pivot at a high speed, and the oil is separated from the steel by centrifugal action, the steel coming out almost dry. By this method several hundred dollars are saved yearly.

The next floor is occupied with the salesrooms and offices, while on the floor beneath is the shipping room and the room where the stock of steel in bar is kept. For shipping to points in the United States the wheels are crated in the ordinary manner. For foreign shipment much greater care is exercised. All the nickeled parts are heavily coated with vaseline as a rust preventive and then wrapped.

It is needless to add that the president of this company, Mr. W. W. Kenfield, and the secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. E. Benjamin, are men of wide experience, both local and abroad. They have, by their careful attention to every detail of the business, placed the Rochester Cycle in the front rank of leading high grade wheels. They employ a large number of skilled mechanics, and the firm is one of the most enterprising of our many commercial industries.

The wheel turned out by this enterprising company has a world-wide reputation for being a high grade wheel, while the workmanship and material used therein cannot be excelled by any similar institution in the country. Rochester is proud of this Cycle Company, and it is to be regretted that we have not more such enterprising institutions. The announcement of this company can be seen elsewhere in this volume.



THE POWERS HOTEL.

**J.** C. TOOLE is a native of Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y., and received his education at the State Normal School at that place, graduating as a member of the class of '88. In 1889 he entered the law office of Hubbard & Coyne at Geneseo, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. Mr. Toole served two terms as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County. During his legal clerkship, and on admission to the bar, he removed to Rochester, and has ever since been associated with Shuart & Sutherland.

Mr. Toole is a Republican, and a member of the Whist Club, Bar Association, Lincoln Club, R. A. C. and Union League Club.



**E** DWARD F. HIGGINS was born in this city, May 7th, 1861. Mr. Higgins is essentially a self-made man. He started in



the livery business thirteen years ago on the modest capital of \$250.00. His present establishment will inventory upwards of \$100,000. Mr. Higgins is now feeding over one hundred head of the finest horseflesh ever gathered together. He has anything and everything in the way of a turn out, from the far-famed and only bridal coach to an ordinary delivery wagon. The office and stables are open day

and night and you can get as good service at one time as another.

**T**HEODORE S. PULVER, City Clerk of Rochester, N. Y., received his education in the public schools of Livingston County, after which he attended the Geneseo Normal College. Having completed his education, and for several years thereafter, he taught school, subsequently coming to Rochester, where he was employed upon the Morning Herald, and afterwards was engaged upon the Democrat and Chronicle.

In April, 1894, he received the appointment as assistant in the City Clerk's office, which position he filled until January, 1895, when he was elected City Clerk, succeeding Henry W. Gregg, who resigned to accept the office of Municipal Court Judge upon the expiration of his term. In April, 1896, he was re-elected for a term of two years.

Mr. Pulver resides in the Sixth Ward. He is a member of the Yonondio Lodge, F. and A. M., also the Rochester Yacht Club, the Lake View Wheelmen and several other organizations.

During his entire public and private life, Mr. Pulver's actions have been characterized with thoughtfulness and scrupulous honesty, and his administration has been rewarded with signal success. He is a man of many acquaintances, who testified to their high appreciation of his ability during the recent elections.

**E**DWARD B. BURGESS was born in Rochester, July 3, 1852. He received his early education at the Saterlee Institute and the Carpenter Institute, finishing his course at the latter in 1869. In November, 1870, he accepted a position as clerk in the Bank of Monroe, which position he held until November, 1872, when he became associated with the banking house of Kidd & Chapin, as bookkeeper. He served faithfully in this capacity until 1875, at which time the Bank of Rochester was organized, Mr. Burgess becoming bookkeeper until 1879, when, in recognition of his faithful services, he was appointed to fill the position of assistant cashier. In 1882 the bank became known as the German-American Bank, Mr. Burgess retaining his position as assistant cashier until April, 1887, when he resigned to accept a position with the Rochester Car-wheel Works. In 1890 he became secretary of this company, which position he still holds.

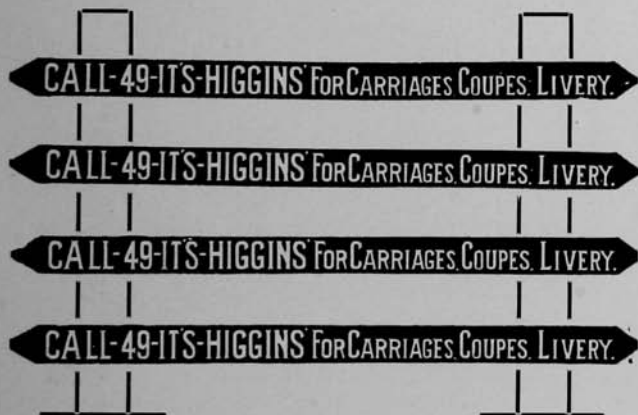


In 1892 Mr. Burgess was elected to the office of City Assessor for the term beginning January 1, 1893. He was re-elected for the term beginning January 1, 1896, which expires December 31st, 1898.

Mr. Burgess is an exempt fireman, having joined the Alert Hose Company in 1870. He has distinguished himself in many ways as a member of this time-honored organization, and was always found at his post when duty called. He has filled the offices of foreman, secretary and president of the Alert Hose Company.

He is a member of Masonic Lodge "Yonnondio," and has made a multitude of friends in both public and private life.

## A GOOD SIGN BOARD TO FOLLOW:

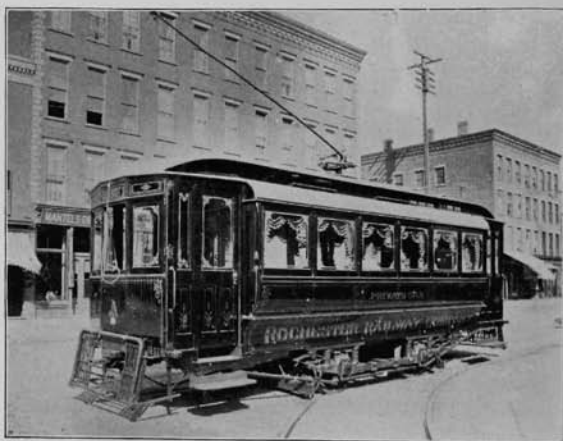


*IF YOU WANT THE SWELLEST TURNOUTS OF ANY KIND,  
AT ANY TIME, DAY OR NIGHT.*

# E. F. HIGGINS,

84-90 N. FITZHUGH STREET.

THE ROCHESTER RAILWAY COMPANY was organized on the 25th day of February, 1890, with a capital stock of five million dollars. The directors for the first year, named in the articles of association, are Frederick Cook, George E. Mumford, William S. Kimball, Arthur G. Yates, Arthur Luetchford, Marsenus H. Briggs, John N. Beckley, H. Sellers McKee, Murry A. Verner, Benjamin Graham, Richard W. Clay, Horace Magee and Thomas DeWitt Cuyler. This company was organized to construct, maintain and operate a



street railroad system in the City of Rochester, and on or about the first day of April, 1890, acquired all of the property, rights, franchises and privileges of the Rochester City & Brighton Railroad Company, the Crosstown Railroad Company of Rochester, N. Y., and the South Park Railroad Company of Rochester, N. Y. The Rochester City & Brighton Railway Company owned and operated about forty-five miles of street railroad track, the system of operation of this railroad being by horse power. The Crosstown Railroad Company and the South Park Railroad Company owned franchises to construct, maintain and operate about ten miles of railroad in the City of Rochester, and at the time when the Rochester Railway Company acquired the property,

rights, etc., of the above named companies, had constructed a portion of their lines. The Rochester Railway Company at once began the work of changing the system of operation of all of the railroads referred to, from horse power to electric power, under franchises so to do, granted by the City of Rochester and Board of Railroad Commissioners. The purpose of the Rochester Railway Company is to reconstruct all of its lines of railroad, furnish entire new equipment for the operation of its railroad, and dispense entirely with the operation of



INTERIOR VIEW OF PRIVATE CAR.

cars by horse power. In carrying out this plan, the company will be obliged to expend an enormous amount of money, but the result will be, probably, the best railroad system, when the work is fully done, in this country. The track which the company is laying, consists of the Johnson steel girder rail, laid on steel chairs bolted to cross ties. The cross ties are laid on twelve inches of broken stone, and are tamped about with broken stone, and filled up with gravel and sand ready for the pavement. Underneath each track are placed two lines of copper wire, which wire is attached to each rail. This wire is to be used for the return current of electricity used in the operation of the motor cars.

The system of electric operation adopted is the overhead single trolley system, and the motors, dynamos, and all electrical appliances are furnished by the Short Electric Railway Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The company has contracted for one hundred vestibule electric cars, each car to be eighteen feet long inside of the car body, and to be finished in the very best manner. The power station of the company,



T. J. NICHOLL, Vice-President and General Manager.

which is now being constructed, is located on the block of land bounded by Mill and Center streets, Brown's Race and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company's tracks. The boilers for the power station are the well-known Heine Safety Boiler, and the engines are manufactured by the Ball Engine Company of Erie, and are compound condensing triple expansion engines. The power station, with the machine and repair shop, will occupy nearly three-quarters of an acre

of ground, and will be constructed of brick and iron, and be fire-proof. The smoke-stack for the power station will stand one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the street. The company has already constructed about five miles of its track, and has at this time nearly two thousand men engaged in the work of rebuilding. It is expected that the work of rebuilding the system will be completed by the first of



**J. W. HICKS, Superintendent.**

December next. The officers of the company are: Hon. Fred Cook, President; T. J. Nicholl, Vice-President; Geo. M. Moorhouse, Secretary; F. P. Allen, Treasurer; T. J. Nicholl, General Manager; J. W. Hicks, Superintendent; Thomas G. Hicks, Assistant Superintendent. It is a matter of congratulation to the City of Rochester and its citizens, that the street railway interests are in the hands of gentlemen so progressive, wide-awake and capable. It is a fact beyond dispute, that the one



thing needed to insure the continued and rapid growth of Rochester is means of rapid transit. The magnificent roadbed and equipments which are being put in the streets, in connection with the electric method of propulsion of cars, will give this desired result. That the Rochester Railway Company will, through the enterprise and public spirit of its owners, reap large pecuniary benefit, while at the same time building up all the outlying sections by its splendid service is, we are sure, the wish of all the people.

The Rochester City & Brighton Railway Company was organized under the laws of the State of New York for a period of 99 years, by articles of incorporation, being dated the second day of March, 1868, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a double or single track railroad in certain streets and avenues in the City of Rochester and the towns of Brighton, Greece, Irondequoit and Gates in the County of Monroe.

The Crosstown Railroad Company and the South Park Railroad Company were both organized under the laws of the State of New York, and incorporated the second day of April, 1889; the former, to construct, maintain and operate a double or single track railroad in certain streets and avenues of Rochester, and the town of Gates, Monroe County; the latter, to construct, maintain and operate double or single tracks in the City of Rochester, and the town of Brighton, County of Monroe. These three railroads were leased for the entire period of their corporate existence, on the 31st day of March, 1890, to the Rochester R. R. Co., which company immediately started to change the old horse car line into an electric traction line.

The company now owns and operates 250 cars, of which about 175 are motor cars of the general electric and construction type. There are 89 31-100 miles of track in the City of Rochester, with the Charlotte branch.

The company built a new machine shop in 1896, with every improvement for repairing and equipping its cars.

## HISTORY OF ROCHESTER TRADES ASSEMBLY.

The Rochester Trades Assembly and Building Trades Council were originally patterned after Central Bodies in other cities, there being two distinct sections, the Building Trades Section and the Miscellaneous Section. Thus was the original Central Labor Union formed. Matters other than Trade Unionism having crept into the Central Body caused its disruption. The different local unions from then until the organization of the Rochester Trades Assembly and Building Trades Council, were left to shift for themselves without any local head or Central Body. All protection was secured through the respective National Unions.

On September 29th, 1888, delegates from a few local unions came together and organized the Rochester Trades Assembly. By hard and energetic work they succeeded in interesting other unions with the result of finally bringing together all the large and prosperous local unions in our city. Some four years were taken in accomplishing our purposes

CORNHILL, RYE  
OUR SPECIALTY.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

JAMES E. WOLCOTT,  
JOHN F. ZIMMER.

**JAMES E. WOLCOTT & CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

**LIQUOR DEALERS,**

**CLARISSA STREET.**



THE  
Buffalo  
Electrotype  
AND  
Engraving  
Co.

14 TO 24 WELLS ST. BUFFALO, N.Y.

“LARGEST FACILITIES”  
+ WE PRODUCE EVERY KIND OF A PLATE +  
USED ON A PRINTING PRESS.

<b>WOOD</b> WAX ENGRAVINGS	<b>HALF-TONE</b> & <b>ZINC</b> ETCHINGS
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APPROPRIATE GIVE ATTRACTION TO A  
ILLUSTRATIONS BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT  
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

and providing for the protection of affiliated unions. It was further determined that it was necessary for the interest of the Unions to have two separate bodies, one embracing all connected with the building trades and kindred interests to be known as the "Building Trades Council," the "Rochester Trades Assembly" to include all other Unions.

In order that both bodies should work harmoniously together it was decided that a stated number of delegates from one body should attend the meetings of the other body. Up to the present writing this plan has proved very successful, and it can readily be seen that a connection closer than this among a large number of unions, whose interests at times are divided, should not be expected under the present circumstances. It is to be hoped that the time will come when all organized labor will unite under one flag, for one purpose, and with the determination that labor of all kinds must and shall be organized. Not, as some so-called labor agitators have preached, against capital, but to bring about a closer affiliation of the employer and employee, and for the protection, elevation and education of the wage worker and his fellow man.

Some may question that this can be brought about; others that it will be a number of years hence before accomplishing our object. Let all who toil for their daily bread cast to the wind a number of their selfish desires, and let interest and true harmony alone prevail, and in a few short years organized labor throughout this broad land, in every industrial branch known, whether it be skilled or unskilled—in fact every man or woman who is a wage worker, shall be enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, with the motto of Trades Unionism brought so forcibly to their minds that there will be no wavering, no stopping by the wayside, or bickering of any kind—a united people striving for one purpose, the freedom of all from slavery of any sort, no matter what the form may be. Let us hope the day is not far distant.

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#### **Boot and Shoe Workers International Union, Local No. 82.**

Local Union, No. 82, Boot and Shoe Workers International Union, was organized June, 1892, and from that time to the present has had uphill work, but the constant downward tendency of wages since the strike and lockout, have demonstrated to the most conservative, that only by organization can they hope to maintain their wages.



JOHN T. RICHARDSON,  
President of the Rochester Trades Assembly.





R. D. RUNYAN,  
Vice-President of the Rochester Trades Assembly.



H. W. SHERMAN,  
Treasurer of the Rochester Trades Assembly.



JAMES T. FARLOW,  
Recording Secretary of the Rochester Trades Assembly.



PETER FOX.

Financial Secretary of the Rochester Trades Assembly.



RICHARD H. CURRAN,  
Corresponding Secretary of the Rochester Trades Assembly.





C. H. HARRINGTON,  
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Rochester Trades Assembly.

E. C. STERLING, President, St. Louis, Mo.      H. W. ELIOT, Sec'y and Treas., St. Louis, Mo.  
H. E. MACK, First Vice-Pres., Philadelphia, Pa.      R. T. CHAPIN, Ass't Sec'y and Treas., Rochester, N. Y.  
E. J. BURKE, Gen'l Manager, Rochester, N. Y.

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**NEW YORK HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK CO.,**

MAKERS OF

BUFF, GRAY, GOLD, RED, PINK, BROWN AND MOTTLED

**FRONT  BRICKS,**

IN STANDARD, ROMAN AND ORNAMENTAL SHAPES.

GENERAL OFFICE AND SALESROOM, 501-505 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

WORKS AT CANANDAIGUA, N. Y. 



FRED A. STILLMAN,  
President of the Building Trades Council.



F. J. McFARLIN,  
Vice-President of the Building Trades Council.



HENRY A. FEY,  
Treasurer of the Building Trades Council.





M. J. O'BRIEN.

Recording and Financial Secretary of the Building Trades Council.

**American Agents Association.**



**GEORGE S. EATON,**  
Councillor and Adviser.

**WASHBURN, CROSBY'S**  
**Gold Medal Flour**  
**Made MINNEAPOLIS FAMOUS**

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CHAUNCEY YOUNG, JR.,

AGENT,

187 EAST MAIN STREET.

## Bakers and Confectioners Union, Local No. 61.



J. S. SCHMIDT, Treasurer.



DAVID COXFORD, Rec. Sec.



WILLIAM BENZ, President.



GEORGE A. WOLPERT,  
Corresponding Secretary.



LEONHARDT SCHLEMMER,  
Financial Secretary.

WE FURNISH COMPLETE FROM KITCHEN TO PARLOR THE MODEST COTTAGE OR THE FINEST RESIDENCE.

LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

OUR PRICES DRAW TRADE TO ROCHESTER FROM LONG DISTANCES. ALL PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.

STATE STREET ENTRANCE

HIGH QUALITY GREAT VARIETY LOW PRICES PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES HOMES FURNISHED COMPLETE

FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES STOVES

THE LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN WESTERN NEW YORK

116-118 STATE ST

VIEW SHOWING REAR OF GREAT ARCADE H.B. GRAVES HOME FURNISHING HOUSE 116-118 STATE ST 77-87 MILL ST

OUR WIDE RANGE IN STYLES AND PRICES & ALWAYS INSURE SATISFACTORY SELECTION

OUR FACILITIES FOR A FURNISHING GOOD IN LARGE QUANTITIES enable us to make prices that will interest the SHARPEST

FURNISHED ROOMS 87-89 MILL ST 81-83

H.B. GRAVES' HOME FURNISHING HOUSE

116-118 STATE, 77 TO 87 MILL ST ROCHESTER N.Y.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. SEE OUR ELEVEN ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE, INCLUDING THE COZY COTTAGE SUITE FURNISHED COMPLETE, FOR \$243.00.

## Journeymen Barbers Union, Local No. 75.



R. W. ROGERS, President.



LOUIS BARDO, Vice-President.



JOHN G. HABEL, Treasurer.



GEORGE SCHNEIDER,  
Financial Secretary.



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DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

## IRON, BRASS AND ALUMINUM BANK AND OFFICE RAILINGS.



Elevator Cars and Enclosures Grilles and other Artistic Metallic Work. Trellises and Fly Screens. Electroplating Bicycles. Brass Bedsteads Polished. If you ride a Wheel, buy our Adjustable Bicycle Holders. First Aluminum Railing ever erected, for Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., by

## SNOW WIRE WORKS,

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

C. S. BARROWS, PROPRIETOR.

TELEPHONE, 516. —————

## Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 72.



J. H. SCHOENHEIT, President.



FRED E. WELTON, Ex-Pres.



ADAM C. HAROLD, Rec. Sec.



HERBERT M. FLETCHER,  
Financial Secretary.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, Delegate to Trades Assembly. See Page 177.

# HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

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LOUIS ERNST & SONS,

129 AND 131 EAST MAIN STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS  
FOR

Carpenters and Joiners,  
Cabinet Makers,  
Clothing Workers,  
Paper Hangers,  
Bricklayers,  
Plasterers,  
Machinists,  
Steamfitters,

Carvers,  
Molders,  
Electricians,  
Stonecutters,  
Masons,  
Boiler Makers,  
Plumbers,  
Blacksmiths,

AND ALL OTHER TRADES.

**Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 179.**



**JOSEPH WINKLER, Treasurer.**



**TOBIAS KRAFT, Rec. Sec.**



**FRANK SCHWIND, Fin. Sec.**



**JOHN SPACHER, Delegate.**

THEO. C. ENGERT.

HENRY N. SCHLICK.

H. N. SCHLICK & CO.,

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**JOHN H. MEEHAN, Rec. Sec.**





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**C. E. REEVES, Vice-Pres.**



**BERNARD F. JACKSON,  
Delegate.**

# J. R. MERCEREAU,

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**Garment Workers Union, Local No. 107.**



**PHILIP SILVERSTEIN, Fin. Sec.**



## Journeyman Horseshoers Union, Local No. 44.



HOMER A. GOVE,  
Examiner of the State Board of Examiners for Master and Journeyman Horseshoers.



GEO. J. RENDSLAND, Sec.

## Iron Molders Union, Local No. 11.



ROBERT RICKARD, Pres.



JOSEPH V. EBERWEIN, Treas.



WILLIAM. H. JEFFS, Fin. Sec.



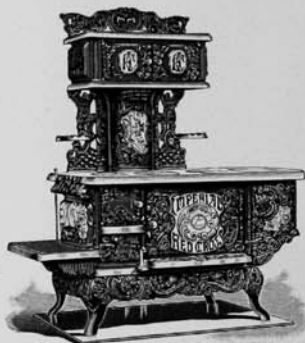
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JOHN A. BITTNER, Vice-Pres.



PETER J. DETAMBLE,  
Treasurer.



FRANK F. MEINHARDT,  
Recording Secretary.



CHARLES E. VAN DEUSER,  
Corresponding Secretary.



CHARLES CHAMPAGNE,  
Financial Secretary.

## **Machinists Union.**



**ALEXANDER E. BURKE,**  
Master Machinist.



**FRANK J. LEIDECKER,**  
Ex-Delegate.

**Marble Cutters and Tile Setters Union, Local No. 6848.**



**WILLIAM F. STENZEL, Pres.**



**PETER TERBORG, Vice-Pres.**



**Rochester Musicians Protective Association,  
Local No. 27.**



**J. FRED MINGES.**

## Painters and Decorators, Local No. 150.



ALBERT L. COLE, President.



JACOB N. KEMMET, Treas.



F. W. CARTER, Fin. Sec.

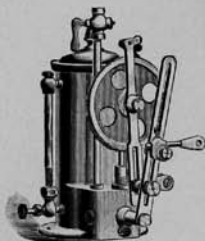


DANIEL J. KELLY,  
Business Agent and Recording Secretary.

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President.



THEODORE G. FISHER,  
Vice-President.



ANTHONY J. HEINZLE,  
Treasurer.



EDWARD J. TRENKLER,  
Recording Secretary.



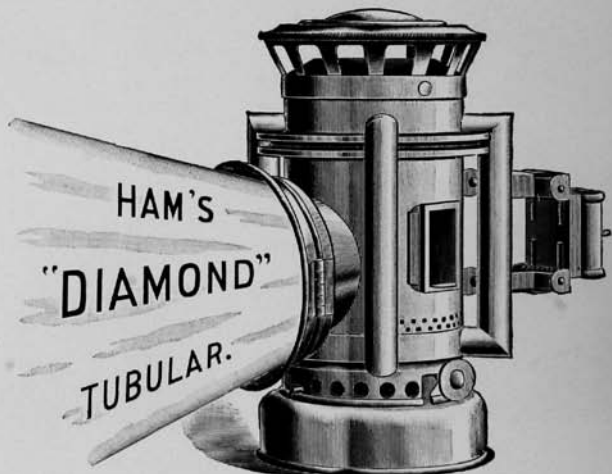
BEN FANNING,  
Financial Secretary.



ALBERT STAHLBRODT,  
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**WESTERN OFFICE, 19-21 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.**

**SEE PAGE 208.**

## Rochester Bicycle Workers Union.



GEO. OAKLEY,  
Vice-President and Treasurer.

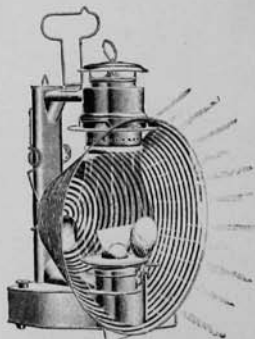


H. E. EATON,  
Financial Secretary.





SEE PAGE 206.



No. 20.

Tubular "Search Light."



3 1/2

Conductor's Lanterns.  
For Lard or Sperm Oil.  
Takes Pullman Globe.  
Screw Oil Cup.

Stone Cutters Union, Local No. 54.



SIMEON PROCTOR, President.



ANTHONY SPENCER, Treas.



EDWARD C. TURNER, Fin. Sec.



COLIN G. McELROY, Cor. Sec.

Theatrical Protective Union, Local No. 25.



MICHAEL SAXE, President.



JAMES A. BRIGGS, Vice-Pres.



BUDD BURK, Ex-Pres.



F. J. HEINTZ,  
Treasurer and Business Agent.

**Tobacco Workers Union, No. 23.**



**THOMAS FITZPATRICK,**  
Delegate to Assembly.

## Typographical Union, Local No. 5.



ADAM J. ROSS,  
President.



JOHN F. HOEFNER,  
Delegate to Trades Assembly.

## Typographical Union, Local No. 15.



RUDOLPH MOORE, President.



JOHN T. DIPROSE, Vice-Pres.



THOMAS F. MOORE, Fin. Sec.



T. P. LAMBERT.





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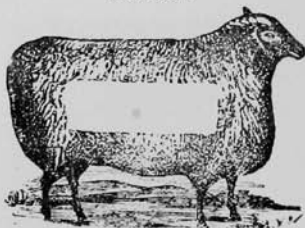
And a large assortment of the latest style of Red Cross Stoves and Ranges;  
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## DR. J. C. MCKENZIE, VETERINARIAN

... AND ...

**PRACTICAL HORSESHOER.**

Certified Member of the National Horse-  
shoers' Association, formed for the  
perfection of the Farrier's Art.

19 SPRING STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



is a member of Monroe Lodge 380, K. of P. Is married and resides at 80 Spencer street. The presidency of an organization is an office difficult to fill. Each of the many varied interests demand the most careful attention, and it is only by the exercise of constant vigilance that the executive of an organization can hope to make a creditable record. If this be true of a single society, how much more so is it applicable in the case of the Rochester Trades Assembly, an organization with which such a large number of unions are affiliated. It is an office, the leader of which, to be successful, must have a cosmopolitan idea of all shades of character and temperament. It is an office, the character of the leader of which must be beyond reproach and he must possess firmness and stability with which to carry him through the trying emergencies which are liable to arise at any time. It is but due and fitting to state that Mr. Richardson has done much in the labor ranks of this city to better its condition. He has served his fellowmen with unswerving loyalty and his long and unremitting struggle in the interests of the working classes has reaped its reward in having caused him to be placed for so long a term as the executive of the Rochester Trades Assembly. Confident in his own acquirements and judgment and well equipped with the knowledge of his official duties he takes a prompt and firm stand upon all questions affecting the welfare of his varied organizations. It need scarcely be said that he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and esteem of all members of organized labor, both at home and abroad, for his uniformly successful career justly merits that implicit confidence and high esteem ever accorded an honest official. His work as President of the Rochester Trades Assembly has brought him into contact with the different labor organizations, and that his efforts in that office have proven satisfactory is attested by the fact of his repeated election.

Robert D. Runyan, Vice-President of the Rochester Trades Assembly, and whose portrait appears herein, was born at Lavonia, Livingston county, N. Y., May 17th, 1867. He attended the Lavonia public schools, after which he mastered the printing trade. He is at present holding a responsible position with one of the Rochester daily papers. He joined the Typographical Union, local 15, in February, 1891, and



ROBERT D. RUNYAN.

has held his present office of Treasurer since July, 1891. He was for two years on the executive committee, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Rochester Trades Assembly for two terms. He is a member of the Court, city of Rochester, No. 35, Foresters of America and Lincoln Conclave, No. 94. He is married and resides at 43 Finch street.

H. W. Sherman, the Treasurer of the Rochester Trades Assembly, was born in Richmond, Va., November 3d, 1857, where he acquired his early education. He began life as a stone-cutter, relinquishing the same for the electrical profession. He is a member of the Electrical Workers Union, local 44, having joined the same in 1891, and is a charter member. He is a delegate, representing his local, to the central



H. W. SHERMAN.

body, and has held the office of recording secretary. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Maccabees. He is married and holds the office of grand president of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Sherman enjoys the confidence of all his fellow associates, and the best evidence of his integrity, is in his selection for treasurer of the Rochester Trades Assembly.

James T. Farlow, the Recording Secretary of the Rochester Trades Assembly, was born in Smithville, Chenango county, this State, September 17th, 1868. He attended the country school in his native county and in 1886 and '87 attended the Smithville Free Academy. He is a cigar maker by trade and is a member of local 5. He joined his organ-



JAMES T. FARLOW.

ization October 24th, 1890, and is a member of the auditing board. He has held many offices of trust in the gift of his fellow men and has worked earnestly, faithfully and conscientiously in the discharge of his duties, the outcome of which has reflected great benefit to the vast body of men with whom he is associated. He is a Maccabee. Is married and resides at 226 Bronson avenue.

Peter Fox, whose portrait appears herein, is the Financial Secretary of the Rochester Trades Assembly. He is a native of this city, having been born July 12th, 1860. He received his early school education in this city, and at an early age learned the cigar maker's trade, which vocation he has since followed. He joined his union May 23d, 1880,



PETER FOX.

and has held the office of Treasurer of Cigar Makers Union, local No. 5, since July 1st, 1897. He has also held the office of recording secretary and member of the finance committee. He is a delegate to the Trades Assembly from his local. He is also a member of Court Genesee 387, I. O. F., and Aurora Lodge 466, I. O. O. F. He is married and resides at No. 40 West Orange street.



Richard H. Curran was born in Seneca Falls, New York State, in 1864. At an early age he moved to this city which has been his home ever since. He attended the public schools of Rochester and his first occupation was that of a machinist after which he learned the iron moulders trade. He joined his union in 1885 and has held his present office for the past six years. He is a delegate representing his local, to the Rochester Trades Assembly. He is a member of the Ancient Order



RICHARD H. CURRAN.

of Hibernians and of Red Men. He is married and resides on Reservoir avenue. He has represented the moulders in 1890 at Detroit, in 1893 at Syracuse and in 1895 at Chicago at the National Conventions, and in 1894, '95, '96 and '97 at the State Conventions. He was elected the State Secretary and Treasurer of the New York State Branch of the American Veterans of Labor in 1894 and has been re-elected each succeeding year up to the present time. Mr. Curran takes an active interest in all labor matters and his repeated election to the high position which he has filled with credit is evidence of his sterling worth.

Charles H. Harrington, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Rochester Trades Assembly, was born in Utica, this State, June 10th, 1850, where he attended the local public school. His first occupation was that of a shoemaker, which vocation, with that of a musician, he has since followed. He became affiliated with his local August 1st, 1890, and is a



CHARLES H. HARRINGTON.

delegate representing the Musicians Protective Association to the central body, which office he has held for several years. He has also served on the Good and Welfare Committee for several terms, and has acted on the various committees in almost every capacity. He has represented local 27 at the National League of Musicians at their sixth and seventh conventions. He is an Odd Fellow, also a Maccabee; is married and resides at 77 Hawley street.

**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.**

Fred A. Stillman, President of the Building Trades Council, was born at Almond, N. Y., February 4th, 1864. He attended the Hornellsville Free Academy, after which he mastered the painting and decorating trade, which he has since followed. He joined the Building Trades Council April 4th, 1896, and is filling his first term in his present capacity, having been its vice-president. He is a member of the Painters and Decorators Union, local 150. He joined the Mixed

**FRED A. STILLMAN.**

Assembly 1749, K. of L., in Hornellsville, in 1884, where he held several offices of trust for three years, and was then elected delegate to the district assembly in Steuben and Chemung counties in 1889. Assembly 1749 was dissolved and he was identified with no organization until March, 1896, when he joined Paper Hangers Local 151, which affiliated with Local 150 in April, 1897. He is a worker, looks for practical results, and shapes means to ensure them. A man of conservative judgment, whereby he has earned the esteem of all. He is married and resides at No. 7 Potter street.

Francis J. McFarlin, Vice-President of the Rochester Building Trades Council and also the business agent of Carpenters and Joiners local No. 72, was born in Toronto, Canada, December 20th, 1855. He received a public school education and early in life mastered the carpenter's trade which vocation he has followed up to the present time. He joined his local in 1884 and has held his present office in the same for the past three years. He is the Secretary of the joint arbitration committee



FRANCIS J. MCFARLIN.

of Carpenters and Joiners Unions of Rochester and has been corresponding secretary of the Building Trades Council for two terms. He represents his organization before the central body. He is a member of division 2, A. O. H. He is married and resides at 93 Litchfield street. Mr. McFarlin has done much to better the condition of the laboring classes of this city and his keen insight into the wants of the laboring classes supplemented by an extensive experience amply qualifies him to hold the responsible positions that he does.

Henry A. Fey, of the Building Trades Council, whose portrait appears herein, is the Treasurer of the Building Trades Council. He was born in Germany, February 10th, 1863, and received a common school education. Early in life he learned the harness-making industry, subsequently changing the same to the marble cutters and tile setters industry, and is a charter member of the Marble Cutters Union,



HENRY A. FEY.

Local 6848, having joined the same February 1st, 1897. He served three years in Germany learning his trade, and immigrated to this country in 1881, following the harness-making industry for three years, but finding his occupation was being encroached upon by labor-saving devices he decided to learn the tile setting trade. He is a member of Monroe lodge K. of P., having attained the rank of Past Chancellor. He is married and resides at 43 Yale street.

Michael J. O'Brien, the former president of the Building Trades Council and Recording and Financial Secretary, is a native of Canada, having been born November 4th, 1856. He is a carpenter by trade having joined his local in 1884. He is a delegate representing 72 of



MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN.

the Rochester Trades Assembly; is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been the president for several terms of his union and for two years was its first recording secretary. He was the chief executive for three years of the Building Trades Council and is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. O'Brien is single and resides at 66 Saratoga avenue.



## UNIONS OF ROCHESTER.

George S. Eaton, the Councilor and Adviser of the American Agents Association, whose portrait appears herein, was born January 25th, 1850, at York Mills, this State. He lived for a short while there, and, at an early age, his parents died, and young Eaton was compelled to shift for himself. He showed a decided liking for selling goods when quite young, which pursuit he has since followed. He joined his local June 30th, 1897, and has held his present office since June, 1897. He is a delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly. He belongs to the Red Men, also the Foresters. He is married, resides at 85 Saxton street, and has manifested a keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of organized labor.



GEORGE S. EATON.



WILLIAM BENZ.

William Benz, President of Bakers Local 61, was born at Heidenheim, Germany, May 11th, 1856. He attended the school in his native country, and began life as a baker, and has followed the same since early boyhood. He joined his union in April, 1890, and has held his present office since July, 1897. He has held other offices in his union, and is a member of several fraternal organizations. He is married and resides at Scio and Central Park.

J. S. Schmidt, Treasurer of Bakers Local 61, was born at Bavaria, Germany, February 28, 1863, where he received his early education; after which he mastered the baker's trade; and has followed the same ever since. He joined his local in New York in 1886, and has held his present office for the past six months. He has held other offices of trust within the gift of his fellow-officers, and has always manifested a keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of organized labor.

The Recording Secretary of Bakers Local 61, David Coxford, although young, is generally known among labor organizations. He came from Canada in 1890, and soon became affiliated with organized labor. He represented the Rochester Bakers before the Senate in Albany when the



J. S. SCHMIDT.



DAVID COXFORD.

Beneficial Sanitary Bake-shop and Inspection Bill of 1896 was in the hands of that committee. He also represented his local in Cleveland, O., at the ninth convention of the International Bakers and Confectioners Union held May 3d. 1897.

George A. Wolpert, the Corresponding Secretary of Bakers Union, Local 61, joined his organization September 19th, 1889, and has mani-



GEORGE A. WOLPERT.



LEONHARDT SCHLEMMER.

festes a strong interest in the cause since his affiliation. He is a delegate to the Trades Assembly, and has been honored with the office of vice-president of his local.

Leonhardt Schlemmer, whose portrait appears herein, is the Financial Secretary of Bakers Local 61, having joined the same May 29th, 1892.

He was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 1st, 1870, and received his early school education in his native country. He has held his present office for one year and three months; and was for two terms recording secretary, and for a like number of terms he was corresponding secretary. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, is married and resides at 190 Scio street.

R. W. Rogers, the President of Barbers Union, Local No. 75, was born in Canada, June 1st, 1862. In 1869 his parents moved to Armada, Mich., and in 1879, he came from Detroit to Rochester. He worked at the painting trade, having been located for some time at Spencerport; and, in 1883, he returned to Michigan, where he engaged in the barber business, and for four years traveled from city to city,



R. W. ROGERS.



LOUIS BARDO.

locating at Port Huron, Saginaw, Mackinaw City, Duluth, and Milwaukee. He then returned to Detroit, where he again entered business for himself. In 1891 he returned to Rochester, where he has since resided. He is a charter member of his organization, having joined the same May 7th, 1896, and has held his present office for the past five months. He has also been a trustee of his local. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, is married and resides at 248 East Main street.

The subject of this sketch, Louis Bardo, the Vice-President of Barbers Local 75, was born in Germany, March 11th, 1873. At an early age he moved to this city, where he attended Public School 17. His first vocation was that of a barber, which he has since followed. He joined his local November 19th, 1896, and has held his present office since July 1st, 1897. He is an Odd Fellow, Forester of America, and a Maccabee. He is married and resides at 228 Maple street.

John G. Habel, whose portrait appears herein, is the Treasurer of Barbers Local 75. He was born at Waterloo, Seneca county, this State, December 2d, 1869, where he received his early school education. His first occupation was that of a nurseyman; after which he learned the barber's trade, and has followed that pursuit ever since. He first became identified with his union, May 7th 1896, and has held his present office for one year and three months. He is married, and resides at 25 Scio street.



JOHN G. HABEL.



GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

George Schneider, who is the Financial Secretary of the Barbers Local 75, was born at Strassburg, Germany, January 7th, 1872. He left his native country when but a lad, and received a public school education in the city schools of Rochester. At an early age he began life as a clerk, after which he learned the barber's trade. He joined his local, May 4, 1896, and has held his present office since May 16th, of the same year. He is a Forester of America. He has served in the United States Infantry for five years. He is married and resides at 155 Orange street.

J. H. Schoenheit, the President of Carpenters Local 72, was born October 19th, 1869, at Newark, N. J., where he received his early training. When quite young he learned the cabinet maker's trade, and has been identified with the carpenter's industry ever since. He joined his local February 3d, 1893, and is now filling his first term as president, having held other offices in his local. He is a delegate to the Building Trades Council, is married and resides at 218 Flint street.

Fred E. Walton, who is the ex-president of Carpenters Local 72, is a native of East Bloomfield, this State, having been born December 10th, 1855. He received his early school education in his native town, and his early occupation was that of a carpenter. He joined his local



J. H. SCHOENHEIT.



FRED E. WALTON.

September 9th, 1886, and has held the office of president for eighteen months. He was the vice-president, conductor, trustee, preceptor, auditor and warden of his local. He is single and resides at 32 Hickory street.

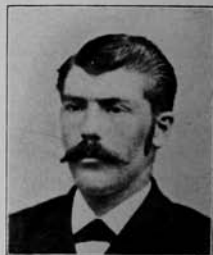
Adam C. Harold, the Recording Secretary of Carpenters Local 72, was born in this city November 1, 1855, where he received his early training. His first occupation was that of a carpenter and joiner, which he has since followed. He joined his local August 16th, 1884, having been a charter member. He has the distinction of having been its first president, which office he held until 1889. He was re-elected in 1890 and served until 1893. He was elected recording secretary in 1894, which office he now holds, and it does not expire until January 1st, 1898. He was elected delegate to the Brotherhood conventions held in Buffalo in 1886, Detroit in 1888, and in Chicago, 1890. He has also been president and financial secretary of the Building Trades Council. He is a member of the Knights of St. Eustace. He is married, and resides at 57 Avenue A.

Herbert M. Fletcher, whose portrait is shown above, is the Financial Secretary of Carpenters Local 72. He was born at Hamilton Station, New York State, May 9th, 1861. He acquired his early education at Lima, N. Y., and at once learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade. He became identified with his local November 4th, 1888; and has held

his present office for the past seven years, having been, for one year, conductor. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, is married and resides at 5 Snyder street.



ADAM C. HAROLD.



HERBERT M. FLETCHER.

Michael J. O'Brien, whose portrait appears in the Building Trades Council, page 226, was born near Kingston, Canada, Nov. 4, 1856, where he acquired his early school education. At a very early age he showed a preference for the carpenter's trade, which profession he mastered, and has followed ever since. He joined his local in 1884, having been one of its charter members. He was for several terms, president of local 72, and was its first recording secretary, which office he held for two years. He was honored with the presidency of the Building Trades Council, which he held for three years. He is, at present, a delegate to the Trades Assembly. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., also the Improved Order of Red Men. He is single and resides at 67 Saratoga avenue. Mr. O'Brien, while of a retiring disposition, has done much by his own exertions and efforts to improve the condition of our local unions. He is an earnest worker, calm and deliberate, and believes more in action than in words. Much of what has been accomplished for the masses in Rochester is due to his indefatigable efforts, and few men among the labor leaders are more favorably known than he.

Joseph Winkler, Treasurer of Carpenters and Joiners 179, was born in Germany, August 12th, 1856. He received his early education in his native city, and early in life learned the carpenter's trade. He became identified with his organization February 4th, 1886, and has held the office of secretary from 1891 to 1897. He was but recently elected to his present office. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., also the St. Leo Benevolent Society. He is married and resides at 18 Louis Park.



Tobias Kraft, whose portrait is shown above, is the Recording Secretary of Carpenters and Joiners Local 179. He was born in Germany, March 2, 1869, where he received his early training. His first occupation was that of a confectioner, after which he mastered the carpenter's



JOSEPH WINKLER.



TOBIAS KRAFT.

trade. He became identified with his local May 15th, 1890, and has been honored with his present office for one year. He is a member of several fraternal organizations. He was delegated to the Building Trades Council from January 1st, 1890, to July 1st, 1891. He was vice-president from July 12th, 1891, to January 1st, 1892. He was



FRANK SCHWIND.



JOHN SPACHER.

also president from January 1st, 1892, to July 1st, 1895. He was re-elected delegate to the Building Trades Council January 14th, 1896. Mr. Kraft is an earnest worker in behalf of his organization, and the keen interest he manifests is appreciated by his entire fellowmen.

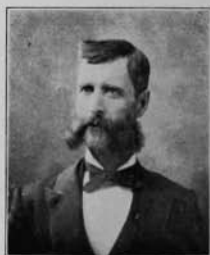
Frank Schwind, the Financial Secretary of Carpenters Local 179, was born in Germany, February 2d, 1862. He received his early

school education in Germany, and his first occupation was that of a carpenter, which pursuit he has since followed. He joined his local, February 11th, 1886, and has held his present office since 1890, which testifies to the high esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen. He is a member of the Knights of St. John, also the Knights of St. George; is married, and resides at 4 May Place.

John Spacher, who is delegate representing Carpenters Local 179, was born in this city, May 4th, 1851. He received his early education in the town of Greece, also in this city, and began life as a whip maker, subsequently learning the carpenter's trade. The first union he became identified with was in 1873, since which time he has manifested a lively interest in all matters that affect the welfare of his fellow craftsmen. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., is married, and resides at No. 11 Rauber street.



JOHN H. MEEHAN.



WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.

Peter Fox, Treasurer of Cigar Makers Union, Local No. 5. (See Rochester Trades Assembly, page 220.

John H. Meehan, the Recording Secretary of Cigar Makers Union, Local No. 5, was born in New York City, February 6th, 1854. His early education was acquired at the Rochester schools, and after finishing the same he learned the cigar makers trade. He joined his local in 1874, and has enjoyed his present office for the past three and a half years. He was delegated from Union 5 to the Cigar Makers International Convention held at Detroit, September 28th to October 16th, 1896. He was also delegated to represent his local to the Blue Label League Convention, State of New York, held at Watertown, April, 1894, and was elected first vice-president. He also attended the convention held

at Oneida, N. Y., in May, 1895. He was then elected Treasurer, which office he holds at the present time. He is a delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly; he is also a Maccabee, is married and resides at 46 Martin street. There are few men who manifest more interest than does this gentleman to advance the cause of unionism. Ever ready and willing to assist in promoting the common cause, he has by his untiring efforts done much to bring about marked reformation. That he is well liked by his associates is manifested by the confidence they repose in him, in his selection to fill offices of trust and honor.

James T. Farlow, Member of the Auditing Board of Cigar Makers Union, Local No. 5. (See Rochester Trades Assembly, page 219.)

William C. Edwards, the President of Coopers Union, Local 68, was born in Kingston, Canada, September 14th, 1840, where he received



CHARLES E. REEVES.



BERNARD F. JACKSON.

his school education; and, at an early age, he began the study of the cooper's trade, which he has since followed. He became affiliated with the Coopers Union in 1862, and has held his present office for the past six months. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1883. He is married, and resides at 99 Sophia street.

Charles E. Reeves, Vice-President of Coopers Local, was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1837, where he received his early school education. He joined his local in 1857, and has held his present office for eight months. He is a delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly. He joined his first local in 1857. His record for the past thirty-five or forty years as a unionist, has been most satisfactory, both to himself and his fellowmen; and he has, by his own efforts, done much to

improve the condition of his fellowmen. He belongs to no other organization. He is single.

Bernard F. Jackson, the Delegate of Coopers Union, Local 68, is a native of Lockhaven, Pa., where he was born December 12th, 1874. He received his early training in the parochial schools, and began life as a shoe cutter, after which he learned the cooper's trade. He is an organizer of local 68, and is one of the youngest members in his local. He has been elected regularly to represent 68 in the Trades Assembly since its organization, and has held the office of corresponding secretary. He is single, and resides at 137 Orchard street.



WILLIAM A. BREESE.



FRANK M. KEHOE.

The subject of this sketch, William A. Breese, the President of Electrical Workers 44, was born in this city February 24th, 1857, where he received a public school education. At an early age he began to study electricity, and has gradually worked himself up to the position of superintendent of construction with one of our largest local institutions. He joined his organization in January, 1896, and was elected to his present office July 14th, 1897, having been recording secretary of his union. He has been identified with the electrical business for the last twenty-five years, and may be termed an all-around man, having mastered it in all of its details. He is married and resides at 56 Fourth street.

H. W. Sherman, Grand President National Brotherhood Electrical Workers. (See Rochester Trades Assembly, page 218.)

Frank M. Kehoe, the ex-president of Electrical Workers Union 44, was born in Syracuse November 2d, 1855, where he received his early

school education. He began work as a metal polisher and joined his local September 7th, 1893, and has held his present office for the past six months, having been trustee for two years. He represents his local as delegate to the central body. He is a member of several local organizations, is married and resides at 120 Saratoga avenue.

Philip Silverstein, the Financial Secretary of United Garment Makers Local 107, was born in Poland in 1870, where he received his early school education. He joined his union in 1892, and has held his present office for the past year. He has been a faithful and earnest worker in the cause of Unionism, and has been ever ready and willing to assist in bettering the condition of his fellowmen. He is a delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly, and has held other offices in his organization. He is a member of several local clubs, is single, and resides at No. 5 Caswell Court.



PHILIP SILVERSTEIN.



GEORGE J. RENDSLAND.

George J. Rendsland, the Corresponding Secretary of Horseshoers Local 44, is a native of Lima, N. Y., where he was born in 1874. In 1894 he joined his local, and has held his present office for the past nine months. He received his early training in his native city, and his first occupation was that of a horseshoer, which vocation he has since followed. He is a member of the A. O. H., is single, and resides at 103 Thompson street.

The subject of this sketch, President Harry C. Leavens, was born in Canada in 1868. He received his early school education at Fairport, N. Y., where he took up his residence early in life. His first occupation was that of a horseshoer, which he has followed up to the present time. He joined his local in April, 1893, and has held his present office

since January, 1897. He is a delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly, and has held the office of vice-president of his organization. He belongs to several fraternal organizations, is married, and resides at 74 Richmond Park.

Patrick Donovan, the Treasurer of Horseshoers Local 44, was born in Ireland, September 16th, 1867, where he received his early education. He joined his local in March, 1893; and has held his present office for the past two years, having been vice-president, also president of Local 44. He is a member of the A. O. H., also a Maccabee, is married, and resides at 74 Coster street.

Homer A. Gove, whose portrait appears herein, was born at Coldwater, Mich., in 1859. He received his early school education in Perrinton, Monroe county, and began life as a farmer. He afterwards



HOMER A. GOVE.



ROBERT RICKARD.

learned the horseshoer's trade, which vocation he has since followed. He joined his local in 1891, and as delegate represents the same in the central body, which office he has held for the past four years. He was also president and secretary of 44. He is at present the Examiner of the State Board of Examiners for Master and Journeymen Horseshoers, having been appointed by Gov. Levi P. Morton, September 15th, 1896, for the term of five years. He also holds the position of organizer for the American Federation of Labor for the city of Rochester, having been elected by the Rochester Trades Assembly and appointed by Samuel Gompers. He is married and resides at 349 North street. Mr. Gove enjoys the reputation of being an expert in his line of business; and the high appreciation in which he is held, both at home and abroad, is evidenced by the confidence reposed in him in his selection as Exam-



iner by the New York State Board. He has always manifested a keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his brother workmen, and is ever willing and ready to assist in advancing the cause of unionism.

Robert Rickard, whose portrait appears herein, was born in this city November 16th, 1857, where he attended the public schools. He is the President of the Iron Molders Union, No. 11, having held his present office for seven terms of six months each. He also served two terms as president of the Rochester Trades Assembly. He joined his local in 1880 and is a Delegate to the Central Body. He is married, and resides at 180 Reynolds street.

The subject of this sketch, Joseph V. Eberwein, who is Treasurer of Iron Molders Local No. 11, was born in this city December 6th, 1858. He attended the public schools in his native city, and early in life



JOSEPH V. EBERWEIN.



WILLIAM H. JEFFS.

learned the iron molder's trade, which pursuit he has followed ever since. In 1881 he joined his local, and has been honored with his present office for the past six years. He is a Maccabee, is married and resides at 42 Gregory street.

William H. Jeffs, whose portrait appears herein, is the Financial Secretary of Iron Molders Local No. 11. He was born in Birmingham, England, October 1st, 1867, where he attended the public schools. He joined his local July 23d, 1890, and has held his present office for the past eighteen months, having been at one time recording secretary of his union. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, and is public spirited in all that pertains to elevate the cause.

Richard H. Curran is the Corresponding Secretary of Iron Molders Local No. 11. (See Rochester Trades Assembly, page 221.)

James McVittie, Recording Secretary of Iron Molders Local No. 11, was born at Ayr, Ontario, Canada, in 1858, where he attended the public schools; and, after finishing his education, he learned the iron molders trade, and has adhered to the same ever since. He left school when fifteen and at once served an apprenticeship in the foundry of John Watson. Having mastered the trade he joined the Union in Smith's Falls, and worked in many of the larger concerns throughout Canada. He was foreman for five years for David Maxwell & Sons, of Paris, and was for a number of years a member of the firm of Plaut & McVittie, of Norwood. He came from St. Mary's to Rochester seven years ago. He joined his local in 1877, and has held his present office for the past eighteen months. He has held the office of trustee in his organization, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is married and resides at 39 Laburnam Crescent.



JAMES McVITTIE.



GEORGE M. SELLINGER.

George M. Sellinger, the President of Iron Molders Union No. 12, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1834. His parents removed to Rochester in 1840, and young Sellinger received but a limited common school education. He was forced to earn his own living when quite young, and, in 1859, became identified with his organization. He has the distinction of being the only original old member of No. 12 on the present rolls in good standing; and we regret to state that he was obliged to abandon work about one year ago, owing to a weakness caused from sickness and age. He has held the office of recording and financial secretary of his organization. He is an Odd Fellow, also a Red Man, and is married. During the long term of office held by Mr. Sellinger, and the long years of service to the cause

of organized labor, he has been able to watch the advancement year by year; and the many ups and downs he has encountered in his struggle would be a most interesting addition to this volume, should space permit. Suffice it to say that he has manifested, during his many years of active service, a keen interest in all that affects the laboring class. Now that he is forced to retire from active service to allow those younger in the harness to fulfill the work already begun, it is to be hoped that he will receive his reward in the knowledge that he has served the cause faithfully.

John A. Bittner, the Vice-President of Iron Molders Local No. 12, was born in this city March 30th, 1872. He was educated at the Holy Family School in his native city, and began life as a gardener, after



JOHN A. BITTNER.



PETER J. DETAMBLE.

which he mastered the iron molder's trade. He joined his local October 5th, 1895, and was elected to his present office for the years 1896 and 1897. He has also been trustee of his organization. He is a member of several fraternal societies. He is single and resides at Lincoln Park.

Peter J. Detamble, the Treasurer of Iron Molders Local No. 12, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., where he was born December 1st, 1866. He removed to Rochester when quite young, and obtained his education at the Holy Family School of this city. He learned the iron molder's trade when quite young, which he has since followed. He joined the Iron Molders Union October 5th, 1886. He has held other offices within the choice of his associates, having filled his present office for one year and six months. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., is single and resides at 274 Maple street.

Frank F. Meinhardt, the Recording Secretary of Iron Molders Local No. 12, was born June 24th, 1868, at Brockport, N. Y. He attended the Brockport Normal School, and later mastered the iron molders trade, which he has since followed. In December of 1890 he joined his local, and has held his present office since March 1st, 1897. He is married and resides at 49 Weld street.



FRANK F. MEINHARDT.



CHARLES E. VAN DEUSER.

Charles E. Van Deuser, the Corresponding Secretary of Iron Molders Local 12, was born in this city May 17th, 1862, where he attended Public Schools 12 and 14, after which he learned the wood-working industry, and later learned the iron molder's trade, which he has since followed. In 1879 he joined his local, and has held his present office two years and four months. Shortly after his initiation into his union, he became vice-president, since which time he has held every office within the choice of his fellowmen, except that of president. He was paymaster in the time of trouble in 1890, when over \$7,000 was paid out to members. He was a delegate to the National Convention in Chicago, July 10th to 23d, 1895. He holds several high offices in fraternal organizations, and is an organizer for the same. He is married and resides at 127 Saratoga avenue.

The subject of this sketch, Charles Champagne, Financial Secretary of Iron Molders Local No. 12, was born January 7th, 1863, at Montreal, Canada, where he received his education, which was all in the French language. By diligence he has mastered the English language. He joined his local April 10th, 1876, having served his apprenticeship in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; after which he joined the Iron Molders Union 26 of the same city, and was the financial secre-

tary of the same for four years, and recording secretary for eighteen months. He has held various offices in other unions throughout the country, and has held his present office for the past year and three months. He is a delegate to the Trades Assembly, and has held the office of recording secretary, also vice-president of Local 12. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., is married and resides at 244 Oak street.



**CHARLES CHAMPAGNE.**



**ALEXANDER E. BURKE.**

Alexander E. Burke, the Master Machinist of the Machinists Union, Local 209, was born in this city July 17th, 1861. He has been identified with the Machinists Union, when there was one in existence in this city, for the past fifteen years. He is a delegate to the Trades Assembly. He is married and resides at 11 Lind street.



**FRANK J. LEIDECKER.**



**WILLIAM F. STENZEL.**

The subject of this sketch, Frank J. Leidecker, who is a member of the Machinists Union, Local 209, was born in this city in 1867, where he received his early school education. He began life as a machinist

and has followed the same vocation ever since. He became identified with his local in 1881, and at one time was a delegate to the central body. He is married and resides at 231 Frank street.

William F. Stenzel, the President of the Marble Cutters and Tile Setters Union, Local 6,848, was born in Germany, June 14th, 1861. He received a public school education and early in life learned the marble cutting trade, which he has since followed. He joined his local February 1st, 1897, and is filling his second term in his present capacity. He represents his local in the Rochester Trades Assembly, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is married and resides at 126 Benton street.



PETER TERBORG.



J. FRED MINGES.

Peter Terborg, the Vice-President of the Marble Cutters and Tile Setters Local 6,848, was born in this city October 3d, 1873, and received his public school education in his native city. He joined his local February 1st, 1897, and has held his present office since August 1st of the same year, having held other offices in his union. He is married and resides at 68 South Goodman street.

Henry A. Fey, Treasurer of Marble Cutters and Tile Setters Local 6,848. (See Building Trades Council, page 225.)

J. Fred Minges of the Rochester Musicians Protective Association, Local 27, was born in this city in 1848, where he attended the public schools. He joined his local in 1891, and is at present identified with the furniture business. He is leader and director of Minges Military Band. He is married and resides at 14 Harrison street.



Albert L. Cole, whose portrait appears herein, is the President of Painters and Decorators Local Union, No. 150. Mr. Cole was born in Boston, Mass., in 1868, and early in life removed to Rome, N. Y., where he received his early school education. His first occupation was that of a painter, which trade he has mastered thoroughly, and has since followed the same as a means of livelihood. He has held his present office for the past year, and is a delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly. He was Recording Secretary and Trustee of his Local, and was also a Walking Delegate. He was also a Walking Delegate for Paper Hangers Local 151, and also a Walking Delegate from Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, Local 13. He is married, and resides at 256 St. Joseph's street.



ALBERT L. COLE.



JACOB N. KEMMET.

Frederick A. Stillman is the Vice-President of Painters and Decorators, Local 150. (See Building Trades Council, page 223.)

Jacob N. Kemmet, the Treasurer of Painters and Decorators Local 150, is a native of Heddeshheim, Germany, where he was born May 15th, 1861. He received his early instruction in the public schools at Mannheim, Germany, and his early occupation was that of a fresco painter and decorator, which pursuit he has followed ever since. He joined his Local April 16th, 1894, and has been its Treasurer since July, 1894. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, is married, and resides at 40 Berlin street.

Daniel J. Kelly, who is the Business Agent and Recording Secretary of Painters and Decorators Local 150, was born June 10th, 1865, at Oswego, this State. He attended the public schools in his native city and began life as a bundle boy, subsequently learning the painter's

trade, which he has since followed. He became identified with his local April 11th, 1894, and has held his present office since September, 1896. He represents his local as delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly, and was warden of 150 in 1895. He is a Forester, is married, and resides at 104 Bartlett street.



DANIEL J. KELLY.



F. W. CARTER.

F. W. Carter, who fills the office of Financial Secretary of Painters and Decorators Local 150, was born in New York City, May 12th, 1858. When quite young he removed to Lima, N. Y., and there received his early school education, after which he learned the painter's trade. He joined his local March 24th, 1894, and has held his present office for the past two years. He has also been a trustee of his local. He is married and resides at 87 Hickory street.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters Union, Local No. 13, was organized September 14th, 1888, known as Local 51, with twenty-two charter members, in the International Association, and was carried on with success until January 2d, 1890. At a convention of Plumbers held at Washington in 1890, the International Association disbanded, the United Association was incorporated, and the Local was made Local 13, which it now is. Mr. Edward Cran was First Organizer, with the following officers for the year 1888: Edward Spencer, President; John Bergmaster, Vice-President; Wm. Gardner, Recording Secretary; J. F. Hogan, Financial Secretary; A. J. Heinzle, Treasurer.

The organization has been very successful in most of its undertakings, and is prosperous, there being at the present time, one hundred and sixty-seven members. The following are the officers for 1897: J. F. Hogan, President; Theo. G. Fisher, Vice-President; Edward J.

Trenkler, Recording Secretary; Benjamin Fanning, Financial Secretary; A. J. Heinzle, Treasurer.

Board of Directors: Joseph Kearns, George Stallman, James Quinlin, Frank La Force, J. F. Hogan. There is a sick benefit connected with the Local, whereby a member can, in case of sickness, draw \$5.00 per week. There are delegates from this Local to Building Trades Council, and Rochester Trades Assembly. The meetings of this organization are held every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at 11 Durand building. In 1897 the following vacancies were filled: President, J. F. Hogan, filling vacancy of F. R. Mently; Vice-President, Theodore C. Fisher, filling vacancy of A. Guttemeire; Financial Secretary, Ben. Fanning, filling the vacancy of Barney Mullen.



JAMES F. HOGAN.



THEODORE G. FISHER.

The President of Plumbers Steam and Gas Fitters Local No. 13, James F. Hogan, was born September 23d, 1862, at Lima, this State. He received a public school education, after which he adopted the plumbing trade as a means of livelihood. He joined his local September, 14th, 1888, and was elected to his present office on July 13th, 1897. He has been a delegate to the Building Trades Council and belongs to several fraternal organizations. He is married and resides at 61 Cody street.

Theodore G. Fisher, the Vice-President of Plumbers Local No. 13, is a native of this city, having been born March 28th, 1868. He received his public school education in this city, and his first occupation was that of a clerk, subsequently learning the steamfitter's trade. In 1890 he joined his local, and was elected to his present office July 13th, 1897. He is a member of the local singing society, is married, and resides at 19 North avenue.

Anthony J. Heinzle, the Treasurer of Plumbers Local 13, was born in this city March 27th, 1867. He was educated at St. Joseph's School, and after finishing his studies he learned the plumbing trade, which has been his vocation ever since. He joined his local September 14th, 1888, and has held his present office for the past nine years. He is a member of the C. M. B. A. Branch 81; Knights of St. Eustace, and St. Anthony's Society. He is married and resides at 14 Lincoln street.

**ANTHONY J. HEINZLE.****ALBERT STAHLBRODT.**

Albert Stahlbrodt, of the Building Trades Council, was born in this city May 26th, 1870, where he received his early public school education. He began life as a plumber's helper, and subsequently served his time at the same trade. He is a member of Plumbers Local No. 13, and holds the office of Inside Sentry. He is single and resides at No. 4 Campbell street.

**EDWARD J. TRENKLER.****BEN. FANNING.**

Edward J. Trenkler, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hornellsville, this State, May 11th, 1873. He received his early school educa-

tion in Rochester, and having finished the same began the study of the plumbing trade, which he subsequently mastered and has followed ever since. He joined his union in 1895, and has held his present office (that of Recording Secretary) since January 1st, 1897. He is a delegate to the Building Trades Council. He belongs to several mutual societies; is married and resides at 4 Summer Place.

The subject of this illustration, Simeon Proctor, President of Stone Cutters Association Local 54, is a native of England, having first seen the light of day in the year 1857. He received his early school education in his native country, but finding the scope of his operations circumscribed, he decided to move to the States, and in 1882 became identified with his union. He has held his present office for the past eighteen months. He is a Maccabee and Forester of America; is married and resides at 27 Penn street.



SIMEON PROCTOR.



ANTHONY SPENCER.

Anthony Spencer, Treasurer of Stone Cutters Rochester Branch, was born at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, England, in 1872. He acquired his education in his native city, and began life as a butcher, after which he mastered the stone cutter's trade. He joined his local in 1890, and has held his present office for one year. He is married and resides at 768 East Main street.

Edward C. Turner, Financial Secretary of Stone Cutters Association, Local 54, was born in the City of Rochester, February 22d, 1874. He received his public school education in this city, after which he followed various trades, subsequently mastering the stone cutter's trade. On May 7th, 1896, he joined his union, and has held his present office for one month. He is a charter member of the Dolphy Club, is single, and resides at 99 Bartlett street.

Colin G. McElroy, is a native of England, having been born September 21st, 1868. He holds the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Stone Cutters Association, Local 168, having joined the same in



EDWARD C. TURNER.

April, 1888. He learned his trade when 14 years of age. He has held the office of Vice-President of his organization and is a member of the Sons of St. George. He is married and resides at 35 Michigan street.



COLIN G. M'ELROY.

Michael Saxe, whose portrait appears herein, is the President of the Theatrical Protective Local 25. He is a native of this city, having



MICHAEL SAXE.



JAMES A. BRIGGS.

been born October 17th, 1869, and attended the parochial schools. After having finished his education, he mastered the shoe making trade, subsequently relinquishing the same for the vocation of stage hand, which he has followed ever since. He joined his Local in November, 1894, and has held his present office for one year, having



held other offices in his Union. He is single, and resides at 109 Colvin street. Mr. Saxe has been an active participant in the labor movement since he became identified with the same, and is always ready and willing to assist in elevating the cause.

James A. Briggs, the Vice-President of Theatrical Protective Union, Local 25, was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 12th, 1869, where he received his early school education; after which he became identified with the theatrical profession, and has been a stage carpenter and property man most all of his life. He joined his Union in August, 1894, and has held his present office for one year. He has been Sergeant-at-arms and Vice-President of his Local, and is a member of several fraternal organizations. He is married, and resides at 50 Chestnut street.



BUDD BURK.



F. J. HEINTZ.

John Gilbert, the Recording Secretary of Theatrical Protective Union 25, was born at Frankfort, N. Y., June 4th, 1874. He moved, when quite young, to Auburn, N. Y., where he received his early school education. His first occupation was that of a confectioner, subsequently learning the stage employees trade, which he has since followed. He joined his Local November 16th, 1894, and, for the past year, has held his present office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, is married, and resides at 5 Syracuse street.

Budd Burk, the subject of this sketch, was born in Iowa, in 1868, and received his early education at Rock Island, Ill. He was president and also business agent of the Theatrical Stage Employes Union, No. 25, which organization he joined in October, 1895. He became a member of the Chicago Local No. 2, in February, 1890. He held the

office of president for two terms, and was the walking delegate for a like period. He has been delegated to represent his local at several national conventions. He is a K. of P., is married and resides at No. 2 Sophia street.

Adam J. Ross, whose portrait appears herein, was born in Germany, March 1st, 1868. He received his education in his native country; and after he removed to the States he joined the Union, in August, 1887. He has held his present office for one and a half years, and was recently re-elected for another year. His early occupation was that of a printer, which pursuit he has followed ever since. He was for three terms delegate to the Trades Assembly, and has held other offices in Typographical Union No. 5. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, is married and resides at 70 Evergreen street.



ADAM J. ROSS.



JOHN F. HOEFNER.

John F. Hoefner is a native of Austria, Hungary, where he was born in 1865. When quite young he removed to this city, and received his early instruction in St. Peter's and St. Paul's schools. He is a practical printer, having followed the business since he attained manhood. He is a delegate to the Trades Assembly from Typographical Union No. 5, having joined the same in 1881, and has held his present office for one and a half years. He is a member of the St. Peter's Society, and the Local Pleasure Club; is married and resides at 190 Campbell street.

International Typographical Union. Instituted 1850. Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. President, W. B. Prescott; Secretary, J. W. Brainwood.

Rochester Typographical Union, No. 15. Meets the first Saturday evening of each month at 17 Mumford street, room 3. The printers of the United States were among the first to organize themselves into a society for their protection and advancement in the "art preservative." A gathering of representatives from the leading cities of the country took place in New York City in December, 1850, and a national organization was there formed, which, in the year 1863, finally culminated in the present International Typographical Union. Rochester Branch, No. 15, was organized in 1853, and re-chartered in February, 1883. Nearly all of the offices in the city were Union up to the time of the strike of 1887, when printers were disorganized. Many of the men, who lost their places, were obliged to leave the city, and the Union was reduced to a small membership. Something over a year ago an effort was made to increase the membership, and Deputy Organizer, Lynch of Syracuse, came here and succeeded in doing considerable work in that line. Much, however, remains to be done to make No. 15 what it ought to be. The recent introduction of type setting machines into the newspaper offices in this city, as well as in other places, has thrown a large number of compositors out of steady work; many of them, however, get considerable to do in book and job offices when work is plentiful. The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, located at Colorado Springs, Colorado, is a model institution of its kind, where sick and disabled members are received and cared for in the best possible manner. In this respect the printers are in the lead, as no other labor organization can boast of a similar institution. On the death of a member in good standing, the sum of sixty dollars is forwarded by the International Union as a burial benefit. The following are the officers of Typographical Union, Local 15: President, Rudolph Moore; Vice-President, John T. Diprose; Financial Secretary, Thomas F. Moore; Recording Secretary, Charles F. McCann; Treasurer, Robert D. Runyan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Matt. Clinton. Executive Committee—J. T. Diprose, Chairman; Thomas Campbell, T. A. Monaghan.

Investigating Committee—William Comerford, M. A. Whitmore, Gus Newcomer. Delegates to Trades Assembly—R. D. Runyan, M. A. Whitmore, J. T. Diprose, J. B. Shevlin, T. P. Lambert.

Delegates to Label League—M. A. Whitmore, Gus Newcomer, J. T. Diprose. Organization Committee—R. Moore, R. D. Runyan, William Comerford, M. A. Whitmore, Charles F. McCann, T. F. Moore, J. T. Diprose, M. D. Campbell, Edmund Kirby, William Terry.

The subject of this sketch, Rudolph Moore, the President of Typographical Union Local No. 15, was born in Scranton, Pa., in 1873, where he received his public school education. He began life in a printing establishment, and has gradually worked himself up until, at present, he is a foreman. He became affiliated with Local 15 in 1893, and has held his present position since January 1st, 1897. At present he is a delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly, and was chairman of the organization committee. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, is married and resides at 32 Oakman street.



**RUDOLPH MOORE.**



**JOHN T. DIPROSE.**

John T. Diprose, who is the Vice-President of Typographical Union Local 15, is a native of Tonawanda, N. Y., where he was born February 5th, 1872. He acquired his education at Albion and Rochester, and, early in life, was employed in the mailing department of the Post-Express in this city; after which he became a compositor, which vocation he has followed ever since. He joined his local in January, 1895, and has held his present office since January, 1897. He is a delegate to the Rochester Trades Assembly, and has held several other important offices in his local. He is married and resides at 184 Mount Hope avenue.

Robert D. Runyan, the Treasurer of Typographical Union, Local No. 15. (See Rochester Trades Assembly, page 217.)

Thomas F. Moore, who is the Financial Secretary of Typographical Union, Local 15, was born in this city May 30th, 1868. He attended the grammar schools of his local place, and his first occupation was that of a printer, which he has since followed. He joined his local in

## OUR OFFICERS—BIOGRAPHICAL.

240t

1885 and has held his present office for two years and a half. He was for two years president of his organization. He is a member of several fraternal societies, is married and resides at 120 Averell avenue.



THOMAS F. MOORE.



T. P. LAMBERT.

John J. McCarthy, who is Chairman of the Strike Committee from Typographical Union Local 15, was born in Cleveland, O., December 14th, 1867. He moved with his parents to Toronto when he was but five years of age, and was educated in the Christian Brothers School. He graduated from the De La Salle Institute in June, 1885, with diplo-



WILLIAM WHALEN.



THOMAS FITZPATRICK.

ma A1., and was awarded the gold medal by one of the business firms of the city. He has been attached to Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Toronto Unions. He joined the Toronto Union under President Prescott's regime. He became affiliated with the Rochester Union in August, 1895, and has held his present office since March 7th, 1897. He has held other offices in his organization, is single and resides at 488 South Clinton street.

THE VALUE OF WAGES  
IS THEIR PURCHASING POWER.

**O**UR STORE is run on the basis of giving the greatest value for the money. Our SUITS, our Furnishing Goods, our Hats are all Union Made, are made upon honor, and are sold under our guarantee that they will prove to be as represented.

We solicit the trade of everyone who wants courteous treatment and expects to get full value on every article bought in our store.

**FLOUR CITY CLOTHING CO.,**  
**68 AND 70 EAST MAIN STREET.**



## PREAMBLES.

---

### **Coopers International Union of America, Local.**

#### PREAMBLE.

Whereas, Ornanization being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, for this reason we have organized the Coopers International Union, and

Whereas, The history of the Coopers of this and all other countries has been but the record of constant struggle against oppression, and

Whereas, Unity guided by intelligence, is a source of strength that can withstand all attacks, and without intelligent organization we cannot acquire the discipline which enables us to act together, concentrate our strength and our efforts towards the desired end, and also acquire patience to wait the desired results.

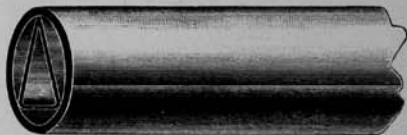
Therefore, For the purpose of promoting unity of ideas and action among the Coopers of America, and joining them together for mutual protection so that each and every member of the several local Unions may be benefitted thereby, the Coopers International Union has been organized and consists of such delegates from such local Unions of America, as may indorse the constitution and by-laws of said International Union and will pledge themselves to use every effort to secure by legitimate means the benefits that may be derived through co-operation with each other on all matters affecting our Trade, and to that end we devote our attention to the following subjects:

1. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.
2. To prohibit the employment of children under fifteen years of age.
3. To gain some benefits of labor saving machinery by a gradual reduction of hours of labor.
4. To use all lawful and honorable means in our power to abolish the system of contract convict labor in the different States where it may exist.
5. To demand the enforcement of the foreign contract labor law, and the proper protection of our American mechanic as against imported pauper labor.



.. THE ..  
**HOFFMAN**  
BICYCLE.

.. BUILT OF ..  
**TRIANGULAR TUBING,**  
AS SHOWN HERE,



Is the strongest on the market. Our phenomenal success with this wheel the past three years warrants us to claim superiority in

**STRENGTH, EASY RUNNING, STYLE AND FINISH  
AND SPEED.**

**JOS. J. MANDERY,**

Sole Agent for Western New York.

**93 EAST MAIN STREET.**



6. To demand a repeal of all conspiracy laws that in any way abridge the rights of labor organizations.

7. That we encourage the adoption of proper apprentice laws governing all branches of mechanical industries, and believe that such laws would tend to elevate the standard of American mechanism.

8. To demand better sanitary conditions for Coopers working in the different packing and provision houses, oil houses, and all places where a large number of men are employed.

9. To secure from employers contracts recognizing the Coopers International Union of North America, regulating prices, and making their shops strictly Union shops.

10. To co-operate with bosses to advance the price of making, and the price of barrels when possible and practicable.

11. To secure employment of our members in preference to non-union men.

12. To settle by arbitration all differences that may arise between employes and employer. To use all lawful and honorable means in our power to abolish the system of contract convict cooperation in the different States where it may exist.

13. To encourage local Unions to adopt apprentice laws governing all branches of our trade, as we believe that such laws would tend to elevate the standard of mechanism among Coopers.

### **Iron Molders Union of North America.**

#### **PREAMBLE.**

Believing that it is impossible for the laborer individually to maintain his rights and proper position in society, and that experience points to organization as the means to this end, therefore, we, the Iron Molders of North America, in order to promote our moral, social and craft interests, have organized the Iron Molders Union of North America.

**WM. ANDREWS,**  
**GROCER,**

152 JAY STREET, CORNER MAGNE,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

C. S. PORTER.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

GEO. I. VIALI,

---

**PORTER & VIALI,**

7 FRONT STREET,

TELEPHONE, 703.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES,**

**VARNISHES, ETC., ETC.**

---

A FULL LINE OF

**PAINTERS', PAPER HANGERS' AND DECORATORS' SUPPLIES**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT BOTTOM PRICES.

---

WE ALSO REPRESENT

**LOWE BROTHERS COMPANY,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**THE CELEBRATED DAYTON PAINTS,**

... BOTH IN ...

**LIQUID AND PASTE FORM,**

WHICH FOR DURABILITY, TONE OF COLOR AND LASTING QUALITIES  
HAVE NO EQUAL. ASK FOR COLOR CARD.

---

**ALL GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY FREE OF CHARGE.**

## THE OBJECT OF UNIONS.

We unite because we must. It is not a matter of sentiment or charity, it is one of business. True, the blood tingles on beholding the brutalities of our industrial chaos; but while this is an incentive, it is not the foundation of our unionism. We are trade unionists because there is no other agency that will secure for us good wages, a short workday, partial independence in the present, and sometime, we hope, complete.

No other agency! A bold statement. Can we prove it?

Problem: To secure the product of our labor.

Not a school of economic thought, and there are many, but acknowledges the necessity of union to attain as well as union to hold when attained. One individual cannot lift ten hundred weight; ten individuals can do so with ease. History avouches it. All evidence and experience make the claim of unity axiomatic.

In this instance, then, a union of what? Of all classes? Landlords, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, wageworkers, such as make up a political party? No; the first two exploit us—we cannot unite with them. The third is a tool of patronage, on sale; he will “tear a passion to rags” for pelf—him, too, we must exclude. The fourth and fifth, fellow-sufferers of ours, with them we would combine against the first; but they will not. They think they can get more by keeping us, their patrons, down. Are we left then, to unite with our fellow-wageworkers?

But wait! We overlook the professions—ministers, physicians, scholars, editors. Capable men! Intelligent, conversant, select! But with creditable exceptions, lukewarm followers; not leaders. Men of bottled opinions.

So,—wageworkers! And they? Robbed, deceived, damned! Scoffed at, shot at, jailed! Unanimous, of course? Men of similar ideas, purposes and means? Hardly. Rather, men of vastly different ideas, purposes and means, to be similarized in action. Men—progressive, tardy, commanding, resisting, liberal, dogmatic, heretical, orthodox, selfish, radical, conservative. Opinions, all shades. A union of “all sorts and conditions of men.”



# HENRY R. EAST, MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

MEATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. A FULL LINE OF VEGETABLES.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Canned Vegetables and Fruits,  
Teas, Coffees, Spices, Soaps; in fact, about everything  
you want for the table.

TRY OUR  
TEA SIFTINGS,  
10c lb.



BUY OUR  
15c COFFEE.

Two Large Cakes of America Soap for . . . . . 5c  
The best on the market for the money.

Two Cakes White Floating Soap, . . . . . 5c

We buy in large quantities, for cash, and sell at a small advance over cost, thereby  
giving you big value for the price.

Our Motto, . . . . Quick Sales and Small Profits.

37, 39, 41, 43 FRONT STREET.

BRANCH, 271 EAST MAIN STREET.

BRANCH, 106 AND 108 MONROE AVENUE.



Manifestly, it is impossible to unite these on any composite program. As well talk of an equilibrium of faculties, as Andrews puts it, despite the law of individuality. Impossible in any event but for—self interest—the powerful lever of mutual want, the product of their labor. There is no diversity of opinion on this. To secure it they will combine on certain methods within certain limits. Such methods must necessarily be simple, and the limits narrow, but not incapable of expansion. They will not be as narrow as the narrowest, or as broad as the broadest. They will be average, with an upward tendency, due to the education which must follow exchange of ideas and contact. The standard will be continually advanced by the dishonest yielding to the honest, in deference to that natural law, the sense of right; the enlightened will elevate the ignorant; the bark of the radical, answered by the growl of the conservative, will modify both; the arbitrary, the resisting, heretic and orthodox, will temporarize, agree to disagree on cherished views and work on common ground. Any attempt to overstep this limit by force will result in lukewarmness, will break the bond of union. Conscience will go on strike.

(It is safe to say that had it been possible to enforce all the resolutions adopted by the trade union we would have "all sorts and conditions" of organizations. As it is, the individual is partly contented by his protest.)

The maximum of organization, of "universal variety in unity," can only be secured by the minimum of coercion; and no matter what the organization may be, it can accomplish but little without numerical strength. The mass will rule despite tangents. Such is the liberty of society. That is not progress which breaks from the ranks because of its tardiness. It may be magnificent, courageous, but it is not war. Sooner or later the retreat must be made. The folly of such is apexed when they attack the masses of their fellow-sufferers, as do some anarchists, state socialists and others. The most they can do is to disrupt, defeat union, and then later, when wiser and exploded, get off the union track, or back into the fold and teach, if their foolhardiness has not discounted their usefulness. This ability to break should only be exercised when coercion is attempted.

So, then, we must have union, which must be numerically strong, which must be of average desire, and which will be educational, flexible and hence progressive. Such is the highest form of organization than man can achieve, built upon common ground, along which its pathway must be traced; and such is the—Trade Union.

# FACTS ABOUT ICE.

## ARTIFICIAL ICE--ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Artificial ice can be made from any water, but in order to produce it absolutely pure and free from germs and bacteria, which, of course, is the only ice suitable for domestic purposes, it is necessary to be equipped with machinery and appliances specially constructed and designed for the work.

## FROM HEMLOCK WATER.

The methods used by the Genesee Fruit Co. are in line with the most advanced and scientific ideas. They use Hemlock water, which is first filtered, then converted into steam (distilled), then brought back to a liquid condition (condensed), then passes through numerous reboilers and filters.

## PURITY THE RESULT.

During the entire process it is kept from coming in contact with the air. The process is an expensive one, but the desired result, PURITY, is obtained.

## IDEAL SERVICE--PROMPT AND CAREFUL.

We shall endeavor to give an ideal service. If our deliverymen are negligent, or worse, you will confer a favor by immediately reporting them, not necessarily to secure their discharge, but that we may be in position to investigate and apply the proper remedies.

## THE NECESSITY OF PURE ICE--AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

The value and necessity of chemically pure water in the manufacture of ice for domestic purposes can never be over estimated. As J. H. Kellog has wisely written: "Water is the most universal of solvents. The greater its purity, the greater its solvent properties; that is, the less foreign substances it contains, the more it is capable of taking up. The tissues of the body contain many poisonous substances, which must be dissolved and removed, that the body may be maintained in a state of health."

## AUTHORS SAY.

Other eminent authors have written: "Pure water is an artificial product of the laboratory. Natural water always contains foreign matters in solution and suspension, varying from mere traces to very large proportions."

## SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

There is but one way of solving the problem of supplying pure water for the manufacture of ice, and that is, after a careful analysis of the water, to arrange for a complete system of distillation and filtration which will automatically remove all impurities.

## THOROUGH EXPERIMENTS--CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

A few months ago, in the laboratory of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, a series of thorough experiments with water were made. The purpose was to test water which APPEARED pure. Dr. Vaughan, who conducted the tests, tried 119 samples, and in nearly one-third of them he found poisonous germs. Some of the water was as pure to the naked eye as could be, yet the germs were found. Samples taken from Lake Superior, water of which has always borne the reputation of being pure, showed the presence of poisonous germs, and furnished the explanation for 1500 cases of typhoid fever, with which, in epidemic form, the city of Duluth was afflicted some time ago.

## DANGEROUS BACTERIA.

The popular notion that the impurities in the water are excluded from the ice in the process of freezing is utterly delusive and erroneous. It is well known that many kinds of dangerous bacteria live in ice for months, and one eminent authority has shown that the bacilla of typhoid fever will live in ice for over three months.

## MANY EPIDEMICS.

It is a well known fact that many of the great epidemics which cause thousands of deaths are directly traceable to impure water. Every form of fever, malaria, typhoid, etc., and diphtheria, stomach, liver, kidney and other diseases may be caused by the use of impure water, and ice made from such water unquestionably aids in the production of such diseases, therefore, it is apparent that no water should be used for ice making except distilled water, it alone is chemically pure.

## ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS--FOR TABLE USE.

All physicians, chemists and scientists generally agree that artificial ice made from distilled water is the best that can possibly be made.

## CLEAR ICE.

Distillation not only destroys by subjecting to such high temperatures--212° F.--all bacteria or disease germs; it also drives off the air contained in the water and thus renders the ice clear and free from air bubbles, a matter of great importance in considering the appearance of the ice for table use; it also being free from air, freezes more solidly than natural ice, and consequently lasts longer, which is an important matter to the ice consumer.

# GENESEE FRUIT CO.,

TELEPHONE, 491.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We will secure the product of our labor by the progressive trade union.

Trade unions are progressive? Yes; both progressive and slow. Slow because they have the mass to educate, and progressive because of their education. During the past decade the trade union has found "common ground" upon many new ideas. Whether they are all correct or not we will not now discuss. Suffice to say, they evidence flexibility, expansion and the progressive tendency. Such are: nationalization of what are thought to be inevitable monopolies, mines, railroads, telephones, telegraph; municipalization of street cars, light, water; abolition of land monopoly; abolition of money monopoly; direct legislation; Australian ballot and others. All of these has the trade union endorsed and advocated, showing conclusively its limits are not fixed, and that it is ready—must adopt that which is accessible to its members. Its present aims and methods are well known; it will adopt others just as the education it so widely disseminates levels down the hills and fills up the gaps in the minds of its members. Its possibilities are bounded only by lack of knowledge and the non-unionist. No criticism of the trade union can be made that does not apply to the whole working class. When the time arrives that results can be achieved by new methods they will not be new to the trade union.

And that is why we unite.

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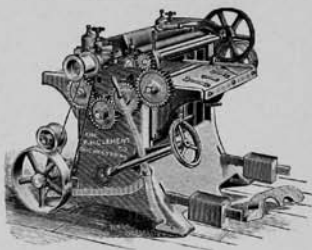
BEST LIFE INSURANCE AT LOWEST COST.  
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

GEN. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, a prominent citizen of Boston, carries \$360,000 of life insurance. Could he have placed it all in the Northwestern, the saving for eight years to date would have been over \$24,000.

**M. D. L. HAYES, GENERAL AGENT.**

B. G. BENNETT, Cashier Rochester Office,  
Rooms 808-816 Granite Bldg.

G. B. GRAHAM, Cashier Buffalo Office,  
Erie County Saving Bank Bldg.



F. H. CLEMENT, PRES. R. J. MCKELVEY, SUPT.  
J. E. MCKELVEY, SEC. AND TREAS.

**THE FRANK H. CLEMENT CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,**

330 to 340 LYELL AVENUE,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**ON QUALITY OF FLOUR, ROCHESTER LEADS THE WORLD.**



MADE IN OUR OWN CITY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE OLDEST MILLING CENTER IN THE UNITED STATES.

BIG . B . FLOUR . MAKES . SUPERB BREAD AND BISCUITS.

ALL GROCERS.

**MOSELEY & MOTLEY MILLING CO.,**

'PHONE, 439.

FOOT OF BROWN STREET.



## PHILOSOPHY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

BY GEORGE E. MCNEILL.

The phenomena of the labor movement startles the rich, the comfortable, the indifferent, and many of the professional classes, because of the prevailing ignorance of its cause, its direction and its results.

The thunder of the denunciation of wage-slavery startles the possessor of wealth, opportunity, and position into fear for the structure of society. The lightening of the awakened hate of the unpossessed, and the tremor of the earthquake of despair, are to the lords of industry, commerce and finance, as unexplainable as natural phenomena is to the savages of the plains and jungles.

The labor movement is born of hunger; hunger for food, for shelter, warmth, clothing and pleasure. This hunger provokes activities for the possession of the desired objects. The congregation of men develops other appetites and desires, increasing in number and quality; each satisfaction awakening an aspiration for the possession of the opportunities and enjoyments of a higher manhood. The appetite for coarse food, rude shelter and meagre clothing, and debasing pleasures, is succeeded by the aspiration the more and better. The aspiration for the better creating the desire; the desire forcing the demand, and the demand compelling the supply.

Men are born possessed with the unalienable right, not only of life and liberty, but to the pursuit of happiness, and the labor movement is the outward expression of the instinctive appreciation of these rights. In savage life, the organization of the tribe; and in so-called civilized life the organization of the nation, and the higher inner organizations, religious, fraternal and economic, are the growths from the root of human hunger for the attainment of the higher happiness.

In the movement of humanity toward happiness each individual seeks his ideal often with stoical disregard of the happiness of others.

The savage man delights in the infliction of torture upon his victims. The civilized man delights not in the torture of his weaker brother, but is satisfied to partake of the results of the torture of those who are made contributors to his pleasure.



## ROCHESTER FINE ART Co.,

H. W. GARNSEY, Manager.

SUITE 41 REYNOLDS ARCADE.

### FINE GRADE PORTRAITS,

In Crayon, Pastel, India Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

OUR WORK IS DONE AT OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN THE CITY, AND GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PORTRAIT FRAMES IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

PRICES THE LOWEST, ALWAYS.

# THE POWERS HOTEL.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.



CROUCH & BOLDT, PROPRIETORS,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



First families in the Eastern States are participants in the profits of the slave trade, and first families of the Southern States were participants with the slave pirates of the East. The war dance of the savages about the burning body of their prisoner is the same in spirit as the insane conduct one witnesses at the stock exchange in times of great excitement.

The savage man enslaves the woman, and the wife who should be the inspiration of the home, becomes the drudge. The civilized man enslaves the wife or daughter of a less fortunate brother. Tribe wars against tribe, nation against nation, race against race, and the individual man against his brother.

Possession is said to be nine points of law; in nine cases out of ten it is an evidence of a theft committed, and the giving back of a beggarly part in the sacred name of charity, is a confession of a guilty responsibility.

The labor movement commenced with those who by the crudest form of association, agreed to mitigate each others woes, and to resist the common oppressors. It has from most remote antiquity developed along the line of the increasing aspirations, wants and demands of the most moral and intelligent of its classes.

From its dawn it has been semi-religious, semi-political and industrial. Its religious life has been and is a protest against the mammonized interpretation of religious truth, yet through all times holding to those principles and superstitions that were protective to the interests of the many.

The idealist who promised future rewards and blessings, and the practical reformer who promised immediate relief or remedy, found many followers, and of Him, who united the idealist and the practical reformer, it is said: "The common people heard him gladly."

As the ranks of the labor movement are composed of the controlled classes, they necessarily are opposed to their controllers. This fact explains the reason for the political side of the movement whether under monarchical or republican forms of government.

The political phase is more distinctively emphasized where the opportunity for the expression of idealisms on political economic lines is suppressed, and because men are more easily united against political tyranny than they are against the more dangerous power of economic oppression. Political systems are national, the wage system is universal. The industrial phase is the ground work, the prime factor. In

## DID YOU EVER DEAL AT WHIPPLE'S?



*It is separate and distinct from any other like establishment in Rochester. In the first place it is the largest Furniture Store in Western New York. Here you will find everything that will go to make home happy and bright, and, besides, at prices that will surprise and delight you. Whipple's special sales have been one of the bright lights that have illuminated the horizon of this city's trade. Such values have never been seen before.*

*The Morris Chair, the picture we give here, Whipple has made a great run on; but also in all other branches—Carpets, Draperies, Stoves, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, etc.*

*One of Whipple's great driving cards is the famous*

### **Cortland Stoves and Ranges.**

*These goods are known the world over, and their manufacturers stand back of them as being the best Stoves in America.*

*There is one thing about Whipple's that commends the stove to everyone and that is our fair and square way of doing business, and their uniform good value and low prices.*



**BIG BUILDING, COR. WEST MAIN AND WASHINGTON STS.**

every division of the grand army of labor, its motto and war cry, everywhere and at all times the same, "More! More! More!"

In religion more heaven, in politics more power, in industry more wealth; but it is always bread first, not that by bread alone men can receive the fulness of life, but that by bread first the other good things are more easily obtainable.

"Give us this day our daily bread," is the universal prayer. The labor movement insists not only upon daily bread for the future, but bread for this day, now.

The laborers say, we want the kingdom of Heaven (of equity and righteousness) to come on earth, but we want an installment of that heaven now. In these days they are not crying for the "manna from Heaven," but they do protest against the withholding of corn from the poor and the robbery of those who toil.

A strike for more wages, more leisure, and for greater happiness, is not a phenomenon to be investigated in the study, or by congressional committees, as a comet is investigated by astronomers.

The strike is a part of the wage system just as much as the brake is a part of the necessary equipment of a railroad train. There are three kinds of strikes—the "why," the "how," and the "when." The first asks why do you seek to reduce wages; the second, how is it you are making so much money, and we are not; and the third, when shall we have an advance in wages and a reduction in the hours of labor, and a fuller, freer life?

A strike is a suspension of business for the discussion of those questions, and it is the only way to compel a careful consideration of the question. The brakes stop the production of wealth, that better speed and safer progress may come through the increased power of the many.

The want of more and the demand for more is the active motive of human advancement; material civilization is high or low in the ratio of the satisfaction of this demand. Enlightened civilization is dependent upon the right direction of the aspirations, wants and demands of the many.

Material civilization rests upon the want of more, regardless of the wants of others, and the demands for more at the cost of another's sacrifice. This civilization gave us Egypt, Rome, Greece and Athens,

It gave us the slave trade, chattel slavery and the civil war. It gives us to-day, this wonderful exhibition of a labor robbing prosperity. Magnificent buildings, time cost, saving machinery and pro-

COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
ALE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ROCHESTER.  
—  
ALE AND PORTER.  
—

*Standard Brewing Co.,  
Miller Brewing Co.,*

*Hathaway & Gordon,*

*E. K. Warren,  
Burton Ale Co.*

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**DEININGER BROS.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SUPERIOR CRACKERS AND BISCUITS,**

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS, No. 382 NORTH AVE.,

FACTORY, 4, 6 and 8 KIRK ST.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

---

**J. M. REDDINGTON,**  
DEALER IN  
**COAL**  
99 W MAIN ST.  
COR PLYMOUTH AVE  
ANTHRACITE  
AND  
BITUMINOUS.  
**ROCHESTER, N.Y.**

cess, club palaces for idlers and hovels for workers. It makes vice profitable, rewards gambling enterprises, stultifies the moral sentiments, laughs at religious restraint and mocks at political rectitude.

The industrial system rests upon the devil's iron rule. "Every man for himself." It is an unexplainable phenomenon that those who suffer most under this rule of selfishness and greed should organize for the overflow of the devil's system of government.

The organization of laborers in Trade Unions recognizes the fact that mutualism is preferable to individualism; that the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," means a greater return of happiness to each through the co-operation of all.

Examined by the light of all past history, individualism as a factor in the progress of civilization is a failure. Millionaire prosperity is short lived; institutions resting upon such a base must fall.

The labor movement is a self-evident fact; it sprang from human needs and aspirations, and grew in power as animal needs developed into social needs. So it will grow until the needs of the diviner man become the potent factor in the development of the full measure of man's highest possibilities.

A new interpretation of the old truth, "That the chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever," reads that the glorification of God is in the re-instatement of man to the likeness of God; that to enjoy God forever, all things must be directed toward the securing for all the largest measure of happiness.

Economically considered, the labor movement is the operation of the law of God through the ages. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and God gave command over all the things of the earth to man, not to a man or a class of men, but to all men.

A man's time is for his use with others for the subordination of nature to his and their development; and human development will always be limited or handicapped by the failure to develop the poorest equipped mortal.

Men who are compelled to sell their time are slaves to the purchaser. Men who control their time to the good of others are free men. Freedom means ability to serve others with others for the good of all. Slavery means the service with or without others to the pleasure of a class or individual.

Tracing causes to the depth of human experience, the labor movement rests upon the truth of the universal sovereignty of man over his environment.



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The man who produces anything that is for the good of man, has a natural lien upon that product, and a social lien upon the product of all, as all have a social lien upon his product.

The law of the labor movement may be slated to be:

1. Appetite.
2. Hunger.
3. More appetite and
4. More hunger.

Inordinate appetite begets savagery, and will commit any crime to satisfy its lusts even temporarily; but as the satisfaction of lust or inordinate appetite finally destroys the appetite and the pleasure of its satisfaction, so any system based upon the motives or activities of inordinate desire must be and is self-destructive.

Appetites directed and governed not by others through force, but through others by love, always increases the pleasure of satisfaction and the power of the renewal of desire.

The labor movement is the directing power over the natural tendency toward inordinate lusts, and its cry for more and more, is the evidence of the renewed appetite that gives life.

In the progress of the movement of the army of manual laborers toward the promised land of peace, plenty and good will; all hindering and opposing forces are contended with and removed. The overflowing streams whether of humanity or of water will sweep all before them.

Laborers restrained by chains of iron or of superstition or of ignorance, or by social ostracism, or political or industrial dependence, are simply a pent up force that may break loose with unrestrained, destructive power.

The appetite of to-day is for better food, better houses, better clothes, better pleasures, in the ratio of the wisdom of the direction and power of membership of the organized labor movement.

China has organization, oath and superstition bound, but no organized labor movement. Hunger has been stultified not satisfied, compressed not expressed.

The labor movement of Germany and France is now emerging from force repression. If its expression is at some times fantastical and fanatical, it is but the natural result of the rebound.

In England and these United States we find the highest development of the labor movement on practical lines of idealistic promise.

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Parliaments and congresses have bent their ears to catch the sound of its advancing tread.

Religion that once assumed the dictator's garb now gives promise that some day it will assume the attire of honorable service with and for humanity.

The potent influences of moral sentiment are active. Labor organizations are broadening and advancing on historic Trade Union lines.

The movement will be manifest by new phenomena, student observers will see the relation of the new phase to the old law. From raw to cooked food; from nakedness to clothing made of skins; from caves to tents, marking the first era—the lowest condition. Then the cultivation of food products, the making of clothing from fibre, and the building of houses, marking the second.

The congregation of the people brought about by permanent residence led to organizations on lines of mutual interests, and the order of civilization commenced.

The production of clothing and shelter awakened new aspirations that broadened the wants and stimulated the demands for the higher degree of happiness.

In the towns where the processes of production entered, the order of division of industry in crafts so acted and re-acted in the multiplication of wants, that steam came as naturally as rain falls, to speed the processes, and then the modern labor movement commenced.

In the transition from hand to machine methods, laborers were displaced and demoralized. The home gave way to the factory. The ponderous loom could not be worked save by strong muscular effort; but the power loom and its adjuncts found work for infants of six and eight years of age. The obstructive and destructive force of organized laborers led to legislative interference and partial relief.

The conflict of aggregation against aggregation, competitor against competitor, interest against interest, locality against locality, now becoming manifest, will solidify laborer with laborer, Union with Union, and soon for the first time in history, the wage laborer's organizations will obtain industrial power and find in the farm-owners some common ground of agreement.

The diversity of opinion as to the results of the movement, and as to the methods and measures by which results are to be reached will not divert the labor movement from its historical, natural course.

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## An unsere deutschen Mitbürger.

Eine Anzahl unserer deutschen Freunde haben bereits Plätze auf dem Riverside Friedhof gekauft und wir würden sehr erfreut sein, wenn Ihr den Friedhof besucht oder bei uns in unserer Stadt-Office vor spricht. Wenn Ihr einen Platz zu kaufen wünscht, so könnt Ihr in der Stadt-Office, 906 Chamber of Commerce Gebäude, freitags zur Benützung der elektrischen Bahn bis zum Friedhof erhalten, wo der Superintendent, Hr. J. H. Shepard, Euch die ganzen Anlagen zeigen wird.

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The cry for more is the eternal cry, yesterday and to-day; it is with many a moan of sorrow, with many a bitter cry of anger, with some the natural wish; to-morrow it will be a cry of joy.

The animal man first, then the social man, next the moral or truly religious man. So long as the wage system shall continue, the labor movement will progress along the lines of more wages, more leisure and more liberty.

The power of an increased common wealth, or wealth equitably distributed, with increased common intelligence and enlarged moral perception and devotion, that comes through organization for mutual protection, will result in organizations for transportation and production. The organization for mutual transportation and production may, and in some enterprises will be general or national.

The philosophy of the labor movement teaches us that the rule of a common fatherhood and brotherhood that Christ proclaimed is God's law; that the wisest of self-interest is not in self-aggrandizement or self-abasement, but in mutual advancement; and that the movement that seeks more leisure and more wages will continue until methods and interests shall unite in maintaining, sustaining and enlarging human happiness.

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## WHAT DOES LABOR WANT?

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BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

A legend of ancient Rome relates that while the capitol was building, there came one day to the tyrannical king Tarquin the Proud, a poor old woman carrying nine books of the prophecies of the Sibyl, which she offered to sell for three hundred pieces of gold. The king laughingly bade her go away, which she did; but after burning three of the books, she returned and asked the same price for the remaining six. Again treated with scorn, she retired, burnt three more of the volumes, and then came back demanding the same sum for the three which were left. Astonished at this conduct, the king consulted his wise men, who answered him that in those nine books six of which had been lost, were contained the fate of the city and the Roman people.

To-day the marvellous Sibyl, who grows the grain yet goes a-hungred; who weaves the silken robes of pride, yet goes threadbare; who



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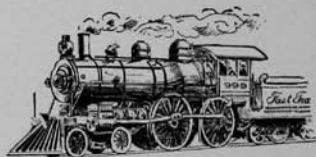
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mines the coal and the precious ores, yet goes cold and penniless; who rears the gorgeous palaces, yet herds in noisome basements, she again appears. This old, yet ever young Sibyl, called labor, offers to modern society the fate of modern civilization. What is her demand? Modern society, the most complex organization yet evolved by the human race, is based on one simple fact, the practical separation of the capitalistic class from the great mass of the industrious.

If this separation were only that resulting from a differentiation in the functions of directions of industrial operations and their execution in detail, then that separation would be regarded as real, direct progress. But the separation between the capitalistic class and the laboring mass is not so much a difference in industrial rank as it is a difference in social status, placing the laborers in a position involving a degradation of mind and body.

This distinction, scarcely noticeable in the United States before the previous generation, rapidly became more and more marked, increasing day by day, until at length, it has widened into a veritable chasm; economic, social and moral. On each side of this seemingly impassable chasm, we see the hostile camps of rich and poor. On one side, a class in possession of all the tools and means of labor; on the other, an immense mass begging for the opportunity to labor. In the mansion, the soft notes betokening ease and security; in the tenement the stifled wail of drudgery and poverty. The arrogance of the rich ever mounting in proportion to the debasement of the poor.

From across the chasm we hear the old familiar drone of the priests of Mammon called "Political Economists." The words of the song they sing are stolen from the vocabulary of science, but the chant itself is the old barbaric lay. It tells us that the present absolute domination of wealth is the result of material and invariable laws, and counsels the laborers, whom they regard as ignorant and misguided, to patiently submit to the natural operations of the immutable law of "supply and demand." The laborers reply: They say that the political economists never learned sufficient science to know the difference between the operation of a natural law and the law on petty larceny. The day is past when the laborers could be cajoled or humbugged by the sacred chickens of the augers, or by the bogus laws of the political economists.

The laborers know that there are few historic facts capable of more complete demonstration than those showing when and how the capital-

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ists gained possession of the tools and opportunities of labor. They know that the capitalists gained their industrial monopoly by the infamous abuse of arbitrary power on the part of royal and federal potentates. They know that by the exercise of this arbitrary power a well established system of industry was overthrown and absolute power was placed in the hands of the selfish incompetents. They know that the only industrial qualifications possessed by these incompetents was the ability to purchase charters, giving the purchaser a monopoly of a certain trade in a specified city, and that the price of such charters, the blood money of monopoly, was such paltry sums as forty shillings paid to the king or a few dollars to congressional (mis) representatives. They know that by the unscrupulous use of such monstrously unjust privileges competent master workmen were deprived of their hard-earned rights to conduct business, and were driven into the ranks of journalism; that the journeymen were disfranchised and that the endowment funds for the relief and support of sick and aged members of the guilds and Unions, the accumulation of generations, were confiscated. They know that thus did the capitalist class have its origin in force and fraud, shameless fraud, stooping so low in its abject meanness as to steal the Trade Union's sick, superannuated and burial funds.

The laborers well know how baseless is the claim made by the political economists that the subsequent development of the capitalist class was spontaneous and natural, for they know that the capitalists, not content with a monopoly of industry enabling them to increase the price of products at will and reduce the wages of labor to a bare substance also, procured legislation forbidding the disfranchised and plundered workmen from organizing in their own defense.

The laborers will never forget that the coalition and conspiracy laws, directed by the capitalists against the journeymen who had sublime fidelity and heroic courage to defend their natural rights to organization, punished them with slavery, torture and death. In short, the laborers know that the capitalist class had its origin in force and fraud, that it has maintained and extended its brutal sway, more or less directly through the agency of specified legislation, most ferocious and barbarous, but always in cynical disregard of all laws save its own arbitrary will.

The first things to be recognized in a review of the capitalistic system are that the possessors of the tools and means of labor have not used their power to organize industry so much as to organize domestic

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and international industrial war and that they have not used the means in their possession to produce utilities so much as to extract profits. The production of profits, instead of the production of honest goods, being the primary and constant object of the capitalistic system. We have a waste of labor appalling in its recklessness and inhumanity, a misuse of capital that is really criminal and a social condition of cheerless drudgery and hopeless poverty, of sickening apprehension and fathomless degradation almost threatening the continuance of civilization.

The state of industrial anarchy produced by the capitalist system is first strongly illustrated in the existence of a class of wealthy social parasites; those who do no work, never did any work, and never intend to work. This class of parasites devours incomes derived from many sources; from the stunted babies employed in the mills, mines and factories, to the lessees of the gambling hells and the profits of fashionable brothels; from the lands which the labor of others has made valuable; from royalties on coal and other minerals beneath the surface, the rent paying all cost of the houses many times over and the houses coming back to those who never paid for them. Then we have the active capitalists—those engaged in business. This number must be divided into two classes; the first consisting of those legitimately using their capital in the production of utilities and honest goods. The second, those misusing their capital in the production of “bogus” imitations of luxuries; of adulterations, and of useless goods, the miserable makeships specially produced for the consumption of underpaid workers. With this “bogus” class must be included not only the jerry builders and the shoddy clothiers, but also the quack doctors and the shyster lawyers, also the mass of insurance and other agents and middlemen. Coming to the laborers, we must regard them not only according to their technical divisions as agricultural, mechanical, commercial, literary and domestic, with numerous subdivisions, but also as economically divided in three classes—those engaged in the production of utilities, those engaged in all other pursuits, and those constituting the general “reserve army” of labor.

The first economic division of laborers consisting mainly of agriculturists, mechanics producing utilities, and a very limited portion of those engaged in commerce. Upon this moiety devolves the task of supporting itself, the parasitic capitalists, the “bogus” capitalists, the workers engaged in ministering to the demands of the parasitic capital-



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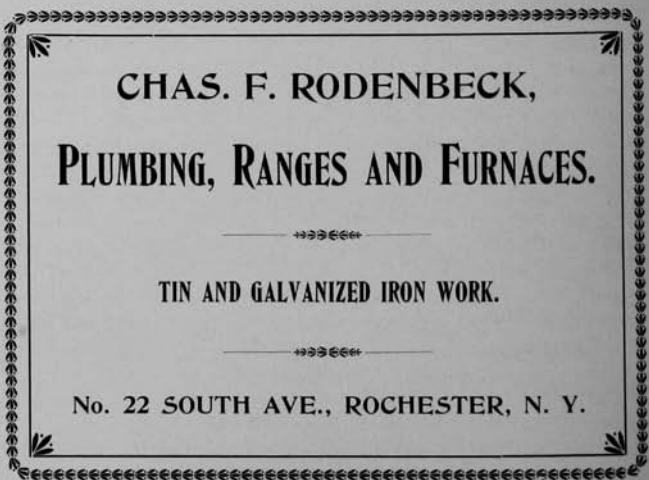
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ists, the workers employed in the production of "bogus," and the immense reserve army of labor; also the army and navy, the police, the host of petty public functionaries; also the stragglers from the reserve army of labor, including the beggars, the paupers, and those driven by want to crime.

We have seen that the possessors of the tools and means of industry have failed in establishing order in their own ranks, as evidenced in the class of parasitic capitalists and a class of "bogus" capitalists, miserable counterfeiters, who rob the wealth producers of the just reward of honest work, while they degrade the workers by making them accomplices in their fabrications, then rob them by compelling them to buy the worthless goods they have fabricated, and finally poisoning them with their adulterations.

While failing to protect society in its consumptive capacity, the capitalist class has shared and degraded society in its productive capacity.

It has accomplished this result by establishing alternating periods of enervating idleness and debilitating overwork, by undermining the very foundation of society, the family life of the workers, in reducing the wages of the adult male workers below the cost of family maintenance and then employing both sexes of all ages to compete against each other.

"Our fathers are praying for pauper pay,  
Our mothers with death's kiss are white;  
Our sons are the rich man's serfs by day,  
Our daughters his slaves by night."

And finally, by refusing to recognize the workers in a corporate capacity, and by invoking the collusion of their dependents, the judges and the legislators, to place the organized outside the pale of the law.

Nevertheless, in spite of all opposition, the Trade Unions have grown until they have become a power that none can hope to annihilate.

To-day modern society is beginning to regard the Trade Unions as the only hope of civilization; to regard them as the only power capable of evolving order out of the social chaos. But will the Sibyl's demand be regarded or heeded before it is too late? Let us hope so. The Trade Unions having a thorough knowledge of the origin and development of the capitalist class entertains no desire for revenge or retaliation. The Trade Unions have deprecated the malevolent and unjust spirit with which they have had to contend in their protests and struggles against the abuse of the capitalist system, yet while seeking justice

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have not permitted their movement to become acrid by a desire for revenge. Their methods were always conservative, their steps evolutionary.

One of the greatest impediments to a better appreciation by the capitalists of the devoted efforts of the Trade Unions to establish harmony in the industrial relations, has been the perverted view taken by capitalists in regarding their capital as essentially if not absolutely their own, whereas, the Trade Unions, taking a more comprehensive and purer view, regard all capitals large and small, as the fruits of labor economics and discoveries, inventions and institutions of many generations of laborers and capitalists, of theoreticians and practitioners, practically as indivisible as a living man.

Another impediment to the establishment of correct industrial relations has resulted from the vicious interference of the political economists with their unscientific analogy between commercial commodities and human labor. The falsity of their analogy was exposed in 1850 by a Parisian workman who was being examined before a commission appointed by the French government to inquire into the condition of the working people. One of the commissioners took occasion to impress upon their witnesses that labor was merely a merchandise. The workman replied, if "merchandise is not sold at one certain time, it can be sold at another, while if I do not sell my labor it is lost for all the world as well as myself; and as society lives only upon the results of labor, society is poorer to the whole extent of that which I have failed to produce."

The more intelligent will, however, before long begin to appreciate the transcendent importance of the voluntary organization of labor, will recognize the justice of the claims made by that organization and will become conscious that there is nothing therein contained or involved that would be derogatory to the real dignity and interest of all to voluntarily and frankly concur in.

In order to understand the wants of labor, it is essential to conceive the hypothesis upon which the claims are based, hence the necessity of presenting the foregoing.

What does labor want? It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too beautiful, too lofty, too ennobling, unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. But to be more specific: The expressed

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demands of labor are first and foremost, a reduction of the hours of daily labor to eight hours to-day, fewer to-morrow.

Is labor justified in making this demand? Let us examine the facts.

Within the past twenty-five years more inventions and discoveries have been made in the method of producing wealth than in the entire history of the world before. Steam power has been employed on the most extensive scale. The improvement of tools, the consequent division and subdivision of labor; and the force of electricity, so little known a few years ago, is now applied to an enormous extent. As a result, the productivity of the toiler with these new improved machines and forces has increased so manifold as to completely overshadow the product of the joint masses of past ages. Every effort, every ingenious device has been utilized to cultivate the greater productivity of the worker.

The fact that in the end the toilers must be the great body of the consumers, has been given little or no consideration at all. The tendency to employ the machines continuously (the worker has been made part of the machines) and the direction has been in the line of endeavoring to make the wealth producers work longer hours.

On the other hand, the organized labor movement, the Trade Unions, have concentrated all their forces upon the movement to reduce the hours of daily toil not only as has been often said to lighten the burdens of drudgery and severe toil, but also to give the great body of the people more time, more opportunity, and more leisure, in order to create and increase their consumptive power; in other words to relieve the choked and glutted condition of industry and commerce.

The prosperity of a nation, the success of a people, the civilizing influence of our era, can always be measured by the comparative consuming power of a people.

If, as it has often been said, cheap labor and long hours of toil are necessary to a country's prosperity, commercially and industrially, China should necessarily be at the height of civilization.

Millions of willing heads, hands and hearts are ready to frame and to fashion the fabrics and supply the necessities as well as the desires of the people. There are hundreds of thousands of our fellow men and women who cannot find the opportunity to employ their powers, their brain and brawn, to satisfy their commonest and barest necessities to sustain life. In every city and town in this broad land of plenty, gaunt figures, hungry men, and women with blanched faces,



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and children having the mark of premature age, and emaciated conditions indelibly impressed upon their countenances, stalk through the streets and highways. It does not require a philanthropist, nor even a humanitarian, to evidence deep concern or to give deep thought, in order to arrive at the conclusion that in the midst of plenty, such results are both unnatural and wrong. The ordinary man may truly inquire why it is that the political economist answers our demand for work by saying that the law of supply and demand, from which they say there is no relief, regulates these conditions. Might we not say fails to regulate them?

The organized working men and women, the producers of the wealth of the world, declare that men, women and children, with human brains and human hearts, should have a better consideration than inanimate and dormant things, usually known under the euphonious title of "Property." We maintain that it is both inhuman, barbaric and retrogressive to allow the members of the human family to suffer from want, while the very thing that could and would contribute to their wants and comforts, as well as to the advantage of the entire people, are allowed to decay.

We demand a reduction of the hours of labor, which would give a due share of work and wages to the reserve army of labor and eliminate many of the worst abuses of the industrial system now filling our poor houses and jails. The movement for the reduction of the hours of labor is contemporaneous with the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and has been the most faithful of all reformatory attempts of modern times, since it has clearly revealed the power of the working people to realize an improved industrial system, and raises the hope that we may yet be able to stem the tide of economic, social and moral degradations, robbing those who work of four-fifths of their natural wages, and keeping the whole of society within a few months of destitution. Labor demands and insists upon the exercise of the right to organize for self and mutual protection. The toilers want the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them in the exercise of those functions which make our organizations in the economic struggle a factor and not a farce.

That the lives and limbs of the wage-workers shall be regarded as sacred as those of all others of our fellow human beings; that an injury or destruction of either by reason of negligence or maliciousness of another, shall not leave him without redress simply because he is a

1879.

1897.

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wage-worker. We demand equality before the law, in fact as well as in theory.

The right to appear by counsel guaranteed by the Constitution of our country is one upon which labor is determined.

To prescribe in narrower limits to the wage-workers and urge as a special plea that right is accorded before the courts is insufficient. The counsel of the toilers have earned their diplomas by sacrifices made and scars received in the battle for labor's rights rather than the mental acquirements of legends and musty precedents of semi-barbaric ages. The diplomas of labor's counsel are not written on parchment, they are engraved in heart and mind. The court our counsels file their briefs in and make their pleas for justice, right and equality, are in the offices of the employers. The denial to labor of the right to be heard by counsel—their committees—is a violation of the spirit of a fundamental principle of our republic.

And by no means the least demand of the Trade Unions is for adequate wages.

The importance of this demand is not likely to be under-estimated. Adam Smith says: "It is but equity that they who feed, clothe and lodge the whole body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their labor as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed and lodged." But the Trade Unions demand is for better pay than that which Adam Smith deemed equitable. The Trades Unions, taking normal conditions as its point of view, regards the workman as the producer of the wealth of the world, and demands that wages (as long as the wage system may last) shall be sufficient to enable him to support his family in a manner consistent with existing civilization, and all that is required for maintaining and improving physical and mental health and the self-respect of human beings; render our lives while working as safe and healthful as modern science demonstrates it is possible; give us better homes—just as potent a cry to-day as when Dickens voiced the yearnings of the people a generation ago; save our children in their infancy from being forced into the maelstrom of wage slavery; see to it that they are not dwarfed in body and mind, or brought to a premature death by early drudgery; and give them the sunshine of the school and playground instead of the factory, the mine and the workshop.

We want more school houses and less jails; more books and less arsenals; more learning and less vice; more constant work and less

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crime; more leisure and less greed; more justice and less revenge; in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful, and childhood more happy and bright.

These, in brief, are the primary demands made by the Trade Unions in the name of labor.

These are the demands made by labor upon modern society, and in their consideration is involved the fate of civilization; for

There is a moving of men like the sea in its might,  
The grand and resistless uprising of labor;  
The banner it carries is justice and right,  
It aims not the musket, it draws not the sabre.

But the sound of its tread, o'er the graves of the dead,  
Shall startle the world and fill despots with dread;  
For 'tis sworn that the land of the Fathers shall be  
The home of the brave, and the land of the free.

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## NEW YORK STATE LAWS.

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### CHAPTER 738.

Section 1. Every person employed in any of the sandstone, granite, bluestone or marble quarries, yards or docks, wherein granite, sandstone, bluestone or marble is dressed, cut or quarried in this State, at any time within thirty days after the completion of the labor of excavating, quarrying or dressing or cutting of sandstone, granite, bluestone or marble, may file a notice in writing, specifying the amount due for such labor, the kind of labor performed, the person or corporation employing the claimant, the dimensions and a brief description of the quantity of granite, bluestone, marble or sandstone against which such claim is made and upon which such service was rendered, in the town clerk's office of the town, or the place wherein chattel mortgages are required to be filed by law, wherein such quarry is located. Such notice of lien shall operate as a lien upon sandstone described therein, upon which the work, labor and service was rendered from the time of filing the same.



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Sec. 2. Such lien shall be foreclosed in the same manner as specified in article two of title two of chapter fourteen of the code of civil procedure, entitled "Action to foreclose chattel."

Sec. 3. A copy of the notice so filed shall be served upon the person or corporation against whom such claim shall exist, or the person in charge of the quarry, yards or docks, wherein such service shall be rendered within five days after the filing of the same.

Sec. 4. The town clerk or office filing such notice of lien, herein provided for, shall be entitled to a fee of twelve cents for filing the same. Said clerk shall enter in the book used for making entries of filing a chattel mortgage a memorandum of the filing of the lien herein provided for.

Sec. 5. Any person or corporation against whom any such lien is filed, as herein provided for, may secure a certificate from the officer with whom such lien is filed discharging the property therein described from the lien and effect of the same, upon the person or corporation filing with the said officer an undertaking signed by one or more sureties who shall justify in an amount equal to twice the amount of said lien, to be approved of by the officer with whom such lien is filed, conditioned for the payment of the amount of such lien and costs and charges of collecting the same.

Sec. 6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the lien herein provided for to any material which shall have become a part of any building or structure, or cease to be the property of the person or corporation for whom such labor was performed, and in no case shall the owner of any quarry, yard or dock be liable to pay by reason of all the liens filed pursuant to this act a greater sum than the price stipulated and agreed to be paid in the contract for the excavating, quarrying, dressing, or cutting of such stone, and remaining unpaid at the time of filing such lien, or in case there is no contract, than the amount of the value of such labor then remaining unpaid.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### CHAPTER 915.

Section 1. Section five of chapter three hundred and forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. Priority of liens; building contract.—The liens provided for in this act shall be preferred as prior liens to any conveyance, judg-

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PRACTICAL CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

SHOP AND RESIDENCE, 52 FROST AVENUE,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ment or other claim which was not docketed or recorded at the time of filing the notice of lien prescribed in fourth section of this act, and prior to the claim of the creditor who has not furnished materials or performed labor upon any land, or towards the erection or improvement of premises described in said notice of lien, and which have been assigned by the owner, lessee or person in possession thereof by a general assignment for the benefit of creditors within thirty days before the filing of the notice of lien provided for in the fourth section of this act. No assignment of any contract for the performance of any labor or services or the furnishing of any materials for any of the purposes specified in the first section of this act; nor of the moneys due or to become due, therefor; nor of any part thereof, nor any order drawn by any contractor or sub-contractor for the payment of such moneys shall have any force or validity until the contract, or a statement containing the substance thereof, and such assignment, or copies thereof, or a copy of such order, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the premises are situated upon which such labor or services have been or are to be performed, or such materials have been or are to be furnished, and may then take effect and be enforced as of the time of such filing. The clerk of the county shall immediately index the same in the "lien docket" provided for in section four of this act. But nothing in this act shall affect the priority of the amount actually owing on a mortgage given for purchase money. Liens, claims, assignments and orders of contractors, sub-contractors, laborers and material-men shall be preferred over any other claim in the distribution of any fund pursuant to the provisions of this act. In cases in which the owner has made an agreement to sell and convey the premises to the contractor or other person, such owner shall be deemed to be the owner within the intent and meaning of this act until the deed had been actually delivered and recorded conveying said premises pursuant to such agreement.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### CHAPTER 936.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all contractors and owners when constructing buildings in any of the cities of the State, where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched, between the beams thereof, or where the said floors or filling in between floors shall be of fire-proof materials or brick work, to complete the said flooring or fill-

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ing in as the building progresses to not less than within three tiers of beams below that on which the iron work is being erected.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of all contractors for carpenter work of buildings, in the course of construction, in any of the cities of the State, where the plans and specifications do not require the filling in between the beams of the floor to be of brick or fire-proof work, to lay the under flooring thereof as the building progresses on each story to not less than within two stories below the one to which the said building has been erected. Where double floors are not used, the contractor shall be required to keep planked over the floor two stories below that one which the work is being carried on.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of all contractors for iron or steel work of buildings in the course of construction or the owners thereof, in cases where the floor beams are of iron or steel, to thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for proper construction of said iron or steel work and for the raising or lowering of materials used or to be used in the construction of the said building or such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways and elevator shafts.

Sec. 4. The chief officer, in any city charged with the enforcement of the building laws of such city, is hereby charged with enforcing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. Any violations of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punishable by a fine, for each violation thereof, of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### CHAPTER 789.

Section 1. Section two of chapter six hundred and ninety-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act to fix and determine the hours of labor of employes on brickyards owned or operated by corporations," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any corporation owning or operating a brickyard within this State to require employes to work more than ten hours in any one day, or to commence work earlier than seven o'clock in the morning, but overwork for an extra compensation, and



COMPLIMENTS OF  
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LITHOGRAPHERS,

2 CENTRE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FINE COLOR WORK AND FOLDING BOXES.

TELEPHONE, 367. —



work prior to seven o'clock in the morning by agreement between employer and employe is hereby permitted.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### CHAPTER 931.

Section 1. All goods, wares and merchandise made by convict labor in any penitentiary, prison, reformatory, or other establishment in which convict labor is employed shall, before being sold, or exposed for sale, be branded, labeled or marked as hereinafter provided, and shall not be exposed for sale in any place within this State without such brand, label or mark.

Sec. 2. The brand, label or mark hereby required shall contain at the head or top thereof the words "convict made," followed by the year and name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which it was made, in plain English lettering, of the style and size known as great primer Roman condensed capitals. The brand or mark shall, in all cases, where the nature of the article will permit, be placed upon the same, and only where such branding or marking is impossible shall a label be used, and where a label is used it shall be in the form of a paper tag, which shall be attached by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and placed securely upon the box, crate or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise may be packed, shipped, or exposed for sale. Said brand, mark or label shall be placed upon the outside of and upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor statistics and the district attorneys of the several counties to enforce the provisions of this act, and of section three hundred and eighty-four of the penal code, and when, upon complaint or otherwise, the commissioner of labor statistics has reason to believe that this act is being violated, he shall advise the district attorney of the county wherein such alleged violation has occurred of that fact, giving the information in support of his conclusions, and such district attorney shall at once institute the proper legal proceedings to compel compliance with this act.

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for any person, persons or corporation to furnish evidence as to the violation upon the part of any person, persons or corporation, and upon the conviction of any such person, persons or corporation, one-half of the fine provided for by section three



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hundred and eighty-four-b of the penal code, which shall be secured, shall be paid upon certificate by the district attorney to the commissioner of labor statistics, who shall use such money in investigating and securing information in regard to the violations of this act and in paying the expenses of such conviction.

Sec. 5. Section three hundred and eighty-four-b of the penal code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 384-b. Penalty for dealing in convict-made goods without labeling.—A person having in his possession for the purpose of sale, or offering for sale any convict-made goods, wares or merchandise hereafter manufactured and sold, or exposed for sale, in this State, without the brand, mark or label required by law, or removes or defaces such brand, mark or label, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding ten hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year nor less than ten days, or both.

Sec. 6. Chapter three hundred and twenty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and chapter six hundred and ninety-eight, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect November first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

*Unlawful to Compel Employes to Agree not to Join Labor Organizations.*

(Chapter 688, Laws of 1887.)

An Act to amend the Penal Code by adding an additional section thereto to be known as Section 171 "A."

Section 1. Any person or persons, employer or employers of labor, and any person or persons of any corporation or corporations, on behalf of such corporation or corporations, who shall hereafter coerce or compel any person or persons, employe or employes, laborer or mechanic, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, from such person, persons, employe, laborer or mechanic, not to join or become a member of any labor organization, as a condition of such person or persons securing employment or on continuing in the employment of any such person or persons, employer or employers, corporation or corporations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty for such misdemeanor shall be imprisonment in a penal institution for not

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DEALER IN

FRESH, SALT AND SMOKED MEATS,

CHICKENS, POULTRY, GAME IN SEASON,

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TELEPHONE, 486.

more than six months, or by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

*Life and Limb Law.*

(Extract from Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1896.)

The Life and Limb Law, otherwise known as the Scaffolding Law for the better protection of mechanics whose avocations necessitate the use of scaffolds and ladders, has generally been regarded as imperfect in its provisions by men who are compelled to use scaffolding and ladders while at work. The serious objection to the law as it stands is, that there is no recognized authority for its enforcement beyond the police authorities. The evidence adduced at the Bureau's hearing on the Mechanics' Lien Law, at which the Scaffolding Law was taken up, establish the fact that the police do not exercise their authority unless called upon by workmen, and then the police, ignorant that such a law exists, and not having had any experience in such matters, are incompetent judges of the stability or instability of scaffolding or ladders. As a rule, workmen have an aversion to calling the police to their aid in such matters because of possible contention with the builders, and run the risk of losing their lives in doing work on scaffolds that are insecure, crude and not having the proper safeguards for life and limb. No such law can be rigidly enforced for the better protection of mechanics until some system of authoritative inspection is made by competent and experienced men, whose duty it shall be to do just this work and no other, with undisputed power to promptly act at all times and enforce the law to the letter.

*Stone for Use in Public Works to be Dressed and Carved Within the Boundaries of the State.*

(Chapter 277, Laws of 1894, as Amended by Chap. 413, Laws of 1895.)

An Act Relating to Dressing and Carving Stone Used in State or Municipal Works.

Section 1. All stone of any description, except paving blocks and crushed stone, used in State or municipal works within this State, or which is to be worked, dressed or carved for such use, shall be so worked, dressed or carved within the boundaries of the State. A clause shall be inserted in all specifications or contracts hereafter awarded by State, county or municipal authorities authorizing or requiring the use of worked, dressed or carved stone therein, except





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287 NORTH ST. PAUL STREET,	" 277-D
5 NORTH STREET, NEAR MAIN,	" 277-I

WE HAVE NO "SUCCESSORS." DON'T BE DECEIVED.

CHARLES ADAM,

BARBERS' SUPPLY HOUSE

AND DEALER IN CUTLERY,  
CONCAVING RAZORS,  
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SHARPENING LAWN MOWERS,  
CLIPPERS, Etc.



36 FRONT STREET,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



paving blocks and crushed stone, to the fact that all such stone shall be worked, dressed or carved for such use as required by this act. If any contractor within this State, or within a municipal corporation of the State, shall violate any provisions of this act, the State or such municipal corporation shall revoke said contract, and shall be discharged from any liability to any such contractor by reason of said contract.

*Legalizing Union Labels.*

(Chapter 385, Laws of 1889.)

An Act for the better protection of skilled labor, and for the registration of labels, marks, names, brands or devices covering the products of such labor of associations or unions of working men or women.

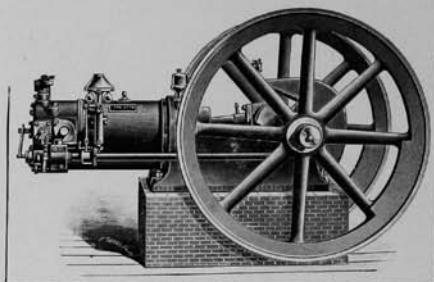
Section 1. Every union or association of working men or women, adopting a label, mark, name, brand or device, intended to designate the products of the labor of members of such union or association of working men or women, shall, in order to obtain the benefits of this act, file duplicate copies of such label, mark, name, brand or device in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall under his hand and seal deliver to the party filing or registering the same a certified copy and a certificate of the filing thereof, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar.

Sec. 2. Every union or association of working men or women adopting such label, mark, name, brand or device, and filing the same as specified in the first section of this act, may proceed, by suit in any of the courts of record of the State, to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of counterfeits or colorable imitations of such label, mark, name, brand or device, or of goods bearing the same; and the court having jurisdiction of the parties shall grant an injunction restraining such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale of such counterfeits or colorable imitations, and of goods bearing the same, and shall award to the complainants such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale, as may be proved, and shall require the defendant to pay to the complainants the profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale, or both profits and damages.

Sec. 3. In like manner the courts of record of this State shall in a suit brought by a union or association of working men or women, restrain by injunction every unauthorized use or display by others of the genuine labels, marks, names, brands or devices registered in the manner specified in the first section of this act, in all cases where

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ELECTRIC LIGHT,  
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MARINE,  
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business at*

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such use or display is not authorized by the owner or owners thereof; and shall award damages and profits in such cases the same as in cases of the use of counterfeit labels, marks, names, brands or devices.

Sec. 4. In no case shall the certificate from the Secretary of State, obtained in conformity with the first section of this act, be assignable by the party to whom the same is issued.

(Chapter 219, Laws of 1893.)

An act for the better protection of skilled labor in the use of labels, marks, names, brands and devices designating the product of skilled labor.

Section 1. Any person who shall hereafter use, manufacture, display or keep for sale any counterfeit or colorable imitation of any label, mark, name, brand or device adopted by any union or association of working men or women, and intended by them to designate the products of the labor of members of such union or association of working men or women, and copies of which have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as provided in chapter three hundred and eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be sued for in any court having jurisdiction of an action for a fine or penalty, by any person aggrieved in the matter, the one-half of which penalty, when recovered, to be paid to the plaintiff in such suit, and the other half to the overseers of the poor of the town, or any officer having like powers in a city in which the person aggrieved shall reside.

*Time Allowed Employees to Vote at General Elections Without Loss of Pay.*

(Chapter 262, Laws of 1890.)

An act to promote the independence of voters at public elections, enforce the secrecy of the ballot, etc.

Section 36. Any person entitled to vote at a general election, held within this State, shall on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed, for a period of two hours, between the time of opening and the time of closing the polls; and such voter shall not because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages. Provided, however, that application shall be made for such leave of absence prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which such employe may absent himself as aforesaid.

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**HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,**  
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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180 CENTRAL PARK,  
DEALER IN  
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES,  
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Any person or corporation who shall refuse to an employe the privilege hereby conferred, or who shall subject an employe to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, or who shall directly or indirectly violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

*Prohibiting the Placing of Political Devices or Arguments in Workingmen's Pay Envelopes, Etc.*

(Penal Code, Subdivision 3.)

Section 41. It shall not be lawful for any employer in paying his employes the salary or wages due them to enclose their pay in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed any political mottoes, devices or arguments containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes. Nor shall it be lawful for any employer, within ninety days of any general election to put up or otherwise exhibit in his factory, workshop or other establishment or place where his employes may be working, any hand-bill or placard containing any threat, notice or information that in case any particular ticket or candidate shall be elected work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part, or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his workmen be reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes. This section shall apply to corporations as well as to individuals, and any person or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and any corporation violating this section shall forfeit its charter.

*Legal Holidays.*

(Chapter 27, Laws of 1875, as Amended by Chapter 30, Laws of 1881, Chapter 289, Laws of 1887, and Chapter 603, Laws of 1895.)

An Act to designate the holidays to be observed, \* \* \* and relating to the closing of public offices.

Section 1. The following days and half days, namely: The first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day; the twelfth day of February, known as Lincoln's Birthday; the twenty-second day of February, known as Washington's Birthday; the thirtieth day of May, known as Decoration Day; the fourth day of July, called Independence Day; the first Monday of September, to be known hereafter as Labor Day; the twenty-fifth day of December, known as Christmas



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Day; any general election day in this State; every Saturday from twelve o'clock at noon until twelve o'clock at midnight, which is hereby designated a half-holiday; and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a day of Thanksgiving, or fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, shall \* \* \* be treated and considered as the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays or half-holidays. \* \* \* And provided, further, that in construing this section, every Saturday, unless a whole holiday as aforesaid, shall until twelve o'clock noon be deemed a secular or business day. And the days and half days aforesaid shall be considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays or half-holidays, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the public offices of this State, or counties of this State. On all other days, or half days, excepting Sundays, such offices shall be kept open for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. Whenever the first day of January, the twelfth day of February, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July, or the twenty-fifth day of December shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday. \* \* \*

*Making Eight Hours a Legal Day's Work.*

(Chapter 385, Laws of 1870, as Amended by Chapter 622, Laws of 1894.)

An Act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State, or otherwise engaged on public works.

Section 1. On and after the passage of this act, eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workingmen and laborers, excepting those engaged in farm and domestic labor; but overwork for an extra compensation by agreement between employer and employe is hereby permitted.

Sec. 2. This act shall apply to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now or hereafter employed by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the State or such corporation for performance of public works. And all such mechanics, workingmen and laborers so employed shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or calling in which such mechanics, workingmen and

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laborers are employed in said locality. And in all such employment, none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the State, any municipal corporation therein, and by persons contracting with the State or municipal corporation thereof, and every contract hereafter made by the State or any municipal corporation, for the performance of public works, must comply with the requirements of this section.

Sec. 3. Any officer or officers, or agents of this State, or of such corporation, who shall openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and be liable to suspension or removal accordingly by the Governor or head of the department to which such officer is attached.

Sec. 4. Any party or parties contracting with the State, or any such corporation who shall fail to comply with, or secretly evade the provisions hereof, by exacting and requiring more hours of labor, for the compensation agreed to be paid per day, than is herein fixed, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine, not less than one hundred nor exceeding five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto shall forfeit such contract at the option of the State.

*Authorizing the Incorporation of Labor Organizations.*

(Article II. of Chapter 559, Laws of 1895.)

An act relating to membership corporations.

Section 30. A membership corporation may be created under this article for any lawful purpose. \* \* \* \* \*

Sec. 31. Five or more persons may become a membership corporation for any one of the purposes for which a corporation may be formed under this article or for any two or more of such purposes of a kindred nature, by making, acknowledging and filing a certificate, stating the particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed, each of which must be such as is authorized by this article; the name of the proposed corporation; the territory in which its operations are to be principally conducted; the town, village or city in which its principal office is to be located, if it be then practicable to fix such location; the number of its directors, not less than three nor more than thirty; the names and places of residence of the persons to be its directors until its first annual meeting; and the times for holding its annual meetings. Such certificates shall not be filed without the written approval, indorsed thereupon or annexed thereto, of a Justice of

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the Supreme Court. \* \* \* \* \* On filing such certificate, in pursuance of law, the signers thereof, their associates and successors, shall be a corporation in accordance with the provisions of such certificate.

*Opinion of Prof. Charles A. Collin as to How to Incorporate Labor Organizations.*

Prof. Charles A. Collin, a Commissioner of Statutory Revision from 1889 to 1895, Professor of Law at Cornell University Law School during the same period, and now a member of the law firm of Sheehan & Collin, 32 Nassau street, New York, has, by special request, furnished to the Bureau the following information as to the incorporation of labor organizations for benevolent and protective purposes:

"Previous to 1895, the incorporation of workingmen's unions was authorized by the Laws of 1891, Chapter 875. This act was repealed by the Membership Corporations Law (Laws of 1895, Chapter 559) the provisions of which, by section thirty thereof, are made applicable to the incorporation of workingmen's unions. The Membership Corporations Law and the General Corporation Law are to be read together for the purpose of ascertaining the statutory provisions now regulating the incorporation and corporate administration of workingmen's unions, and together they furnish substantially all of the statutory law upon this subject.

"Incorporation is effected by filing certificates of incorporation in the offices of the Secretary of State and of the County Clerk of the county in which the operations of the corporation are to be principally conducted. The certificates may be executed in duplicate original, each charter member signing and acknowledging both originals, and a Justice of the Supreme Court approving both originals, and by filing one of the originals in each of the two offices aforesaid; or, instead, by executing one original only and filing that in the office of the Secretary of State and filing a certified copy thereof in the office of the County Clerk. When the filing is completed, the corporation is born.

"There must be at least five charter members signing the certificate and as many more may sign as is desired. The signers may be either men or women, but must all be over twenty-one years of age; at least two-thirds of them must be citizens of the United States, and at least one of them must be a resident of this State.



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"The certificate must state :

"(1) The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed. In general, the objects to be stated may be any object other than the conduct of a business for the purposes of profit, except that the objects stated must not amount to co-operative insurance, or for building or mutual loan purposes. If co-operative insurance or mutual loan are among the objects proposed, incorporation must be under the insurance or banking laws.

"(2) The name of the proposed corporation. The name chosen must not be the name of any existing corporation, nor so similar to the name of any existing corporation as to be calculated to deceive. This does not prevent the name being exactly the same except as to differences of locality or number. For instance, 'The Boiler Makers' Union of Brooklyn' is not prohibited, because there exists a corporation whose name is 'The Boiler Makers' Union of Buffalo.' Neither would the name 'The Boiler Makers' Union of Brooklyn, No. 21,' be prohibited because there already existed a corporation whose name was 'The Boiler Makers' Union of Brooklyn, No. 20."

"(3) The territory in which its operations are to be principally conducted. Such territory may either be a city, village, town, county, the entire State, or the United States and England, or one or more specified foreign countries.

"(4) The town, village, city or county in this State, in which its principal office is to be located, if it be then practicable to fix such location. This does not require the actual location of an office in a room or building, nor the occupation or the renting of a building or of any room therein for the purposes of an office. The term 'office of a corporation,' as used in the statutes, means either its principal office within the State or the town, village, city or county within the State in which its operations are to be principally conducted, and the designation of any such town, village, city or county, will be sufficient designation of the principal office. In other words the general headquarters of the union is its principal office within the meaning of the statute.

"(5) The number of its directors, which must be at least three and not more than thirty.

"(6) The names and places of residence of the persons to be its directors until its first annual meeting. At least two of the directors so named must be residents of this State.

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"(7) The times for holding its annual meeting.

"(8) The certificate may contain any other provision for the conduct of the affairs of the corporation, or any limitation upon its powers, or upon the powers of its directors, which does not exempt them from the performance of any obligation or duty imposed by law.

"The certificate must be acknowledged by each signer before a Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Judge, Mayor, Recorder of the city, or other officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds, and must be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court before it can be filed.

"The certificate may be in the following form :

### CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. —, OF THE CITY OF —.

"We, the undersigned, all being of full age, two-thirds of us being citizens of the United States, and one of us being a resident of the State of New York, desiring to form a membership corporation under and in pursuance to the laws of the State of New York for the purpose hereinafter set forth, do hereby certify :

"First—The purposes for which such corporation is to be formed are the protection and improvement of its members in their trade or calling as printers; the intellectual, moral and spiritual improvement of its members; the assistance of the members who may be out of work, or otherwise needy or deserving; and the payment of the funeral expenses of deceased members.

"Second—The name of the proposed corporation shall be, 'Typographical Union No. — of the city of —.'

"Third—The territory in which the operations of such corporation are to be principally conducted is the city of —.

"Fourth—The principal office of such corporation is to be located in the city of —.

"Fifth—The number of directors of such corporation shall be twelve.

"Sixth—The names and places of residence of the persons to be directors of such corporation until its first annual meeting are as follows: John Smith, residing at No. 24 — street, —, N. Y. [Here insert the names and residences of the other directors.]

"Seventh—The time for holding the annual meetings of such corporation shall be the second Tuesday of January of each year at eight o'clock P. M.



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"In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed our names this 20th day of July, 1895.

JOHN SMITH.

[Here follow the names of other signers.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_ } ss.

"On this 20th day of July, 1895, before me personally appeared John Smith [here add the names of the other signers], to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledge to me that they executed the same.

JAMES BROWN,

Notary Public.

"I approve the foregoing certificate.

PETER V. McLENNAN,

Justice of the Supreme Court

"The foregoing form of certificate, of course, to be changed to suit particular trades or localities.

"The most convenient way will probably be to have two copies of the certificate drawn and have each signer sign and acknowledge both copies and the Judge approve both copies, so that each will be an original, and one original can be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany and the other original filed in the office of the County Clerk. But one original only may be executed and filed in the office of the Secretary of State and a certified copy thereof filed in the County Clerk's office.

"If a labor organization be already formed but not incorporated, and it is desired to incorporate it so that all its property and its members will be the property and the members of the corporation, proceedings should be had under section five of the Membership Corporations Law, to wit: 'The unanimous vote of all its members present and voting at a regular or regularly called meeting thereof, may authorize its directors to incorporate.' Whereupon, the directors so authorized may execute and file a certificate of incorporation in the same manner as above set forth for the incorporation of an entirely new organization.

"The certificate of incorporation, together with the General Corporation Law and the Membership Corporations Law, may properly be termed the charter of the corporation. Its by-laws are to be prepared by the members of the corporation, to wit: the signers of the certificate, or by the directors named in the certificate if the members do not choose to make the by-laws. The by-laws should provide for the elec-



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tion of new members, terms of membership, the grounds for expulsion of members, dues of members, if any, etc. The by-laws may also provide for the classification of the directors, as for instance, that twelve directors shall be divided into three classes of four each, so that four shall hold for three years, four for two years and four for one year, and after the first board is elected, four will be elected annually for a term of three years.

"The General Corporation Law is Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, Chapter six hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by the various acts since, and will be found in the Ninth Edition of the Revised Statutes of New York, published by Banks & Brothers, Volume II., pages 972-992

"The Membership Corporations Law will be found in the same volume, pages 1,432-1,467. The sections thereof applicable to the incorporation of workingmen's unions are 1-31."

*Authorizing Labor Organizations to Acquire, Construct and Maintain Buildings or Halls for Their Use.*

(Chapter 712, Laws of 1895.)

An Act \* \* \* \* \* to authorize the formation of corporations by benevolent orders for the acquisition of real property and the erection and maintenance of buildings for use of such orders.

Section 1. \* \* \* \* \* Any number of the trades assemblies, trades associations or other labor organizations, may unite in forming a corporation for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, maintaining and managing a hall, temple or other building for the use of the bodies uniting to form such corporation.

*Weekly Payment Law.*

(Chapter 388, Laws of 1890, as amended by Chapter 717 of the Laws of 1893, and Chapter 791, Laws of 1895.)

An Act to provide for the weekly payment of wages by corporations. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, mercantile, railroad other than a steam surface railroad, steamboat, telegraph, telephone and municipal corporation or joint stock company, and every incorporated or joint stock express or water company, shall pay once a week to each of its employes the wages earned by such employe to

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within six days of the date of such payment unless any such employe shall be absent from his regular place of labor at the usual time of payment, in which case payment shall be made at any reasonable time thereafter upon demand. Every person or corporation operating a steam surface railroad shall on or before the twentieth of each month pay the employes thereof the wages earned by them during the preceding calendar month, unless any such employe shall be absent from his regular place of labor at the usual time of payment, in which case payment shall be made at any reasonable time thereafter upon demand. Whenever any such joint stock company or corporation shall contract or lease its plant, works or business, to an agent or other person to conduct the same, and to turn over the product or receipts thereof to such joint stock company or corporation, it shall be and it is hereby made a condition of such contract or lease that the agent or person so contracting or leasing the plant, works or business of such corporation or joint stock company shall pay in cash weekly, or \*if a steam surface railway company, the wages earned by persons engaged by him to work in and about such plant, works or business, the same as if such persons were employed directly by such corporations or joint stock company.

Sec. 2. Any joint stock company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than ten dollars for each violation, to be paid to the people of the State, and which may be recovered in a civil action; provided notice in writing shall have been given such company or corporation that such an action will be brought if such company or corporation, after service of such notice, shall at any time fail to comply with the provisions of this act. The factory inspector of this State, his assistant or deputies, may bring an action in the name of the people of the State as plaintiffs against any joint stock company or corporation which neglects to comply with the provisions of this act within two weeks, after having been notified in writing by such inspector, assistant or deputies, that such action will be brought. On the trial of such action such joint stock company or corporation shall not be allowed to set up any defense for a failure to pay weekly, or monthly, if a steam surface railway company, any employe engaged in its business, the wages earned by such employe to within six days of the date of such payment, or for the preceding calendar month, if a steam surface railway company, other than a valid assignment of such wages or

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\*So in the original.

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a valid set off against the same, or in the absence of such employe from his regular place of labor at the time of payment, or an actual tender to such employe at the time of payment, of the wages so earned by him, or a breach of contract by such employe, or a denial of the employment. No assignment of future wages, payable weekly or monthly, if a steam surface railway company, under the provisions of this act shall be valid if made to the corporation or joint stock company from which such wages are to become due, or to any person on behalf of such joint stock company or corporation, or if made or procured to be made to any person for the purpose of relieving such joint stock company or corporation from the obligation to pay weekly or monthly, if a steam surface railway company, under the provisions of this act. Charges for groceries, provisions, or clothing, shall not be made a valid offset for wages, nor shall any such corporation or joint stock company require as a condition of employment any agreement from any employe to accept wages at other periods than as provided in section one of this act. Any person, acting as the agent or lessee of the corporation or joint stock company, and operating its plant, works or business, and disposing of the products thereof chiefly or solely to such corporation or joint stock company, who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

*Mechanics' Lien Law.*

(Extract Bureau Statistics of Labor, 1896.)

The enactment of a satisfactory Mechanics' Lien Law has always been the source of considerable trouble in this State. A law absolutely protecting mechanics' liens upon buildings has never found its way upon the statute books, and the varied assortment of Mechanics' Lien Laws that have been passed, or the amending of any existing laws, have been of such a loop-hole character that they could be easily evaded by subterfuge, and always to the detriment of the workingmen. The present law, known as Chapter 342 of the laws of 1885, is unanimously admitted by the workingmen of the State to be wholly inadequate and of no value whatever, because of the great cost and endless trouble in collecting unpaid wages from employers who have almost criminally failed to comply with the law.



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39 STATE STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



In November and December the Bureau conducted an investigation in New York to ascertain how the present law operated in that city and Brooklyn. Some of the testimony adduced was startling in its character, and indisputably proved the inefficiency of the present law, and how easily it could be evaded by designing contractors or their allies to deprive workmen of their justly earned wages. The fact was clearly established at this investigation that the methods of the most reprehensible character were employed by money leaders to get possession of unfinished structures for a nominal sum. Before any loan was advanced, according to the evidence, it is charged that some money lenders carefully calculated in advance that the lot owners, who received their payments in installments as the work progressed, giving mortgages therefor, would be unable to complete the work with the means at their command, thus placing the property owners in such a position whereby, through insufficient capital, they were forced to discontinue operations when they were almost at the point of finishing the parts of the construction stipulated in the contracts. The natural sequence was that lot owners were unable to pay the contractors and workmen, and were forced to relinquish their property to the mortgagees under foreclosure proceedings. This sharp practice, or what should be more definitely defined as swindling operations, made sufferers of the employes, for the loop-hole nature of the present Mechanics' Lien Law has no provision against this species of apparently legalized swindling. The inevitable result of having to strike in many cases to obtain unpaid wages followed, and it was proven at the investigation that the amount lost in wages owing to these strikes often exceeded the amount of the unpaid wages. The Bureau, during the nine years ending with 1893, investigated 331 strikes in this State owing to unpaid wages, in which 8,007 people were engaged, and the individual losses and cost to the unions reached the unprecedented sum of \$72,453.12. The evidence at the investigation also brought out the fact that during the last two years strikes to compel payment of wages were uncommonly numerous, with an incalculable loss to the workmen who were forced to take such extreme measures to recover their back pay. This annoyance and pecuniary loss to the working people is radically wrong, and a remedial measure, having for its principles justice and right, should be immediately passed by the Legislature.

# KING'S SIGN WORKS,

THOMAS B. KING, PROPRIETOR.

Down with the time-worn rusty sign,  
Up with a new one, one of mine.  
Brass, Glass, Zinc, Wood, Wire or Gold,  
In all the styles, both new and old.

Pictorial Signs, in lines of grace,  
Which art alone knows how to trace;  
In neutral tints, both rich and rare,  
At prices with which none compare.

We paint our signs on Fence or Rock,  
On side of House or Chimney-Top,  
That every passer-by may heed,  
So plain that he who runs may read.

To help along the March of Trade,  
Our well-adapted signs are made;  
And so to please our patrons ever  
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GET PRICES BEFORE GOING  
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Special attention given to Lamé and Inter-  
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ALL WORK WARRANTED.

6 NORTH FORD ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Building Mechanics' and Laborers' Liens.*

(Chapter 342, Laws of 1885, as Amended by Chapter 300, Laws of 1893, and Chapters 161 and 673, Laws of 1895.)

An Act for the better security of mechanics, laborers, and others who perform labor or furnish material for buildings and other improvements in the several cities and counties of this State.

Section 1. Any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association who shall hereafter perform any labor or service, or furnish any materials, which have been used or which are to be used in erecting, altering or repairing any house, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, vault, building or appurtenances to any house, building or building lot, including fences, sidewalks, pavings, fountains, fish-ponds, fruit and ornamental trees, or who shall dredge, fill in, grade, or otherwise alter or improve land under water, meadow, marsh, swamp or other low lands, or who shall hereafter perform any labor or services, or furnish any materials which have been used in improving or equipping any house, building or appurtenances with any chandeliers, brackets or other fixtures or apparatus for supplying gas or electric light, with the consent of the owner, as hereinafter defined, or his agent or any contractor, or sub-contractor, or any other person contracting with such owner to erect, dredge, fill in, grade, alter, repair, improve or equip as aforesaid, within any of the cities or counties of this State, may upon filing the notice of lien prescribed in the fourth section of this act, have a lien for the principal and interest of the price and value of such labor, services, and material upon such house, wharf, pier, bulkheads, bridges, vault, building or appurtenances, and upon the lot, premises, parcel or farm of land upon which the same may stand or be intended to stand, or which is graded, dredged or filled in, to the extent of the right, title and interest at that time existing of such owner, whether owner in fee or of a less estate, or whether a lessee for a term of years, or vendee in possession under a contract existing at the time of the filing of said notice of lien, or of the owner of any right, title or interest in such estate, which may be sold under an execution under the general provisions of the statutes in force in this State, relating to lien of judgment and enforcement thereof, and also to the extent of the interest which the owner may have assigned by a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, within thirty days prior to the time of filing the notice of lien specified in the fourth section of this act. But in no case shall such owner be liable to pay by reason of all the liens filed

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Finest gold crown and bridge work done entirely painless.*

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41, 42, 43, 44, 45 ELWOOD BLDG., SIXTH FLOOR.

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W. G. DUDLEY, MGR.,

DEALER IN



FRESH, SALT AND SMOKED MEATS,

55 CALEDONIA AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

pursuant to this act, a greater sum than the price stipulated and agreed to be paid in such contract, and remaining unpaid at the time of filing such lien, or, in case there is no contract, then the amount of the value of such labor and material then remaining unpaid except as herein-after provided.

Sec. 2. If the owner or such person in interest as aforesaid of any house, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, vault, building or appurtenances, piece, parcel, tract, land under water, marsh, swamp, low or farm land, for or toward the construction, altering, repairing or improvement of which, labor and services have been performed, or materials have been furnished by contract, whether oral or written, shall for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act or in advance of the terms of any contract, pay by collusion any money or valuable thing on such contract, or give a mortgage, or make any other lien or incumbrance upon said house, wharf, vault, building or appurtenances, lot, premises, piece, parcel, tract, meadow, marsh, swamp, low, parcel or farm of land upon which the same may stand or be intended to stand, or said improvement shall be made, and the amount still due or to become due to the contractor, sub-contractor or assignee after such payment has been made shall be sufficient to satisfy the claims made in conformity with the provisions of this act, the owner or other person in interest as aforesaid shall be liable to the amount that would have been unpaid to said contractor, sub-contractor or assignee, had said owner or other person in interest made no such payment or given no such mortgage or effected no such lien or incumbrance, at the time of filing the notice of lien prescribed in the fourth section of this act, in the same manner as if no such collusion, payment, mortgage, lien or incumbrance had been made, given or effected.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association, performing any labor or service, or furnishing any materials for any of the purposes specified in the first section of this act, to or for any person other than the owner, may at any time demand of such owner or of his authorized agent, the terms of the contract or agreement by which said house, wharf, pier, bulkhead, bridge, vault, building, meadow, marsh, swamp, land under water, or other low lands, or appurtenances is being erected, altered, dredged, filled in, graded or otherwise repaired or improvements made to any such house, building or building lot, meadow, marsh, land under water, or other low lands, and the amount due or unpaid the person or persons, firm, corporation



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PLANING AND SAWING DONE TO ORDER.

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GROCERIES

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LIVERY, SALE, HACK AND EXCHANGE STABLES.

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or association, erecting, altering or repairing, dredging, filling in, grading or improving the same; and if such owner or his said agent at the time of said demand shall neglect or refuse to inform the person making such demand of the terms of the contract or agreement under which the same are being erected, altered, repaired or made, and the amount due or unpaid upon such contract or agreement therefor, or shall intentionally and knowingly falsely state that the terms of said contract or agreement, or the amount due or unpaid thereon; and if the person, persons, firm, firms, corporations or associations furnishing such materials or performing such labor or service, shall sustain loss by reason of such refusal or neglect or false statement, the said owner shall be liable to them in an action therefor and the return unsatisfied of an execution against the party to whom such materials were furnished or for whom such labor or service was performed, in an action for the collection for the value thereof, shall be presumptive proof of such loss, and the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association furnishing such materials or performing such labor and service or making such improvement, shall by filing within the time and in the manner the notice of lien prescribed by this act, have a lien upon the house, wharf, vault, pier, bridge, bulkhead, building or appurtenances, and upon the lot, premises, parcel, piece, tract, meadow, marsh, swamp, land under water, low or farm of land upon which the same may stand or be intended to stand, or improvement is made, as in this act provided, for all the materials furnished and labor and service performed after such neglect, refusal or false statement.

Sec. 4. At any time during the performance of the work or the furnishing of the materials, or within ninety days after the completion of the contract or the final performance of the work, or the final furnishing of the material for which a lien is claimed, dating from the last item of work performed or from the last item of material furnished, the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association furnishing such materials or performing such labor or service may file a notice of lien in writing in the clerk's office in the county where the property is situated against which the lien is asserted, containing the names and residences of the claimants, the nature and amount of the labor and service performed, or the materials furnished or to be furnished, with the name of the owner, lessee, general assignee or person in possession of the premises against whose interest a lien is claimed; the name of the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association by whom

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ROCHESTER BOTTLING CO., Ltd.,	91 HUDSON AVENUE.
THOMAS W. GALVIN,	22 EVERGREEN STREET.
JOHN LYNCH,	150 SOUTH AVENUE.
FRIEDLER BROS.,	93 MARTIN.
A. J. HARTEL,,	39 GORHAM.
HOUSE BROS.,	623 NORTH CLINTON.
T. G. THOMPSON,	84 HERMAN.
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Repairs of all kinds of mechanical appliances. Gear Cutting, Pattern and Model Making.

GRAVES STREET,

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he was employed, or to whom he furnished or is about to furnish such materials, or whether all the work for which the claim is made has been actually performed or furnished, and if not, how much of it, and also a description of the property to be charged with a lien sufficient for identification, and if in a city or village the situation of the building or buildings by street or number, if the street and number be known. But the failure to state the name of the true owner, lessee, general assignee, or person in possession, shall not impair the validity of the lien. The said notice of lien must be verified by the person or one of the persons, member of a firm or firms, an officer of the corporation or association making the claim, or his, its or their agent, to the effect that the statements therein contained are true to the knowledge or information and belief of the person making the same. The County Clerk of each county shall provide and keep a book in his office to be called the "lien docket," which shall be suitably ruled in columns headed "claimants," "against whom claimed," "owners and parties in interest," "premises," "amount claimed;" in which he shall enter the particulars of such notice of lien, together with the date, hour and minute of filing of the notice of lien, and what proceedings have been had, the names of the owners and persons in interest, and other persons against whom the claims are made shall be entered in said book in alphabetical order. A fee of twenty cents shall be paid to said clerk on filing such notice of lien. Every claimant shall within ten days after filing his notice of lien as herein provided, serve a copy of such notice upon the owner, or other person in interest, by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at his last known place of residence in the city or town in which such lands or part thereof are situated, with some person of suitable age and discretion, or if such owner or person in interest has no residence, or such person cannot be found, by affixing a copy thereof conspicuously on said premises described in said notice of lien, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. And after such service such owner or the person in interest shall not be protected in any payment made to such contractor or other claimant.

Sec. 5. The liens provided for in this act shall be preferred as prior lien to any conveyance, judgment or other claim which was not docketed or recorded at the time of filing the notice of lien prescribed in the fourth section of this act, and prior to advances made upon any mortgage on the premises after the filing of such notice of lien, and

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## OUR SPECIALTIES:

PEERLESS DISINFECTANT (Powder),  
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FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

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193 TROUP STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



prior to the claim of any creditor who has not furnished materials or performed labor upon any land, or toward the erection or improvement of premises described in said notice of lien and which have been assigned by the owner, lessee, or person in possession thereof, by a general assignment for the benefit of creditors within thirty days before the filing of the notice of lien provided for in the fourth section of this act. But nothing in this act shall affect the priority of the amount actually owing on a mortgage given for purchase money. In cases in which the owner has made an agreement to sell and convey the premises to the contractor or other person, such owner shall be deemed to be the owner within the intent and meaning of this act, until the deed has been actually delivered and recorded, conveying said premises pursuant to such agreement.

Sec. 6. No lien provided for in this act shall bind the property therein described, for a longer period than one year after the notice of lien has been filed, unless within that time an action is commenced to enforce the same; and if the action is in a court of record, a notice of the pendency of such action is filed with the County Clerk of the County in which such notice of the lien is filed, containing the names of the parties to the action, the object of the action, and a description of the premises affected thereby, and the time of filing the notice of lien. Or unless within the year from the time that the lien has been so docketed, an order be made by the court of record continuing such lien, and a new docket be made stating such fact. In such case the lien shall be continued for the period of one year from the making of such order and no longer, but a new order and a new docket may be made in each successive year. And when a claimant is made a party defendant to any action brought to enforce another lien, such action shall be deemed an action to enforce the lien of such defendant, who is a claimant within the provisions of this act. The neglect to file the notice of pendency, provided for by this act, shall not abate any action which may be pending to enforce the lien, but such action may be prosecuted to judgment against the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association liable for the debt.

If a notice of lien has been duly filed in accordance with the provisions of section four of the act hereby amended, and an order has been heretofore granted extending such lien an indefinite time, such lien shall cease at the expiration of sixty days after this act takes effect, unless within that time an action to enforce such lien be commenced

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FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM DEPOTS.



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LARGE ASSEMBLY ROOM, SEATING 700 PERSONS, FOR ALL LABOR  
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.



and a notice of the pendency of such action be filed or an order be granted for a further extension of time in accordance with the provisions of section six of said act as hereby amended.

Sec. 7. Any claimant who has filed the notice of lien mentioned in the fourth section of this act, may enforce his claim against the property therein mentioned, and against the person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association, liable for the debt by a civil action in a court of record in the city or county where the property is situated, which would have jurisdiction to render a judgment in an action founded upon a contract, for a sum equal to the amount of the lien.

Sec. 8. The manner and form of instituting and prosecuting any such action to judgment, or an appeal from such judgment shall be the same as in actions for the foreclosure of mortgages upon real property, except as herein otherwise provided. A certified copy of the notice of lien filed, as herein provided, shall be entitled to be read in evidence, with the same force and effect as if the original were provided, and such copy shall be prima facie evidence of the execution and filing of the original.

Sec. 9. An action to foreclose a lien, provided for in this act, may be brought in a court not of record, which would have jurisdiction to render a judgment in an action upon a contract for a sum equal to the amount of the lien, and shall be commenced by the personal service anywhere within this state, of a summons and a complaint verified according to the provisions of section five hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure, upon the owner or other person in interest as described heretofore in this act. The complaint must set forth substantially all the facts contained in the notice of lien filed with the clerk of the county as provided in section five of this act, and the substance of the contract. The form and contents of the summons shall be the same as prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the commencement of an action in a court not of record. The summons must be returnable not less than twelve nor more than twenty days after the date when it is issued.

Sec. 10. When the summons in an action in a court not of record cannot be served personally on the owner or the party in interest, by reason of absence from the State or concealment therein, such service may be made by leaving a copy of such summons at the last place of residence of such owner or person in interest, as aforesaid, and by publishing a copy of such summons for three weeks in succession in a

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newspaper published in the city or county where the property is situated. If the service of the summons is made by publication, the time when said summons is returnable shall commence to run from the day of the last publication.

Sec. 11. At the time and place specified in the summons for the return thereof, issue must be joined if both parties appear, by the owner or other person in interest filing with the Justice an answer in writing verified as herein provided for verifying the complaint, and which may contain a general denial of each allegation of the complaint or a specific denial of one or more of the material allegations thereof; it may also set forth any legal or equitable defense or counter-claim to such complaint. If the owner or other party in interest fails to appear on the return day of the summons on proof by affidavit of the service of the summons and complaint, if personal service thereof be made, or if by publication or proof of the service of summons by advertisement, judgment may be entered for the amount claimed by the complaint with the costs; execution may thereupon be issued for the collection of said judgment and costs, the same as upon judgments in actions on contract in such courts, except that the execution shall direct the officer to sell the right, title and interest of the owner or other person in interest as aforesaid in the premises, upon which the claim set forth in the complaint was a lien at the time of filing the notice of lien prescribed in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 12. The issue joined as provided in the preceding section, must be tried the same as other issues are tried in the respective courts in which the action is brought, and the judgment thereon be enforced; if for the claimant as provided in the preceding section, if for the owner or other person in interest it must be enforced the same as in actions arising on contracts in the respective courts.

Sec. 13. Appeals may be taken from such judgments rendered in courts not of record, in the same manner and according to the same provisions provided by statute for appeals from judgments in action in such courts arising on contract for the recovery of money only.

Sec. 14. Costs and disbursements, except in courts not of record, in which they shall be the same as allowed in civil actions in such courts, shall rest in the discretion of the court, and may be awarded to or against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, or any or either of them, as may be just and equitable, except as provided in section nineteen of this act, and shall be included in the judgment recov-

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*A positive cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Deafness, Bronchial, Throat and  
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115-117 WEST MAIN ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ered therein. The expenses incurred in serving the summons by publication may be allowed in courts not of record, and added to the amount of costs now allowed in said courts. When an action is brought in a court of record such direction shall be made in the discretion of the court as to the payment of costs as shall be just and equitable, and the judgment entered shall specify to whom and by whom the costs are to be paid.

Sec. 15. Whenever in any action brought under the provisions of this act, any claimant shall fail, for any reason, to establish a valid lien, he may nevertheless recover therein judgment against the party or parties to the action for such sum or sums as may appear to be due to him, and which he might recover in an action upon a contract against the said party or parties.

Sec. 16. A transcript of every judgment rendered under and according to the provisions of this act headed "lien docket" shall be furnished by the clerk of the county where rendered and docketed to the successful party who may file the same with the clerk of any other county, and if the judgment is for twenty-five dollars or upward exclusive of costs, the same shall thereafter be a lien on the real property in the county where the same is filed and docketed of every person against whom the same is rendered, in like manner and to the same extent as in other actions for the recovery of money arising on contracts. When the action is tried and the judgment rendered in a court not of record, the Justice of the court in which the action is tried, or other person authorized to furnish transcripts of judgments therein shall furnish the successful party a transcript thereof, who may file the same with the clerk of the county with whom the notice of lien is filed. The filing of such transcript shall have the same effect as the filing of transcripts of judgments rendered in such courts not of record. In all cases where the judgment is against the claimant or claimants the County Clerk shall enter the word "discharged" under the last head under his lien docket.

Sec. 17. Any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association, filing a notice of lien, or the assignee of such person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or association, after the filing thereof, shall be the plaintiff in such action. The plaintiff must make the parties who have filed the notice of liens against the property as well as those who have subsequent liens and claims by judgment, mortgage or conveyance, parties defendant. And as to all persons, firms, corporations or



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ROCHESTER, N. Y.



MANUFACTURERS OF

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### LOVEJOY,

AT 63 EAST MAIN STREET,

(DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE BLDG.)

MAKES NONE BUT

## PURE CANDY.

### NO ADULTERATIONS

OF ANY KIND ENTER INTO THEM. NEITHER  
ARTIFICIAL COLORING.

### THEREFORE, BUY THEM

FOR YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

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FLORAL DESIGNS FOR FUNERALS.

DECORATIONS FOR PARTIES AND WEDDINGS.

PLANTS OF ALL KINDS.

## SALTER BROS.,

37 WEST MAIN STREET. 3 AND 5 EAST AVENUE.



associations against whom no personal claim is made the plaintiff may with the summons serve a notice stating briefly the object of the action, and that no personal claim is made against it or them. And all persons, firms, corporations or associations, who have filed notice of liens under this act shall by answer in such action set forth the same, and the court in which the action is brought may settle and determine the equities of all the parties thereto, and decide as to the extent, justice and priority of the claims of all parties to the action and upon every counter-claim or set-off alleged therein, to the extent of their respective jurisdictions. The provisions in this section in regard to making parties who have filed notices of liens against the property as well as those who have subsequent liens and claims by judgment, mortgage or conveyance, parties defendants shall not apply to proceedings to enforce liens instituted in courts not of record.

Sec. 18. Any persons, firms, corporations or associations claiming liens upon the same property may join the same action, and when separate actions are commenced in the court in which the first action was brought may, upon the application of the owner of the property, or of any part thereof, or of any party to either action, consolidate them. The provisions of this section shall not apply to actions commenced in courts not of record.

Sec. 19. At any time after an action is commenced, the owner or owners of the property affected, may, in writing, offer to pay into court any amount stated in the offer, or to execute and deposite any securities or papers which he may describe, in the discharge of the lien or liens. If the offer is accepted in writing within ten days thereafter, the court in which the action is pending may make and order that on executing and depositing with the clerk of the county the amount offered or the securities or papers described, the lien or liens be discharged and the moneys or securities deposited take the place of the property upon which such lien or liens was or were created, and shall be subject to the same. In case the offer shall not be accepted within ten days, and the plaintiff fails to recover any more favorable judgment against the property, he shall pay any cost in the action incurred by the owner from the time of the offer.

Sec. 20. All persons, firms, corporations or associations entitled to liens under the provisions of this act, except those who contracted with the owner, shall be deemed sub-contractors, and the court in the judgment shall direct the amount due sub-contractors and workmen to be

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paid out of the proceeds of sales in their order of priority, as herein provided, before any part of such proceeds are paid to the contractors. In case of several buildings erected, altered or repaired, or meadows, swamps, or other low lands, or lands under water, whether being dredged, filled in, graded, or otherwise improved, under one contract, and of conflicting liens, each lienor shall have priority upon the particular building or premises where his labor is performed or his material used. Persons standing in equal degree as co-laborers, or various persons furnishing materials, shall have priority according to the date of filing their liens; provided, however, that in all cases workmen or laborers working for daily or weekly wages shall have preference over employers of labor, sub-contractors or contractors, without reference to the date when such workmen or laborers shall have filed their liens. Where several notices of liens are filed for the same demand, as in a case of contractor including claims for workmen to whom he is indebted, and the liens by the workmen, the judgment shall provide for the proper payment in order of priority as herein provided, so that under the liens filed double payment shall not be required and no payments voluntarily made upon any claim which has been filed as a lien shall impair the lien of any person except the lien of the person so paid to the amount of such payment.

Sec. 21. In every case in which different liens are asserted against property, the court in the judgment must declare the priority of each lien, and the proceeds of the sale of the property must be applied to each lien in the order of its priority.

Sec. 22. Whenever, by the terms of his contract, the owner has stipulated for the delivery of bills, notes or other obligations or securities, or of any other species of property, in lieu of money, the judgment may direct that such substitute may be delivered or deposited as the court may direct, and the property affected by the liens can only be directed to be sold in default of the owner to deliver said substitutes within such time as may be directed.

Sec. 23. Whenever, on the sale of property against which a notice of lien is filed as provided in the fourth section of this act, there is a deficiency of proceeds, judgment may be docketed for the deficiency against the persons, firms, corporations or associations named in the judgment as personally liable therefor, and therein adjudged to pay the same in like manner and with like effect as in actions for the foreclosure of mortgages. The provisions of this section shall not apply to actions commenced in courts not of record.

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Sec. 24. A lien may be discharged as follows:

1. By filing a certificate of the claimant or his successor in interest, duly acknowledged or proved, stating that the lien is satisfied and may be discharged.

2. By depositing with the County Clerk, if before the suit, of a sum of money equal to the amount claimed, with interest to the time of such deposit.

3. After the commencement of the action, by the deposit with the clerk of the county of such sum of money as in the judgment of the court, after due notice to claimants or parties to the action, will be sufficient to pay any judgment which may be recovered against the property. In case the deposit of money is made with the County Clerk, as provided in subdivisions two and three of this section, the same shall be repaid by said clerk to the party making such deposit, or his assigns, upon the lien or liens being discharged by the claimants who have filed a notice or notices of lien or liens.

4. By the lapse of time. When one year has elapsed from the time of filing the notice of lien, and no action has been commenced either to enforce such claim or order of the court made by continuing said lien, as provided in section six of this act.

5. By order of the court for neglect of the claimant to prosecute the same, as hereinafter provided. The owner of the property or of any part thereof affected by any notice of lien filed under this act, or the person or persons, firm or firms, corporations or associations against whom the claim is made, may, at any time after the filing of the notice of lien, serve a notice in writing upon the claimant or any one of several claimants united in interest, or by leaving such notice at his last known place of residence, with some person of suitable age, with direction to deliver the same, requiring said claimant to commence an action to enforce the claim within the time to be specified in the notice, which shall not be less than thirty days from the time of such service; or to show cause at a special term of any court of record, at which a motion might be made in an action to enforce the lien or at a county court of the county in which the property is situated, at a time to be specified in such notice, why the notice of lien filed should not be vacated and canceled of record. Thereupon, upon due proof of the service of said notice, and that no action has been commenced to enforce the claim, the court may make an order that the claim be vacated and canceled of record.





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6. By the owner of the premises, person or persons, firm or firms, corporations or associations against whom or which the notice of lien is filed, executing with two or more sufficient sureties, who shall be freeholders, a bond to the clerk of the county where the premises are situated, in such sum as the court may direct, not less than the amount claimed in the said notice, conditioned for the payment of any judgment which may be rendered against the property. The sureties on said bond must justify in at least double the sum named in said bond. A copy of said bond, with a notice that the sureties will justify before a court or a Judge thereof, at the time and place therein named, not less than five days thereafter, must be served on the claimant or his attorney. Upon the approval of said bond by the court or a Judge thereof, an order discharging such lien may be made by the court or a Judge thereof.

7. All moneys paid to the County Clerk, as hereinbefore provided, shall be considered as paid into court, and shall be subject to the provisions of section seven hundred and forty-five of the Code of Civil Procedure. And upon such payment, the County Clerk shall forthwith enter upon the "lien docket," and against the lien for the discharge of which said moneys were paid, the words "discharge by payment." And thereafter the provisions of section seven hundred and fifty-one of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply as to the repayment or surrender of said moneys. Nothing in said section, however, shall prevent any court of record having jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter in any proceeding commenced to foreclose said lien, from making the like order as to the surrender or payment of said moneys.

Sec. 25. This act is hereby declared to be a remedial statute and is to be construed liberally to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof; and a substantial compliance with its several provisions shall be sufficient for the validity of the lien, or liens hereinbefore provided for, and to give jurisdiction to the courts to enforce the same.

*Audett Bakeshop Law.*

The Governor signed, April 15, 1896, the Audett bakeshop bill, which applies to every city in the State of New York. It limits the hours of labor to not more than sixty hours per week. It further provides that no cellar or basement not now used for a bakery shall hereafter be occupied and used as a bakery, unless the proprietor shall

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have previously complied with the sanitary provisions of this act. No domestic animal, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a biscuit, bread, pie or cake bakery, or in any room in such bakery where flour or meal food products are stored.

The sleeping places for the persons employed in a bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored, and the factory inspector or deputy factory inspector may inspect such sleeping places if they are on the same floor as the bakery, and order them cleaned or changed in compliance with sanitary principles.

Owners or agents are made responsible for the condition of buildings. Six additional factory inspectors are to have charge of the enforcement of the law.

*The State Board of Horseshoers.*

It is doubtful if many blacksmiths working in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants in this State are aware of the existence of a law to regulate the horseshoeing branch of their trade. Although blacksmithing has been an honorable and skilled occupation from Tubal Cain to the present time, it has been left to the New York Legislature and to Governor Morton to place on the statute books a law setting up a censorship over this class of artisans.

A bill introduced by Daniel E. Finn of the First New York City district has been passed, and in April, 1894, was signed by the Governor, establishing a State Board of Horseshoeing Commissioners, whose duty it will be to pass judgment upon the qualifications of blacksmiths whose labor consists in part in nailing the iron crescent to the equine hoof. There are five members of this unique Board, appointed by the Governor without reference to the advice and consent of the Senate. One of them is a veterinarian, two of them are master shoers and three of them journeymen shoers.

The prescription of duties laid down in the bill is that the term of office of each Commissioner shall be five years after the first rotation of short terms is exhausted. In his first appointments the Governor is to designate the one, two, three and four years Commissioners; that the Board shall hold sessions in each first and second-class city as often as it may deem necessary for the purpose of examining candidates for the occupation of horseshoeing; and that it shall receive \$2 for each person to whom a certificate is issued. Nothing in the law prescribes

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a standard of excellence on the part of the candidate for shoeing honors. It is to be presumed that the Constitutional provisions for the civil service of the State is applicable in this case, that the examination shall be practical so far as possible.

These Commissioners are left quite to their own judgment and whims. They are responsible to no one, for no report is required of them to any other State authority. Nor is there any appeal from their decision. If an applicant for a horseshoership should happen to be personally disagreeable to one or more of the Commissioners he could be debarred from practicing his profession in any city of over 50,000 inhabitants in this State. The Commissioners receive no pay for their services except the \$2 fee to be paid by every applicant for admission to the horseshoeing circle, nor is there provision for paying the traveling expenses of the Board from one city to another of the first and second classes for the purpose of holding examinations.

No clerk, nor stenographer, nor attorney is vouchsafed these new public functionaries, nor is there an allowance for room rent or office hire. As to what is to be done with the \$2 a head charged to applicants for examination, or how it is to be divided among the five commissioners, if they are to have this spoil upon the city blacksmiths, the law is silent.

Member of Assembly Finn had some difficulty getting his bill through the executive office. A difference between the introducer and the signer of the measure rose over the question whether a four or three years' course should be exacted of candidates for horseshoeing-ship. Member Finn had it four years in his original bill, and he was sustained in that respect by both branches of the legislature, for they passed it in that form. But Governor Morton had some scruples about exacting a four years' practice at the hoofs before a blacksmith should be allowed to enter into the full and legal rights of a shoer. The Governor prevailed in the controversy, the bill was recalled, amended to three years, repassed and signed. The act went into effect six months from the day of its passage, or on or about October 1st, 1896. Any person who has practiced horseshoeing for three years prior to that time can get registered in the county clerk's office without examination by the state horseshoeing board, but he must make oath that he has so practiced.



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## NEW TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

349

*New Trade Organizations.*

(Extract from Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1896.)

During the year closing on the 30th of June, 1896, 67 new organizations were formed in 42 separate occupations in the State; these unions having a membership of 6,392 males and 1,226 females—a total of 7,618.

In the building industry five unions were organized, with a membership of 520.

The cigar and cigarette industry shows one new union, with 303 members, 140 of whom are males and 163 women.

Fifteen organizations were instituted in the clothing industry, with a membership of 3,205—2,235 males and 970 females.

The food producing trades report four new unions, consisting of 336 members.

The hat and cap trade shows an increase of one union, with 80 members.

In the iron and steel industry it is shown that six unions were formed, with a membership of 606.

The leather workers formed three unions, having 204 members.

Two organizations, with 115 members, were created in the malt liquor and mineral water industry.

It is reported that three new unions of metal workers were organized, with 430 members.

Reports from the printing industry show that six unions were formed, there being 256 male and four female members in these new organizations.

The steam railroad employes have gained four new organizations, with 378 members.

One new union of stone workers was organized, with 160 members.

From the textile trades come reports that three unions were organized, with 219 members—130 males and 89 females.

In the theatrical line two organizations were formed, with 108 members.

Eleven organizations, composed of 694 members, were instituted in the miscellaneous trades.

1861.

1865.

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*Eight-Hour and Prevailing Rate of Wages Law.*

(Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1896.)

As to whether or not the law relative to the employment of none but citizens on public works at eight hours per day and the prevailing rate of wages has been observed by the various municipal authorities, it is pertinent to state that during the past year a number of communications were received by the Bureau from different portions of the State calling attention to the fact that this statute was being violated or evaded. It was apparent, from the number and tenor of these communications, that to a great extent the municipal authorities paid no attention to the act and made no effort to see that contractors performing work for their respective municipalities fulfilled the requirements of the law. This law was also the subject of a special investigation held by the Bureau in New York city in November and December, in addition to the gathering of evidence relative to the operation of the Mechanics' Lien Law and the inadequacy of the present scaffolding Law. In a number of instances it was brought out at this investigation that the Eight-Hour and Prevailing Rate of Wages Law was being violated in New York and Brooklyn, and in almost every case this was found to be in the Department of Schools. It seems singular that in the Department of Education the laws of the State should be violated more than in any other public office. One would naturally suppose that in a department where the youths of the country are educated, the laws would be faithfully carried out. From the evidence adduced and the communications received by the Bureau it is evident that the present law does not meet the expectations of its promoters. The words "prevailing rate of wages shall be paid," as inserted in the amendment of 1894, leave the law in such peculiar shape that in some of the occupations it is very difficult to decide what is the prevailing rate of wages. It is suggested that the law be so amended that it will not be possible to misconstrue it.

*Investigation of Bakeshops.*

(Extract from the State Factory Inspector's 11th Annual Report.)

In conjunction with the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union an investigation was made of the bakeshops in the leading cities of the State as to their sanitary condition, hours of labor, wages paid, and the general conditions of the workmen employed in that industry. According to the authentic statistics obtained, it is evident that there

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YOUNG & GROH,

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203 AND 205 STATE STREET.

is imperative necessity of further legislation in this direction, as the people of the State should have legal protection in securing healthful food. To do this, the laws governing bakeshops in the State should be strict and not liable to misconstruction or evasion by those whose operations they cover. They should be zealously enforced, and when made adequate, which they are not at the present time, ample means should be at the disposal of the officers in whose charge the enforcement is placed to properly execute these laws, which are of such vast importance to the health of the community.

Were it not fully established by indisputable proof, credence would hardly be given to the fact that many bakers are obliged to work more than one hundred hours per week, and in some instances they labor one hundred and thirty-two hours in a week. These unnecessary, and, I might add, unmerciful hours of labor, I feel positively assured cannot be of any benefit to the employer, and, as the investigation demonstrates, have resulted in many cases in great physical injury to the employes.

In some directions it has been claimed that the enforcement of the Bakeshop Laws, largely sanitary in character, properly belongs to the various municipal boards of health. Local health authorities have for years possessed the requisite power to enforce sanitary regulations in cases where the public health is menaced by unsanitary bakeshops. It is, however, maintained that these boards have a multiplicity of duties to perform, and that when their attention is directed to the unhealthy condition of bakeries they do not give the matter the consideration it requires. The present deplorable state of such a large proportion of bakeshops is irrefutable evidence of this fact. It is certain that, if the right of enforcement is conferred on others than the factory inspectors, it will not give satisfaction to the members of the bakers' craft in particular, and the public in general. The duties as defined by the statutes are such that, to be faithfully and thoroughly carried out, require men who have had practical experience with bakeshop inspection, and these duties do not come properly within the scope of the requirements which govern the duties of local boards of health.

*Organized Workingwomen.*

(Extract from Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1896.)

It is a fundamental principal of labor organizations composed partly of workingmen and workingwomen that when the latter perform the quality and quantity of labor that is done by male members, they



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shall receive the same rate of pay and enjoy all the other trade privileges that are accorded to workmen. This has been a long-established and rigidly enforced rule in the printers' and cigarmakers' unions, and in time labor organizations in other trades embodied it in their organic law, until now it is universal. The adoption and enforcement of such a meritorious regulation has been an incentive to workingwomen to organize, and they have not been slow to take advantage of such opportunity to acquire equal trade rights with their brother co-workers. Not only do they affiliate with workmen's unions, but in some vocations, where none but women are employed, they have formed organizations composed wholly of members of the female sex, and satisfactory results have accrued therefrom. An apt illustration of the practical benefits derived by workingwomen from organization is given in the following remarks made to the Bureau by the New York Brotherhood of Book Binders, No. 22, comprising book-cover stampers and gold layers, "Our female members work for us, and were organized last March. They only received the sums of \$6 and \$7 per week, but since joining our organization have made the weekly scale, \$9 and \$10, and they got the increase without any strike or trouble of any kind."

The figures contained in the table devoted to workingwomen demonstrate that on July 1, 1894, there were 7,488 women members in 73 organizations, while on the same date of 1895 the returns from 90 unions showed a female membership of 10,102—a gain of 2,614 or 34.9 per cent.

In the several industries included in the compilation, the female membership of organization on July 1, 1894, and the corresponding period of 1895, was as follows:

Cigar and Cigarette Makers—1894, 1,933; 1895, 2,078. Increase, 145, or 7.05 per cent.

Clothing—1894, 4,798; 1895, 6,650. Increase, 1,852, or 38.64 per cent.

Furniture—1894, 13; 1895, 20. Increase, 7, or 53.08 per cent.

Glass Workers—1894, 1; 1895, 1.

Hats, Caps and Furs—1894, 263; 1895, 352. Increase, 89; or 33.84 per cent.

Leather Workers—1894, 118; 1895, 117. Decrease, 1, or .08 per cent.

Metal Workers—1894, 50. These women were members of a gold beaters' union, the return from which states that they ceased to retain their membership previous to July, 1895.

Musicians—1894, 2; 1895, 2.

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Printing, Binding, etc.—1894, 147; 1895, 254. Increase, 107, or 72.07 per cent,

Textile Trades—1894, 40; 1895, 149. Increase, 109, or 272.5 per cent.

Theatrical Employes and Actors—1894, 123; 1895, 479. Increase, 356, or 289.43 per cent.

### *Membership of Labor Organizations.*

The tabular statement of the membership of the various labor organizations that have reported to the Bureau of Statistics of Labor shows a material growth in their numerical strength within the year ending July 1st, 1896. This is striking proof that the association of workingmen and workingwomen are in full enjoyment of an improved condition.

Buffalo Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 36, thus tersely expresses a prevailing sentiment: "To-day we are in a position to say that organized labor is never more needed than in panicky times. We have come out of the worst time in the history of our union with an increased membership." Before the late business depression reached its height a large percentage of the unions established permanent funds—similar to the benevolent plan of the cigarmakers' union—for the relief of their idle members, and, as a consequence, their membership lists were held intact while the hard times lasted, after which they gradually expanded. In a few trades, however, there has been a slight falling off in membership. This is noticeable in the Typographical unions, which have had to contend with the introduction of labor-displacing machinery in the composing departments of printing offices, but the other trade organizations connected with the printing industry have made additions to their rolls of members. The stone industry records a decrease of a trifle over three per cent., brought about mainly by trade disputes in Brooklyn and dearth of employment in Buffalo. An organization of street surface railroad employes also reports a loss in membership caused by the trolley strike in Brooklyn at the beginning of 1895. Nevertheless, this Brooklyn association, composed of motormen, conductors, etc., survived, and on July 1st, 1895, returned a membership of 1,000 men—a compact and sturdy nucleus that promises future enlargement. The woodworking trades report a loss of only twenty-seven members.

On July 1st, 1894, there were 157,197 members in 860 labor organizations in the State. The greater portion of these 860 unions added 15,416 members to their lists during the year covered by the inquiry,

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while in the same period sixty-seven new organizations were formed with a membership of 7,618, making a total in 927 unions and assemblies, on July 1st, 1895, of 180,231 members—an increase of 23,034, or 14.65 per cent.

Later reports from the above mentioned organizations indicate that in the latter half of 1895 they gained some 20,000 members. In addition to this it is estimated that there are 25,000 members attached to the unions that have failed to respond to the Bureau's schedule, together with those that were organized since July last, showing that in the State there are at the present time more than 225,000 organized wage-earners.

Following was the membership of the organizations, by industries, on July 1st, 1894, and July 1st, 1895:

Building Trades—1894, 44,151; 1895, 48,648. Increase, 4,487, or 10.16 per cent.

Cigars and Cigarettes—1894, 8,722; 1895, 9,089. Increase 367, or 4.20 per cent.

Clothing—1894, 32,660; 1895, 44,001. Increase, 11,341, or 34.72 per cent.

Coach Drivers and Livery Stable Employes—1894, 779; 1895, 1,020. Increase, 241, or 30.93 per cent.

Food Products—1894, 2,187; 1895, 2,799. Increase, 612, or 27.98 per cent.

Furniture—1894, 1,176; 1895, 1,259. Increase, 83, or 7.05 per cent.

Glass Workers—1894, 882; 1895, 1,301. Increase, 419, or 47.50 per cent.

Hats, Caps and Furs—1894, 2,964; 1895, 3,682. Increase, 718, or 24.22 per cent.

Hotel, Restaurant and Park Employes—1894, 1,377; 1895, 1,351. Decrease, 26, or 1.88 per cent.

Iron and Steel—1894, 7,464; 1895, 8,522. Increase, 1,058, or 14.17 per cent.

Leather Workers—1894, 1,920; 1895, 2,305. Increase, 385, or 20.05 per cent.

Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—1894, 3,153; 1895, 3,411. Increase, 258, or 8.18 per cent.

Marine Trades—1894, 7,115; 1895, 8,064. Increase, 949, or 13.33 per cent.



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Metal Workers—1894, 598; 1895, 846. Increase, 248, or 41.47 per cent.

Musicians and Musical Instrument Makers—1894, 5,644; 1895, 5,956. Increase, 312, or 5.52 per cent.

Printing, Binding, Photo-Engraving, Stereotyping, etc.—1894, 11,059; 1895, 11,998. Increase, 939, or 8.49 per cent.

Railroad Employes (steam)—1894, 8,503; 1895, 8,958. Increase, 455, or 5.35 per cent.

Railroad Employes (street surface)—1894, 2,500; 1895, 1,000. Decrease, 1,500, or 60 per cent.

Stone Workers—1894, 5,153; 1895, 4,993. Decrease, 160, or 3.10 per cent.

Street Paving—1894, 797; 1895, 812. Increase, 15, or 1.88 per cent.

Textile Trades—1894, 1,687; 1895, 1,983. Increase, 305, or 18.17 per cent.

Theatrical Employes and Actors—1894, 1,092; 1895, 2,011. Increase, 919, or 84.15 per cent.

Wood Workers—1894, 1,736; 1895, 1,709. Decrease, 27, or 1.55 per cent.

Miscellaneous Trades—1894, 3,887; 1895, 4,523. Increase, 636, or 16.36 per cent.

### *Progress of Organized Labor.*

The progressional tendency of organized labor is engrossing public attention throughout the civilized world. It has reached that stage of its development where it is not called upon to explain the reasons for its existence, for its manifold benefits are now recognized in every well-regulated community, and it is universally conceded that its demands are oftener just than otherwise. In these days of thought and action the claims of labor command that respectful consideration which they certainly merit. This is due to the progressive spirit of the age and the widespread knowledge that the principles of conservatism are deeply implanted in the basic structure of the protective and beneficial institutions of the working people.

The statistical compilation presented under the foregoing title is replete with important figures and facts that were imparted to the Bureau by the labor organizations of the State, representing 198 separate vocations embraced in twenty-four general industries, and forms an interesting chapter. To the wage-worker, the employer, the legisla-

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tor, the economist, and the student of industrial statistics these reports from the unions will prove of superior value.

The returns compare the general condition of the organized workers on July 1, 1895, with the corresponding date of the preceding year. The subjects treated include Wage Rates and Working Time, Success of the Movement for the Shorter Working Day, Employed and Unemployed, Membership of Labor Organizations, Organized Workingwomen, and a variety of remarks on topical matters pertaining to the labor movement in New York State, together with numerous suggestions as to the kind of legislation that is needed for the betterment of the workers' condition.

*Wage Rates and Working Time.*

In the recapitulation as to the increase and decrease in wages and the relative working hours, as compared with the report of 1894, the report for the year 1895 shows some improvement. In 198 trades and callings 113 separate organizations report an increase in wages, 70 a decrease, 703 report no change, while 41 did not state the wage rates. As to the working time in the same number of occupations, 18 organizations report an increase, 69 a decrease, 788 report no change, while 52 did not answer the question relative to hours of labor.

The following summary shows the number of labor organizations in the twenty-four general industries that report increases, decreases, and no changes in wage rates and working time for the year ending July 1, 1895:

Building Trades—Wages: Increase, 27; decrease, 18; no change, 202; no report, 2. Working time: Increase, 2; decrease, 12; no change, 235.

Cigars and Cigarettes—Wages, Increase, 4; decrease, 2; no change, 46; not reporting, 2. Working time: Decrease, 2; no change, 52.

Clothing—Wages: Increase, 32; decrease, 6; no change, 24; not reporting, 8. Working time: Increase, 2; decrease, 23; no change, 38; not reporting, 7.

Coach Drivers and Livery Stable Employes—Wages: Increase, 1; no change, 3. Working time: No change, 4,

Food Products—Wages: Increase, 7; decrease, 1; no change, 19. Working time: Increase, 2; decrease, 11; no change, 14.

Furniture—Wages: Increase, 1; decrease, 2; no change, 5. Working time: Decrease, 4; no change, 4.

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Glass Workers—Wages: Decrease, 4; no change, 7; not reporting, 4. Working time: Increase, 2; decrease, 2; no change, 10; not reporting, 1.

Hats, Caps and Furs—Wages: Increase, 3; decrease, 3; no change, 6; not reporting, 4. Working time: No change, 15; not reporting, 1.

Hotel, Restaurant and Park Employes—Wages: Decrease, 1; no change, 15. Working time: No change, 16.

Iron and Steel—Wages: Increase, 10; decrease, 13; no change, 66; not reporting, 4. Working time: Increase, 5; decrease, 2; no change, 84; not reporting, 2.

Leather Workers—Wages: Increase, 1; decrease, 6; no change, 6; not reporting, 4. Working time: Decrease, 1; no change, 13; not reporting, 3.

Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—Wages: Increase, 4; no change, 22. Working time: Decrease, 3; no change, 23.

Marine Trades—Wages: Increase, 2; decrease, 2; no change, 11. Working time: No change, 13; not reporting, 2.

Metal Workers—Wages: Increase, 2; decrease, 2; no change, 7. Working time: No change, 11.

Musicians and Musical Instrument Makers—Wages: Increase, 1; decrease, 1; no change, 16; not reporting, 4. Working time: No change, 11; not reporting, 11.

Printing, Binding. Photo-Engraving, Stereotyping, etc.—Wages: Increase, 9; decrease, 1; no change, 46; not reporting, 2. Working time: Decrease, 6; no change, 51; not reporting, 1.

Railroad Employes (steam)—Wages: Increase, 2; decrease, 1; no change, 112; not reporting, 1. Working time: No change, 97; not reporting, 19.

Railroad Employes (street surface)—Wages: No change, 1. Working time: No Change, 1.

Stone Workers—Wages: Increase, 1; decrease, 2; no change, 25. Working time: Decrease, 1; no change, 27.

Street Paving—Wages: No change, 10. Working time: No change, 10.

Textile trades—Wages: Increase, 4; decrease, 1; no change, 6; not reporting, 2. Working time: Increase 1; no change, 12.

Theatrical Employes and Actors—Wages: Increase, 1; decrease, 1; no change, 6; not reporting, 1. Working time: No change, 7; not reporting, 2.





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Woodworkers—Wages: Increase, none; decrease, 2; no change, 14.  
Working time: No change, 16.

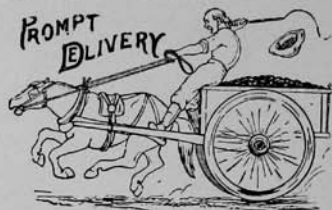
Miscellaneous Trades—Wages: Increase, 1; decrease, 1; no change, 28; not reporting, 3. Working time: Increase, 4; decrease, 2; no change, 24; not reporting, 3.

### *Child Labor.*

The law of New York prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age in mills, factories or workshops. A retrospect of the operations of the law, during a period of nearly ten years, and a comparison of the present conditions with those existing at the time the law went into effect, is most interesting, especially to those who have personal knowledge and experience upon the subject, at and subsequent to the time when the law was passed. In the first annual report of the Factory Inspectors, in discussing the subject of child labor, and the experience of the Inspectors in enforcing the law relating to it, they said:

"The exigencies of competition and the greed of employers is at the bottom of nearly all the ignorance and physical puniness observable in the young of the present generation. The ignorance is absolutely alarming. Thousands of children, born in this country, or who came here in early childhood, are unable to write, almost as many are unable to read, and still other thousands can do little more than write their own names. Possibly one-third of the affidavits of the parents examined by us in the factory towns were signed by cross-marks, and it seemed to us that when the children who now require these affidavits grow up and have children of their own, about whom we make affidavit, the proportion of the cross-marks to the papers will not be decreased. Children who were born in Europe and who lately came to this country are much better informed than the children born and reared in our own State, and this condition of affairs has also been remarked by the Factory Inspector of other States. Very few American-born children could tell the year of their birth, the State they lived in, or spell the name of their native town. Extended experience and close questioning have satisfied the Inspectors that something ought to be done by the State to educate those who are now on the verge of manhood or womanhood, and that a system of night schools ought to be provided by law for the benefit of those who failed to

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receive the rudiments of an education in their earlier years. This recommendation applies more particularly to the towns and villages in the interior of the State.

*Employed and Unemployed Members of Labor Organizations.*

(Extract Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1896.)

The question regarding employed and unemployed workers is always of vital importance to the community. During the past two years the Bureau has received numerous requests from press and public for information of this nature, but the limited appropriation at its disposal precluded the possibility of an extensive investigation as to the total number of workers, unorganized as well as organized, at the particular periods previously mentioned, so the investigation had to be confined to the labor organizations, the main proportion of which keep records of the respective members who are employed and out of work at stated seasons of the year. While a small percentage of the organizations did not send in the requisite information bearing upon this topic, a few of them claiming that it was impossible to furnish accurate data, the greater portions of the unions and assemblies have replied to the query.

It is stated by 786 organizations that in July, 1894, 107,837 members were employed, 4,737 of whom were women; while for July, 1895, 848 organizations report that 132,260 members, including 6,876 women, were at work. These figures signify that 75.6 per cent. of the members of the unions referred to were at work in July, 1894; while in the corresponding month of 1895, 80.4 per cent. of the members were employed.

As returned by 479 organizations, 34,811 members were idle in July, 1894, 2,122 of the number being women; and 486 unions inform the Bureau that in July, 1895, there were 32,237 members, of whom 2,620 were women, out of employment. The percentage of unemployed members in July, 1894, was 24.4, while in July, 1895, it was 19.6.

The number of employed and unemployed members attached to the organizations that have made returns concerning this subject was as follows in July, 1894, and 1895, in the several general industries:

Building Trades—Employed: 1894, 28,620; 1895, 35,950. Unemployed: 1894, 11,930; 1895, 9,293.

Cigars and Cigarettes—Employed: 1894, 6,491 males, 1,248 females; total, 7,639. 1895, 6,435 males, 1,395 females; total, 7,830. Unemployed: 1894, 1,026 males, 66 females; total, 1,092. 1895, 1,201 males, 49 females; total, 1,250.

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Clothing Industry—Employed: 1894, 18,710 males, 2,850 females; total, 21,560. 1895, 28,428 males, 4,463 females; total, 32,891. Unemployed: 1894, 9,146 males, 1,943 females; total, 11,089. 1895, 9,250 males, 2,218 females; total, 11,468.

Coach Drivers and Livery Stable Employes—Employed: 1894, 679; 1895, 810. Unemployed: 1894, 100; 1895, 210.

Food Products—Employed: 1894, 1,772; 1895, 2,244. Unemployed: 1894, 355; 1895, 344.

Furniture Workers—Employed: 1894, 781 males, 9 females; total, 790. 1895, 1,057 males, 15 females; total, 1,072. Unemployed: 1894, 432 males, 4 females; total, 436. 1895, 182 males, 5 females; total, 187.

Glass Workers—Employed: 1894, 606 males, 1 female; total, 607. 1895, 908 males, 1 female; total, 909. Unemployed: 1894, 251; 1895, 382.

Hats, Caps and Furs—Employed: 1894, 2,544 males, 248 females; total, 2,792. 1895, 2,243 males, 279 females; total, 2,540. Unemployed: 1894, 158 males, 15 females; total, 173. 1895, 1,087 males, 55 females; total, 1,142.

Hotel, Restaurant and Park Employes—Employed: 1894, 1,252; 1895, 1,179. Unemployed: 1894, 125; 1895, 172.

Iron and Steel—Employed: 1894, 5,188; 1895, 7,025. Unemployed: 1894, 2,026; 1895, 1,067.

Leather Workers—Employed: 1894, 1,189 males, 76 females; total, 1,265. 1895, 1,268 males, 69 females; total, 1,337. Unemployed: 1894, 452 males, 39 females; total, 491. 1895, 747 males, 46 females; total, 793.

Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—Employed: 1894, 2,910; 1895, 3,145. Unemployed: 1894, 233; 1895, 218.

Marine Trades—Employed: 1894, 1,336; 1895, 1,442. Unemployed: 1894, 579; 1895, 582.

Metal Workers—Employed: 1894, 481 males, 50 females; total, 531. 1895, 623. Unemployed: 1894, 67; 1895, 43.

Musicians and Musical Instrument Makers—Employed: 1894, 1,969; 1895, 2,182. Unemployed: 1894, 485; 1895, 367.

Printing, Binding, Photo-Engraving, Stereotyping, etc.—Employed: 1894, 9,079 males, 145 females; total, 9,224. 1895, 10,309 males, 243 females; total, 10,552. Unemployed: 1894, 1,624 males, 2 females; total, 1,626. 1895, 1,166 males, 8 females; total, 1,174.



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Railroad Employes (steam)—Employed: 1894, 6,725; 1895, 7,313. Unemployed: 1894, 160; 1895, 251.

Railroad Employes (street surface)—Employed: 1894, 2,500; 1895, 1,000.

Stone Workers—Employed: 1894, 3,419; 1895, 4,140. Unemployed: 1894, 1,562; 1895, 681.

Street Paving—Employed: 1894, 726; 1895, 698. Unemployed: 1894, 71; 1895, 114.

Textile Trades—Employed: 1894, 1,288 males, 40 females; total, 1,328. 1895, 1,639 males, 149 females; total, 1,788. Unemployed: 1894, 350; 1895, 195 males, 3 females; total, 198.

Theatrical Employes and Actors—Employed: 1894, 276 males, 70 females; total 346. 1895, 539 males, 243 females; total, 782. Unemployed: 1894, 677 males, 53 females; total, 730. 1895, 977 males, 236 females; total, 1,213.

*Success of the Movement for the Shorter Working Day.*

(From Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1896.)

Fifty-seven divisions of working time are reported by 873 organizations, and these hours of labor range all the way from four per day, returned by a calcium light operators' union, to from fifteen to eighteen per day, reported by an organization of clerks and salesmen. Fifty-four organizations, having 14,760 members say their labor hours are irregular.

The returns state that eight hours constitute a day's work in seventy-six branches of trade, and this short working day is enjoyed by 54,250 members of 208 organizations, among these members being 1,851 women. The unions that have, for the most part, established the eight-hour day are associated with the constructive industry, while the observance of the eight-hour rule is general in the organization of cigar makers and cigar packers. The laws of the typographical unions now provide that compositors employed on typesetting machines shall not labor more than eight hours per day. A few of the organizations affiliated with the other industries also report that their members are employed eight hours per day.

One hundred and seventy-two organizations report that they have established a nine-hour working day for their 25,040 members, 2,810 of whom are women.

The ten-hour rule is reported by 261 organizations, having 44,700 members, 3,743 of this number being women.

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In the twelve-hour column there are 14,594 members—761 being women—in seventy-one organizations.

A limited number of organizations, composed of bakers and confectioners, barbers, bartenders, clerks and salesmen, coach drivers, cooks, mattress makers, mineral water bottlers and drivers, stage mechanics and trainmen, report that their members work more than twelve hours a day.

*Comments of Labor Organizations on the Eight-Hour Question.*

(Extract from Bureau of Statistics, 1896.)

The movement for the eight-hour working day bids fair to enlist the unanimous co-operation of sundry crafts in the near future. Some of the unions that report to the Bureau this year favor a universal eight-hour working day. A cigar makers' union says that "cigar makers' unions throughout the United States and Canada work but eight hours per day and would wish to see others follow." An amalgamated engineers' society declares: "Working hours in this country are too long. They should be only eight hours per day; then there would be no strikes, no disputes, not so much destitution and poverty as there is to-day, and there would be work for everybody. Wages would go up and the working classes would reap the benefit of it." Another union says the eight-hour working day would "give workmen more time for moral and mental study."

*Report of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, 1897.*

During the year ending October 31, 1896, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of strikes and lockouts in this State, the number reported being nearly forty per cent. less than in 1895 and far below the average number in previous years. This was mainly due to the continuance of the business depression, and consequent increase in the percentage of unemployed, but it was also to some extent attributable to conservative action on the part of workingmen who have learned from experience that the strike is a weapon to be used only as a last resort.

Following are the principal cases in which the Board exercised its power of mediation:

Axle Workers, Gould Coupler Company, Depew.

Bookbinders, New York and Brooklyn.

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Compositors, Argus Company, Albany.

Express Company employes, New York.

Grain Shovelers, Buffalo.

Horseshoers, Buffalo.

Housesmiths, New York.

Laundry Workers, Tim & Co., Troy.

Lithographers, New York and Brooklyn.

Marble Workers, Exchange place, New York.

Painters, S. J. Ryan, Brooklyn.

Pressmen and Feeders, Matthews, Northrup & Co., Buffalo.

Shoemakers, Joseph Wichert, Brooklyn.

Stove Mounters, S. S. Jewett & Co., Buffalo.

Several of these difficulties were settled through the mediation of the Board, and others were investigated after all efforts to adjust the differences had failed. The action of the Board in each case is fully set forth in the detailed statement of strikes and lockouts which forms part of this report, and to which the Board calls the attention of the Legislature.

The most important labor disturbances in this State were the housesmiths' strike in New York, the coatmakers' strike in New York and Brooklyn, and the grain shovelers' strike or lockout in Buffalo.

The housesmiths' strike was directed against two of the principal firms engaged in the manufacture of structural iron in New York city, and about 1,000 outside ironworkers were involved in the trouble. The strikers demanded a minimum scale of wages and certain other conditions of employment, but their principal object was to secure recognition of their Union. Immediately after the strike took place, the Board met in New York and held conferences with a committee of the Housesmiths Union and the executive committee of the Iron League, the employers organization; but it was impossible to effect a settlement, or even to bring about a joint conference between the parties, as the employers refused to have any dealings with the Union or its representatives. The strike lasted about three weeks, and resulted in the defeat of the workmen.



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On the 21st of July about 10,000 operators, basters, finishers, pressers and bushelers, in the employ of coat contractors in New York and Brooklyn, went on a strike in obedience to orders issued by the Brotherhood of Tailors. They alleged that many of the contractors had violated the agreement made in August, 1895, by reducing the wages of their employes and requiring them to work more than ten hours per day. The Brotherhood demanded that each contractor sign an agreement for the ensuing year, and secure its faithful performance on his part by giving a promissory note, payable on demand. Soon after the strike took place, committees representing the Coat Contractors' Association and the Brotherhood of Tailors held a conference, which was continued from time to time for about one week. The Employers' Association offered to enter into an agreement for and on behalf of its members, but the workmen rejected this proposition and demanded individual contracts. The two committees were unable to agree upon this point, and all negotiations between them ceased on the 30th of July. Before that date most of the Brooklyn contractors had acceded to the demands of their employes, but the strike continued in New York during the month of August. Members of the Board were in constant communication with both parties, and frequently conferred with the executive officers of the two associations, but at no time was it possible to adjust the differences. On the 1st of September the strike was practically at an end, but it had not been declared off. About 1,000 of the strikers were then out of employment, and there was no demand for their services, although a majority of the contractors had acceded to the demands of the Brotherhood and a large number of co-operative shops had been established.

In March, 1896, about 400 grain scoopers in Buffalo organized a union, known as Local Union No. 51 of the International 'Longshoremen's Union, and they soon afterwards demanded an increase in wages and the abolishment of the "boss saloon." For many years it had been customary for the boss scooper, or man in charge of the gang of shovelers at each elevator, to conduct a saloon in the immediate vicinity of the elevator. The opportunity to buy drinks on credit, as well as a desire to win the favor of the boss by trading with him, induced many of the workmen to spend a large portion of their earnings in those saloons. Philanthropic citizens of Buffalo, who had investigated the subject, claimed that the "boss saloon" worked great injury to the grain scoopers and their families, although some of the worst

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abuses that had grown up under this system had been abolished. Mr. James Kennedy, who had a contract to do all the grain shoveling at the port of Buffalo during the season of 1896, and who appointed the boss scoopers and had general supervision of the employment of shovelers, explained to the representatives of the union that he could not accede to their demands, as he had engaged the boss scoopers for the season, and the contract price for the work would not permit any advance in wages. He, however, stated that if the contract for 1897 should be awarded to him, he would try to obtain a higher price per thousand bushels, and would give the workmen every cent he could get over and above the present rate. Mr. Kennedy was then urged to recognize the union, which he agreed to do, provided that the president of the union, who was obnoxious to him and to a large number of the shovelers in his employ, would resign and another person would be elected to that office. At the next meeting of the union the president tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. In the latter part of May about 800 grain shovelers formed another union, which Mr. Kennedy agreed to recognize, and on or about the 1st of June about 400 members of the older union quit work. They stated that they were locked out because they would not join the new union, but Mr. Kennedy claimed that they had voluntarily left his employ.

On the 3d of June, Commissioner Webster called on both parties and tendered the services of the Board. About one week later, after having held a conference with Rev. Dr. Slicer and Rev. Father Zurcher, two clergymen who had interested themselves in the movement to abolish the "boss saloon," the Board decided to formally inquire into the causes of the trouble. The investigation commenced on the 10th of June and occupied three days. At its close, Mr. Kennedy, in answer to propositions addressed to him by the Board, agreed that, in case the contract system of scooping grain was continued, and he was awarded the contract for 1897, he would assent to the insertion of a provision that no boss scooper shall own, conduct, or be interested in any saloon, or in any way allowed to direct or coerce the men in his employ or under him to patronize any saloon. He also agreed that, in the employment of men, when he requires them, he will not discriminate against any man on account of his membership or non-membership in any union.

The investigation satisfied the Board that the difference between Mr. Kennedy and the new union, on the one side, and Local Union, No. 51,

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on the other side, could not be adjusted, and the most that could be accomplished was to secure pledges for the future.

Nearly all the building trades strikes during the last year were in the metropolitan district, and many of them were caused by dissensions in the ranks of organized labor. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' unions and the Board of Walking Delegates; two unions of electrical workers waged war against each other during the greater portion of the year; the New York Painters Union disagreed with the Progressive Varnishers Union as to jurisdiction over varnishing in buildings, and refused to abide by the decision of the Board of Walking Delegates; and in the latter part of October a strike was caused by a dispute between the Brooklyn Framers Union and the English Speaking Framers Union of New York city.

The Board calls attention to the following statistical information, showing the number of strikes and lockouts in each trade or occupation, and the cities and villages in which they occurred; and also making a comparison between the strikes and lockouts of 1895 and those of 1896:

Actors, 1 in New York city.

Axlemakers, 1 in Depew.

Bakers, 1 in New York city.

Boilermakers, 3; all in Buffalo.

Brass Workers, 1 in Rochester.

Brewers, 2; 1 in New York and 1 in Brooklyn.

Bridge Builders, 1 in Syracuse.

Building trades strikes and lockouts, each involving several trades, 30; of which number 3 were in Buffalo, 3 in Brooklyn and 24 in New York.

Building trades strike and lockouts, each involving a single trade, and in some instances two trades, 61; 47 of which were in New York, 8 in Brooklyn, 2 in Albany, 2 in Buffalo, 1 in Herkimer and 1 in Syracuse. They were distributed among the various building trades as follows: Architectural iron workers, 5; carpenters, 6; cornice and skylight makers, 1; electrical workers, 2; elevator constructors, 2; framers, 2; framers and architectural iron workers, 1; glaziers, 3; housesmiths', 3; laborers, 2; marble workers, 6; painters, 7; plasterers, 1; plumbers and marble workers, 1; plumbers' laborers, 2; roofers, 1; steam fitters and helpers, 1; stone cutters, 2; stone masons, 3; tile-layers and helpers, 2; tin and sheet-iron workers, 1; varnishers, 5; and wood carvers, 2.

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Butchers, 2; both in New York city.

Carpet workers, 1 in New York city.

Cigarmakers, 16; of which number 15 were in New York and 1 in Brooklyn.

Cigarette makers, 1 in New York.

Cloakmakers, 9; all in New York.

Coopers, 3; 1 in Buffalo, 1 in Dalton, and 1 in New York.

Deckhands, 1 in New York.

Diamond workers, 1 in New York and Brooklyn.

Drivers, 4; all in New York.

Drop forgers, 1 in Brooklyn.

Electric wiremen, 1 in Tonawanda.

Express company employes, 3 in New York.

Fireworks makers, 1 in Graniteville, S. I.,

Fur workers, 1 in Brooklyn.

Furniture workers, 2; 1 in Cohoes and 1 in New York.

Gas company employes, 1 in New York.

Glass workers, 1 in Rochester.

Grain scoopers, 1 in Buffalo.

Hat makers, 1 in New York.

Horseshoers, 1 in Buffalo.

Ice handlers, 2; 1 in Buffalo and 1 near Greenbush.

Ironworkers, 2; 1 in Albany and 1 in Auburn.

Laborers, 5; in Bayport 1, Brooklyn 1, Buffalo 1, Long Island City 1 and Rome 1.

Laundry workers, 4; in Buffalo 1, New York 1 and Troy 2.

Machinists, 4; 2 in Buffalo and 2 in New York.

Mattress makers, 1 in New York.

Messenger boys, 2; 1 in Albany and 1 in Utica.

Metal workers, 2; 1 in New York and 1 in Oswego.

Overgaiter makers, 2 in New York.

Pavers, 7; 4 in Brooklyn and 3 in New York.

Picture frame makers, 1 in Syracuse.

Printing trades, 19; of which number 13 were in New York city, 2 in New York and Brooklyn, 2 in Buffalo, 1 in Rochester and 1 in Albany. These strikes and lockouts were divided among the printing trades as follows: Bookbinders, 2; compositors, 7; lithographers, 2, and pressmen and feeders. 8.

Railroad employes (steam), 1 in Buffalo.

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Railroad employes (street), 2; 1 in Buffalo and 1 in New York.

Shirt cutters, 1 in New York.

Shirtmakers, 3; 2 in Albany and 1 in New York.

Shoemakers, 6; 2 in Rochester, 2 in New York and 2 in Brooklyn.

Stone cutters, 1 in Carthage.

Stove mounters, 1 in Buffalo.

Tailors, 12; in New York 3, Brooklyn 2, New York and Brooklyn 6, and Utica 1.

Textile workers, 3; in Cohoes 1, Oneida 1, and Schaghticoke 1.

Truckmen, 1 in Brooklyn.

Upholsterers, 4; in Brooklyn 1, Jamestown 1, Medina 1, and New York 1.

Waist and wrapper makers, in New York.

Waiters, 7; 6 in New York and 1 in Brooklyn.

The total number is 246, while in 1895 there were 417. In each of these years they were divided as follows:

	1895.	1896.
Actors-----	—	1
Axle makers-----	1	1
Bakers-----	11	1
Boilermakers and shipbuilders-----	2	3
Bottlers-----	4	—
Brass workers-----	1	1
Brick makers-----	7	—
Brewers-----	—	2
Bridge builders-----	—	1
Building trades-----	156	91
Butchers-----	—	2
Button makers-----	1	—
Buttonhole makers-----	2	—
Cap makers-----	7	—
Carpet workers-----	2	1
Cement workers-----	1	—
Cigarmakers-----	12	16
Cigarette makers-----	—	1
Cloakmakers-----	18	9
Clothing cutters-----	1	—
Coopers-----	—	3
Deckhands-----	—	1

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389

Diamond workers	3	1
Drivers	3	4
Drop forgers	—	1
Electrical wiremen	—	1
Elevator conductors	2	—
Embroiderers	1	—
Express company employes	—	3
Fibre chamois workers	1	—
File makers	1	—
Fireworks makers	—	1
Fur workers	—	1
Furniture workers	3	2
Gas company employes	—	1
Glassworkers	—	1
Glovemakers	3	—
Gold beaters	1	—
Grain scoopers	—	1
Hat makers	—	1
Horseshoers	1	1
Hotel employes	2	—
Ice handlers	1	2
Ironworkers	10	2
Jute workers	1	—
Laborers	9	5
Laundry workers	4	4
Machinists	1	4
Match packers	1	—
Mattress makers	1	1
Messengers	1	2
Metal workers	—	2
Meter makers	1	—
Overgaiter makers	—	2
Paper cutters	1	—
Passementerie workers	3	—
Pavers	—	7
Picture frame makers	1	1
Plaitmakers	2	—
Printing trades	11	19
Purse makers	2	—

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391

Rag pickers	1	—
Railroad employes (steam)	—	1
Railroad employes (street)	1	2
Salesmen	1	—
Salt packers and lifters	1	—
Sawyers	1	—
Shirt cutters	—	1
Shirtmakers	14	3
Shoemakers	8	5
Silk workers	7	—
Slipper makers	1	—
Stone cutters	2	1
Stove mounters	—	1
Tailors	41	12
Tauners	1	—
Textile workers	22	3
Theatrical workers	3	—
Tin workers	3	—
Truckmen	—	1
Upholsterers	2	4
Varnishers	4	—
Waist and wrapper makers	1	1
Waiters	2	7
Woodworkers	4	—
Totals	417	246
	1895.	1896.
Albany	7	7
Amsterdam	1	—
Auburn	1	1
Bayport	—	1
Brooklyn	33	26
Buffalo	12	21
Canandaigua	1	—
Canisteo	1	—
Carthage	—	1
Clayville	1	—
Coeymans	1	—
Cohoes	5	2

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## STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION. 393

College Point	4	—
Dalton	—	1
Depew	—	1
Dunkirk	1	—
Dutchess Junction	1	—
Flushing	1	—
Glasco	2	—
Glen Cove	1	—
Gloversville	1	—
Graniteville	—	1
Greenbush	—	1
Haverstraw	1	—
Herkimer	1	1
Huntingville	1	—
Ithaca	1	—
Jamestown	3	1
Johnstown	1	—
Kingston	2	—
Le Roy	1	—
Little Falls	1	—
Long Island City	1	1
Matteawan	1	—
Medina	—	1
New York	273	153
New York and Brooklyn	7	9
North Tonawanda	1	1
Olean	1	—
Oneida	—	1
Oswego	2	1
Oswego Falls	1	—
Philmont	1	—
Port Jefferson	1	—
Richmond Valley	1	—
Rochester	14	5
Rome	—	1
Schaghticoke	—	1
Seneca Falls	1	—
Stillwater	1	—
Syracuse	6	3

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. . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

395

Troy	4	2
Utica	4	2
Watertown	1	—
Westmoreland	1	—
West Troy	1	—
West Valley	1	—
White Plains	1	—
Woodhaven	1	—
Yonkers	4	—
Whitesboro	1	—
Totals	417	246

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES L. PHIPPS,  
W. H. H. WEBSTER,  
WILLIAM PURCELL,

State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

THOMAS A. BRANIFF, Secretary.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Great amusement can be had by asking your friends some question about the Constitution, and finding out how little is known about this great state paper by them. For instance, ask them to name what power the Senate and Congress have (see Secs. VII., Article I. and VIII., Article I.), or how amendments to the Constitution are made (Article V.). This is a test question among scholars in our colleges; few can answer correctly or in full.

Here it is in a handy shape, ready to settle all arguments that are raised regarding its contents.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

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## ARTICLE I.

### SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

### SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

### SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

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2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof shall make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

#### SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

#### SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute

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a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

#### SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

#### SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent,



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together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

#### SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and for the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

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11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriations of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

#### SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue

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to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit and trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

#### SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

### ARTICLE II.

#### SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. (Annulled, see amendments, Article XII.)



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4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emoluments from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

#### SECTION II.

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers

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and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

#### SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

#### SECTION IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes, and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

#### SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Superior and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

#### SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, under authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a State and Citizens

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of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof and foreign State, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

#### SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

#### SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.



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No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

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2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between States so ratifying the same.

#### **Amendments to the Constitution.**

#### ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

#### ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

#### ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in a time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated: and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.



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ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the rights of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.



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## ARTICLE XII.

## SECTION I.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no persons have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

## SECTION II.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

## SECTION III.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

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## ARTICLE XIII.

### SECTION I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

### SECTION II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### SECTION I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

### SECTION II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

### SECTION III.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same,

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or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

## SECTION IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.\*

## ARTICLE XV.

## SECTION I.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

## SECTION II.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

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\*The "Carpet-Bag" Debts of the Southern States.—The "carpet-bag" debts of the Southern States were created during the reconstruction period, when the South was at the mercy of adventurers from the North, and the ranks of the negro population supported and protected by the Federal Government. It must be borne in mind that the debts of the Southern States, contracted from 1861 to 1865, were repudiated by the enforcement of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so that the indebtedness above referred to was due almost wholly to "carpet-bag" financing.

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## MISCELLANEOUS LAWS.

### Naturalization Laws.

The conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Sections 2165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

#### DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

The alien must declare upon oath, before a circuit court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is bona-fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

#### OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

He must, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject," which proceedings must be recorded by the clerk of the court.

#### CONDITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously in the United States for at least five years, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," he will be admitted to citizenship.

#### TITLES OF NOBILITY.

If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation of the same at the time of his application.

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## MISCELLANEOUS LAWS.

429

## SOLDIERS.

Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has been in the armies of the United States and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, may become a citizen on his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, provided that he has resided in the United States at least one year previous to his application, and is of good moral character.

## MINORS.

Any alien under the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for two years next preceding it has been his bona-fide intention to become a citizen.

## CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

## CITIZENS CHILDREN WHO ARE BORN ABROAD.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

## PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

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**Legal Points.**

The following rules of common law are so general, and so little modified by statute, as to practically prevail in all parts of the country, and may be of use to all to know:

No man may profit by his own wrong; that is, no one can by law enforce a claim arising from his own wrongful acts.

A contract is an agreement between two or more persons competent to contract, by which, for a valuable consideration, some lawful thing is or is not to be done within a specified time.

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Verbal contracts, with but few exceptions, are good in law, but are of course more difficult of proof than written ones.

Contracts about real estate (except leases for a less term than one year), or a contract to answer the debt, default or miscarriage of another, or if the subject of the contract is not to be performed within a year, must be in writing and under seal.

Guarantors of contracts are released by the alteration of the terms of the contract without their consent.

A note obtained by fraud, under duress, or from one intoxicated, is voidable, except as to an innocent purchaser for value.

The loss, destruction or theft of a note, does not release the maker or endorser, if proper notice is given them within a reasonable time.

Endorsers are released, if not notified of the dishonor of a note, within a reasonable time.

A note bears interest before maturity only when so expressed on its face.

All notes and contracts made by minors are voidable, except given for necessities,

A contract obtained by fraud, can not be avoided by the perpetrator of the fraud.

A contract to work for a specified time, for a specified sum, is an entire contract, and the whole work must be performed before payment can be enforced.

An agent is one authorized to act for his principal, who will be bound by all the acts of his agent.

A note dated on Sunday is void.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of debts of the firm. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. It is illegal to compound a felony. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without consideration is void. Signatures in lead pencil are good in law. A receipt for money is not legally conclusive. The acts of one partner bind all the others. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. A contract made with a lunatic is void.

#### **. Law of Partnership.**

Partnerships may be either general or special. In general partnerships, money invested ceases to be individual property. Each member is made personally liable for the whole amount of debts incurred by



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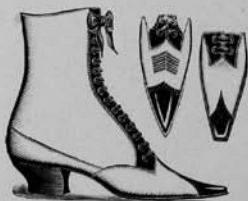
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the company. The company is liable for all contracts or obligations made by individual members.

Special partners are not liable beyond the amount contributed.

A person may become a partner by allowing people generally to presume that he is one, as by having his name on the sign or parcel, or in the bills used in the business.

A share or specific interest in the profits or loss of a business, as remuneration for labor, may involve one in the liability of a partner.

In case of bankruptcy, the joint estate is first applied to the payment of partnership debts, the surplus only going to the creditors of the individual estate.

A dissolution of partnership may take place under express stipulations in the articles of agreement, by mutual consent, by the death or insanity of one of the firm, by award of arbitrators, or by court of equity in cases of misconduct of some member of the firm.

A partner signing his individual name to negotiable paper, which is for the use of the partnership firm, binds all the partners thereby. Negotiable paper of the firm, even given on private account by one of the partners, will hold all the partners of the firm, when it passes into the hands of the holders, who are ignorant of the fact attending its creation.

Partnership effects may be bought and sold by a partner; he may make contracts; may receive money; indorse, draw and accept bills and notes, and, while this may be for his own private account, if it apparently be for the use of the firm, his partners will be bound by his action, provided the parties dealing with him were ignorant of the transaction being on his private account; and thus representation or misrepresentation of a partner, having relation to business of the firm, will bind the members in the partnership.

In case of death, the surviving partner must account to the representatives of the deceased.

### **National Government.**

Congress consists of two branches: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

#### **POWERS AND COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.**

It is composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a term of six years. No person can be elected Senator who is under thirty years of age, and who has not been a citizen of

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the United States for nine years, and who is not, when elected, a citizen of the State for which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try impeachments, and when sitting for that purpose is under oath like courts of justice. If the President be tried, the Chief Justice of the United States is to preside. The Senate has power to ratify or reject treaties with foreign powers, and it requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present to authorize the President to make a treaty. The advice and consent of the Senate is necessary to confirm appointments made by the President. The Senate cannot originate any bill for raising revenue, but may propose amendments or concur in such bill. The Vice-President of the United States is ex-officio president of the Senate. In his absence the Senate elects a president pro tempore. It further elects a secretary to record its proceedings, a sergeant-at-arms to attend and to arrest offenders, and a doorkeeper to guard the entrance to the Senate Chamber.

#### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. The Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective number of inhabitants. After each census, Congress re-adjusts the proportion of population entitled to a representative, and fixes anew the whole number of representatives, leaving the manner and time of state apportionment to the States themselves. A representative must have attained the age of twenty-five years, and must be a citizen, and an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. The House chooses its own speaker, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, door-keeper, and other officers. It has exclusive power to originate bills for raising revenue.

In ordinary legislative matters the powers and duties of both Houses of Congress are legislative and advisory, but not judicial and executive.

#### Homestead and Homesteaders.

##### INFORMATION FOR ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE TAKING UP GOVERNMENT LAND.

"1. What is a homestead? It is a farm given to any man or woman who lives on it and cultivates it for five years. We say 'given,' for the charges are only about ten cents an acre—that is, the cost of surveying and recording, amounting in all for one-fourth of a square mile to eighteen dollars at most, and four dollars of this sum is not payable for five years.

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MAMMOTH LIQUOR STORE

*Offers special inducements to families who are looking for Pure Wines, Brandies, Gins and Whiskey. Prices are exceptionally low, taking the quality into consideration. You will also save money by buying your Ales, Beer and Stout of them. Orders are promptly delivered to any point designated by the purchaser.*

25 NORTH STREET, NEAR MAIN ST.

"2. How large a farm is a homestead? It is a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, except on tracts one-half of which has been granted in aid of railroads or other public improvements. On such tracts the homestead is no more than a half the usual size, unless the homesteader has served at least ninety days as a soldier. In that case, his homestead is a quarter-section anywhere.

"3. Who may become a homesteader? Any man or any woman—that is, any native, of legal age, and any foreigner who has declared his intention to become a citizen, which any immigrant may do the very day he lands in America.

"4. How does one become a homesteader? He goes to any United States land office, where he has free access to maps showing all the vacant lots in the neighboring regions. He then goes and picks the one he likes best, returns to the land office, makes an application, according to the legal forms furnished by the officer there, for that lot as his homestead, and leaves those forms for record, pays at most fourteen dollars, and is henceforth monarch of all he surveys on the farm of his choice. But the homesteader is not obliged to go in person to the government land-office. In most cases he can ascertain from local land agents or residents what lands are vacant, and then make his application for the homestead he wishes to occupy, before the clerk of the county where it lies, sending with it an affidavit with his reasons for his not appearing in person.

"5. How soon must a homesteader begin to occupy his land? At any time within six months after his application is put on record, and he may journey away from his land at once, and provided that he fixes his residence nowhere else.

"6. Can a homesteader become the full owner of his farm sooner than at the end of five years? Yes; after a six months' residence, he can, at any time, purchase his land by paying the government price, the maximum of which is two dollars and fifty cents, and the minimum half that sum, per acre.

"7. What if a homesteader is in debt? His homestead is exempted from liabilities for any debt contracted previous to his perfecting his claim to that land; and in some States it is not liable to attachment for any subsequent debt.

"8. How is a full title finally obtained? After the homesteader has resided on his land, and tilled it for five years, if at any time within two years he proves that fact to the register of the land-office, where



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his application was recorded, that officer will obtain for him from Washington a full title to his land, charging him only a fee of four dollars.

"9. Is not one man as good as another? 'Yes,' said an Irishman, 'and a great deal better. But Congress has enacted that every soldier is equal to two other men. The act was approved by the President, July 15th, 1870. It provides that every person who has served loyally ninety days in the national army or navy is entitled, on the terms above explained, to enter and receive a patent for one whole quarter-section of land'—that is one hundred and sixty acres—where other men can only enter eighty, 'of the alternate reserved sections along the lines of any one of the railroads wherever public lands have been granted by acts of Congress.' In order to gain these privileges, the soldier must pursue the same routine and pay the fees as if he were a civilian. But he gets twice as much land."

#### **Parliamentary Rules and Usages.**

The following are the complete rules, in a plain and compact form, for conducting a public meeting:

**Quorum**—A quorum is a sufficient number of the members of an association to legally transact business. Unless a quorum is present no business is in order, except to adjourn. A majority of the members constitute a natural quorum, but the by-laws of the association may prescribe a smaller number.

**The Chairman**—It is the duty of the chairman to open the meeting at the time fixed upon, by taking the chair, calling the house to order, to announce the business before the house in the order in which it is to be acted upon; to receive and submit all motions; to put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result; to restrain every one, when engaged in a debate, within the rules of order; to enforce the observance of order and decorum; to appoint committees; to authenticate by his signature, when necessary, all the acts and proceedings of the house, and generally to declare its will.

He may speak to points of order in preference to others; shall decide all questions of order, and if the house is evenly divided he may give the casting vote, in doing which he may, if he pleases, give his reasons.

**The Clerk**—It is the duty of the clerk or secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the house; to read all papers when

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ordered, and for this purpose he should always rise; to call the roll, and state the answer when a vote is taken by yeas and nays; to have the custody of all papers and documents, and to authenticate the acts and proceedings of the house by his signature.

**Committees**—Standing committees sit permanently; special committees perform only some particular duty, when they are discharged. The person first named is usually regarded as chairman, but this is only a matter of courtesy; every committee has a right to select its own chairman. Custom, however, has practically taken away this right, and it is considered bad form to elect any other person than the first-named as chairman. The mover of a motion to commit, should be placed on the committee and first named, except where the matter committed concerns him personally. In the appointment of the committee no person directly opposed to the measure committed should be named, and when any person who is thus opposed to same, hears himself named of its committee he should ask to be excused.

The chair appoints all committees. Committees do not adjourn, but when they have conducted their deliberations, should rise and report. The report should be presented by the chairman. When the report is received the committee is dissolved and cannot act further without new power.

Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report, while any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusion or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, may also present a statement of his reasons for such dissent, which should be received in connection with the reports.

The committee of the whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings. The presiding officer puts the question, and if same is carried, appoints some person as chairman and then vacates the chair.

**Motions**—Propositions made to a deliberative assembly are called "motions;" when the proposition is put to vote it is called the "question." A motion cannot be entertained or the question put until the same has been seconded. After this it becomes the property of the house, and cannot be withdrawn except by leave. It must be in writing whenever the house or presiding officer require it, and must be read when any person demands it for information.

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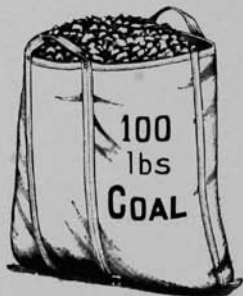
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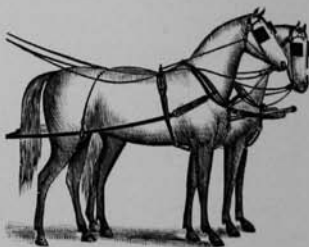
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An exception to the rule requiring a second to a motion is made in cases when the proposition is to proceed with or to execute an order of the house; as where it is moved to proceed with an order of the day, or where a call is made for the enforcement of some order relating to the observance of decorum.

No motion can be made while a speaker has the floor nor while another motion is pending, except it be a question of privilege.

Amendments—A motion may be amended by inserting or adding words, or by striking out words, or by striking out and inserting words. An amendment takes precedence of the original question and must be first decided. So, too, an amendment to an amendment must be decided before the amendment. A motion may be made to amend, after which a motion will be to amend the amendment, but this is the full limit of the rule by which one motion may be put upon another. A motion to amend the second amendment is not in order.

Questions of privilege cannot be amended, except that a motion to postpone can be amended as to time.

The Question—The question is first to be put on the affirmative and then on the negative side, the vote in most cases being by oral response. If there are any doubts as to the voice of the majority, any one may call for a division. In all cases where the house is equally divided the question is lost, unless the presiding officer affirms it by a casting vote.

When a division is had, those in the affirmative on the question should first rise and be counted, or, if there still be a doubt, or a count be called for, the chairman should appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the chairman, who should then declare the same to the house.

In small matters of routine business or trifling importance, such as receiving reports, withdrawing motions, etc., the presiding officer may suppose the consent of the house where no objection is expressed, and need not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.

A question should always be stated by the chair before it is put, after which it is open to debate. Questions may be stated by the chair while sitting, but he should always rise to put a question, and should use substantially this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) will say aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a contrary opinion will say no."

After a question has been put it is not debatable, but after the affirmative is put any person who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative is put.



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**Division of Question**—Any person may call for the division of a question if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for decision.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first part, the second is open to debate and amendment.

**Privileged Questions**—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit; to amend; to postpone indefinitely. These motions have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and are called privileged questions.

A motion to adjourn is always in order, and takes precedence of all other motions, and an order of the day takes the place of all questions except adjournment.

When the matter has been laid on the table it may be taken up at any time afterward and considered, but not at the same meeting or session at which it was tabled. Frequently this motion is made to finally dispose of the matter, and it always has this effect when no motion is afterward made to take it up. The proper motion for proceeding with a matter that has been ordered to lie on the table, is, that the house do now proceed to consider that matter, although it would be proper to move that the matter be taken up for consideration.

There are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take the place of every one, privileged or not; as a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question.

A motion for indefinite postponement is generally resorted to in order to suppress a question or prevent its coming to vote.

**Previous Question**—When any question is before the house any member may move that the question (called the main question) be now put, or, as it is usually termed, may move the previous question. If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no further debate is permitted.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair should be, "Shall the main question be now put?" If the nays prevail the main question remains as the question before the house, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.



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**Equivalent Questions**—Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one necessarily concludes the other. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and, therefore, to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over.

**Questions of Order**—It is the duty of the chairman to decide all questions of order whenever raised. Upon such questions no debate or discussion is in order, but if the decision is not satisfactory any one may object to it and appeal to the house. On appeal being taken, the question should be: "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the house?" Whereupon the question may be debated and discussed the same as any other question.

**Commitment**—Any measure may be referred to a committee, on motion. This motion stands in the same degree with the previous question and postponement, and, if first made, takes precedence of them. A motion to commit may be amended by the substitution of one kind of committee for another, or by enlarging or diminishing the number of members of the committee, as originally proposed, or by instructions to the committee.

After a measure has been committed and reported, it should not, in an ordinary course, be recommitted, but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.

**Reconsideration**—When a motion or question shall have been determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it is always in order for any one who voted with the majority, or in case the vote was equally divided, for one who voted in the negative, to move for a reconsideration thereof. Such motion must be made at the same meeting at which the former vote was taken. A motion to reconsider, being put and lost, cannot be renewed.

**Undebatable Motions**—A motion to adjourn: to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, must be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the foregoing questions, must be decided, whether to appeal or otherwise, without debate.

**Order in Debate**—When a person means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and address himself to the chair, who calls

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him by name, that all may take notice who it is that speaks. A person who is indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting.

When a person rises to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard undisturbed, unless overruled.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the chair determines who was first up and calls him by name, whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and yields the floor to the other.

No one may speak more than twice to the same question without the consent of the house, except merely to explain himself in some material part of his speech, or to the manner of the words in question, keeping himself to that only, and not going into the merits of it.

If the chairman rises to speak, the person standing must sit down, that the chair may be first heard.

No one is to speak impertinently, or beside the question, or to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house. Nor should a person in speaking mention another then present by his name, but should describe by his seat, or as "the gentleman that spoke last," or, "on the other side of the question," etc.

Any one when called to order by another, or by the chair, must sit down, and not proceed without leave until the question of order shall have been decided by the chair.

While the presiding officer is addressing the house or putting a question, no one should cross the floor or leave the room; nor while another is speaking, walk between him and the chair.

Adjournment—A motion to adjourn is not susceptible of amendment. If it is desirable to adjourn to any particular place or time, this may be accomplished by a previous resolution to that effect.

### What is the Single Tax ?

The following has been adopted as the official statement of the single tax principle by the advocates thereof, Henry George, chairman :

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created, and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. There-



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fore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for National, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvement, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax would :

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts where land has little or no value, irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other people has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowth of the tariff.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere

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owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make over-production impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than monopoly of land, we hold that when free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned through their proper government, local, State, or national, as may be.

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### United States Government and Religion.

The founders of our Government were wise enough to leave the people to arrange religious questions according to their pleasure. They were not unbelievers in religion, but thought, as most of our citizens now think, that entire liberty should be left to all to act in religious matters as they felt able and inclined. All religious systems are equally tolerated—no Government support is given specially to any. Some people do not approve of religious oaths (an affirmation in the name of God, or calling God to witness that what is said is true,) and from such persons a solemn affirmation or statement, answers the purposes of the law.

The Constitution prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of a State religion, or interfering with the free exercise of it, and declares that "no religious test shall ever be required, as a qualification to any office or public trust, under the United States." The President recommends a national thanksgiving to God once a year, for the blessings we enjoy, and sometimes proclaims a day of fasting and prayer. It shows all due respect to the religious beliefs among the people, but leaves all free to practice any form of it, or to reject them all.

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**Second Class—Regular Publications—**This class includes all newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication or news agency. Postage, one cent a pound or fraction thereof.

**Third Class—Miscellaneous Printed Matter—**Transient newspapers and periodicals, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Mailable matter of third class includes printed books, circulars or other matter wholly in print (not of the second class), proof sheets and manuscript accompanying the same and postage shall be paid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof, and shall fully be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to said matter.

All packages of matter of the third class must be so wrapped or enveloped that their contents may be readily and thoroughly examined by the postmasters without destroying the wrappers.

**Fourth Class—Merchandise, Samples, etc.—**Mailable matter of the fourth class includes all matter not embraced in the first, second or third classes, which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mailbag, or harm the person of anyone engaged in the postal service.

All matter of the fourth class is subject to a postal charge at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof, to be paid by stamps affixed.

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**Legal Points by a Supreme Court Lawyer.**

Probably three out of every five lawsuits could be avoided if people had known the legal effect of some act of theirs. It is hoped that the following may supply the necessary information and thus save trouble and expense.

The advice on matters in the following pages has been acquired at a great expense, and is absolutely correct. It can be relied upon as such.

**NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.**

**Introduction**—The laws governing mercantile transactions, and particularly such as relate to negotiable instruments, are, in the main, of very ancient origin, and are derived for the most part from the well established usages of merchants, which have been adopted, sanctioned and confirmed by the courts, and in many instances re-declared by statute. These usages and customs constitute what is called, in the language of the books, the law-merchant.

**Promissory Notes.**—A note of hand, as it is called, is a written promise to pay to a person certain, his order or bearer, at a specified time, a given sum of money. To render it negotiable, that is, so that it may be transferred by endorsement or delivery, it must be payable to "order" or "bearer," and unless these words appear it will not be negotiable. Further, the promise must be absolute and uncoupled with any condition, and the time of payment must be certain and not dependent upon any contingency. Again, the promise must be for a definite sum and must be payable in money. These are all of the essence of negotiability. Failing in any of the foregoing particulars, the note may still be good as a contract, but it will not be a negotiable instrument.

It may be written upon anything capable of receiving written characters, in any language susceptible of translation, and with any substance that will leave a permanent mark; hence a note written in pencil is just as valid as one written with ink. It need not be dated, for delivery gives it effect, although a date is customary and proper, and when no time is specified it is payable on demand. It need not be signed at the bottom, provided the name of the maker elsewhere appears and was written with intent to bind, as: "I, John Smith, promise," etc., but the better way is to subscribe the note.

The payee must be named or designated, unless the note is drawn to bearer, and if drawn to the maker's own order possesses no validity until he has endorsed it. A note payable to bearer is transferable by simple delivery and passes from hand to hand without anything fur-

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ther, and the same is true of a note payable to the payee's order after he has endorsed it. In such a case any holder may write over such indorsement an order to pay to himself. But if indorsed in full, that is to pay to some person certain, it can only be transferred by the subsequent indorsement of such designated person.

\* It is customary to write notes for "value received," but this is not necessary, for a negotiable note imports a consideration, and, except as between the parties, want of consideration cannot be shown if the note was negotiated in good faith and before maturity, while as between the parties consideration must always be disproved, even though expressed. The better practice, however, is to write them as expressing consideration.

One who places his name on the back of a note as an indorser thereby enters into an undertaking with his assignee, as well as others into whose hands the note may come, that he will pay it if the maker does not; but he may protect himself against the claims of subsequent indorsers by making his indorsement "without recourse." On the other hand a party, by simply receiving and passing a note while under a blank indorsement, and without putting his name to it, assumes no responsibility in relation to it.

The holder or indorsee of a note has a right of action against every one whose name appears on the same, whether as maker or indorser, but it is his duty to present the note promptly at maturity and demand payment; if payment is refused, he should immediately notify the indorsers, and a failure so to do will in most cases, discharge the indorser from liability. He should further use all reasonable means to compel payment of the maker before resorting to the indorsers, and the law only excuses him from this duty where at the time of maturity the maker is hopelessly insolvent and a suit against him would be unavailing.

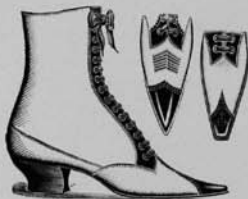
Prior to maturity, any person who takes a note without notice of any defect, and pays therefor a valuable consideration, will be protected against any equities existing in favor of the maker; but one who takes it as a mere volunteer, paying no value therefor, or one who receives it after it has become due, even though in good faith and for value, will take it subject to all its infirmities, and any defense that would have been availing as against the payee may be interposed as to them.

Due bills are not distinguishable in general effect from promissory notes, and are governed by the same rules and assignable in the same manner.

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Certificates of deposit are, in effect, promissory notes, and subject to the same rules and principles applicable to that class of paper.

Warehouse Receipts are not technically negotiable, but stand in the place of the property itself; the delivery of the receipts has the same effect, in transferring the title to the property, as the delivery of the property itself. They are, however, frequently declared negotiable paper by statute.

Drafts.—The draft, or bill of exchange, is the oldest form of negotiable paper, and is said to have existed as early as the first century. Drafts are governed by the same general rules as notes, and all the remarks of the foregoing paragraphs concerning negotiability are equally applicable here.

It is the duty of a holder of a bill to present it for acceptance without delay, and if it is payable at sight, or at a certain time after sight, no right of action will accrue against any person until it has been so presented. If it be not accepted, when properly presented, or if accepted, be not paid when due, the further duty devolves on the holder to have it regularly protested by a notary public. This is essential, however, only in case of foreign bills, and is not required for inland exchange or notes. Simple notice in the latter case is sufficient.

Checks.—A check on a bank is a species of bill of exchange, but is governed by somewhat different rules from the ordinary bill. It need not be presented for acceptance, for a bank is bound to pay at any time if it have funds of the drawer on deposit; nor is it material that the holder delay presentment for payment. A check, should, however, be presented immediately; this the drawer has a right to expect, and the delay is at the holder's risk, for if the bank fails in the meantime, the loss falls on him, if the drawer had funds on deposit sufficient to have paid the check had it been timely presented. Certifying a check practically amounts to an acceptance and binds the bank as an acceptor.

Checks should be drawn to order to guard against loss and theft, and at the same time it acts as a receipt of the payee. A check is not a payment until it has been cashed.

In paying a forged check the loss falls on the bank, which is bound to know the signature of its own depositors, and, in like manner, if the check has been fraudulently raised, the drawer is chargeable only with the original amount.



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### Hints on Banking.

The business man of the present, in order to meet the continually increasing demands upon his capabilities, is ever studying how to save time and insure correctness by systematizing his business transactions in the most complete manner.

The bank being the repository of the funds of all branches of trade, is compelled to handle a very large amount of business every day with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

The average person who patronizes a bank does not realize the amount of annoyance and unnecessary labor that can be caused the bank officers and clerks by a little carelessness or want of information on the part of those outside of the counter.

In order to conduct your dealings with your banker in an intelligent manner it is advisable to be well posted on the everyday customs of the business. To place before the depositor in a compact form some information which is likely to be of service to him in everyday intercourse with the bank, the following pages have been written. It is further to be desired that the points contained herein may serve as a guide to those unacquainted with the banking business, and lead them to an understanding of the advantage and convenience of relations with a reliable bank.

#### TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT.

The first step in opening an account is to secure an introduction to the manager of the bank, through some responsible person known to him. This interview will disclose to him the probable magnitude of your future dealings with the concern, and whether your account will be of advantage to the bank or merely a convenience to yourself.

The teller who takes your first deposit will give you a pass-book, the credit entries on which will always be made by a responsible officer, and will be your receipt for various sums deposited. This book should be left at the bank monthly to be balanced, and will be returned to you on application a day or two later, showing your balance, accompanied by your cancelled checks. It is your duty to examine carefully the account and checks and report at once any possible errors. The pass-book, while kept by the customer, is really the property of the bank, and nothing should be written in it by the depositor.

On opening an account your signature will be taken in a book kept for that purpose, and to avoid confusion all subsequent signatures and endorsements by you should be written precisely the same. For

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instance, if you give your signature to the bank as G. W. Smith, do not afterwards sign as George W. Smith or G. Washington Smith.

#### HOW TO MAKE OUT DEPOSIT TICKETS.

The blank deposit tickets furnished by the bank should always be filled out by the depositor and proved by the teller; this serves as a double check on the transaction, and if at any future time a question should arise as to the total amount deposited, or any separate item, the ticket in your own hand-writing can be produced by the bank as unquestionable proof.

The cash items are to be written opposite the words "Gold," "Silver," and "Currency," in proper amounts, and the checks, drafts, or other paper must be listed separately below.

Write the figures in a column, add it up, and write the total amount below.

Present your pass-book, deposit ticket, and items of deposit to the Receiving Teller and see that the proper amount is entered to your credit in your book.

#### PRESENT CHECKS FOR PAYMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Always present checks for payment as soon as possible. Much annoyance, and sometimes heavy loss, is avoided by following this rule. In the first place, the drawer of checks usually prefers to have them paid with as little delay as possible, so he does not have to keep track of outstanding checks. Secondly, if the holder of a check neglects to present it for payment at once, and the bank fails before he has done so, according to the law of custom, he cannot have recourse to the maker of the check, if more than a reasonable time in which to present it has elapsed since the check was given.

As a further illustration of the advisability of presenting checks for payment at once, a case is cited of a man who loaned his local school board the sum of \$500, giving his check for the money. The check was not presented at once, and the bank upon which it was drawn failed. The drawer of the check, claiming that he had virtually loaned the cash, brought an action against the school board to recover the amount of the loan, and won his case, although the defendants had never had a dollar of the money.

#### ENDORSEMENTS.

Endorsement in blank is simply the signature of the payee on the back of a check or other paper. In depositing, all checks should be

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endorsed by the depositor, whether payable to his order or not. Endorsement to a specified person should read:

Pay to the order of JOHN SMITH.

(Signature of endorser.)

The instrument is then payable only when endorsed by the last payee.

The legal signature of a person who cannot write is made by mark in the following manner:

his  
JOHN X JONES.  
mark.

Witness:

A. B. SMITH, 39 Broadway.

The signer must make his mark in the presence of a disinterested person, who must witness the signature in the manner shown above.

An endorsement on a note or draft is an agreement to become liable for the payment of it in case the maker fails to meet it at the proper time.

#### CERTIFIED CHECKS.

A certified check is guaranteed by the bank on which it is drawn to be good when properly endorsed. This guarantee is written or stamped across the face and signed by a responsible officer of the bank. This is a legal acceptance, and binds the bank to pay the check whenever presented.

Certified checks are charged to the drawer's account at the time they are certified, so as to preclude all possibility of having no funds to meet them when presented for payment. It is strictly against the United States law for a National bank to certify a check for more than the amount of the balance to the credit of the drawer. A State Bank, however, can do this at its own risk, unless prohibited from doing so by the law of the state in which the bank is located. In several states, however, there is no law against this action by a State Bank.

Certified checks circulate as cash, but no one is compelled to receive them in payment, as they are not legal tender.

Remember that if you get your check certified and wish to get another for a different amount, it will be a very unwise proceeding on your part to destroy either one or the other, as the bank will require of you a bond of indemnity before it will issue a duplicate, no matter how truthful you may be, or how earnest your explanation of the mistake.



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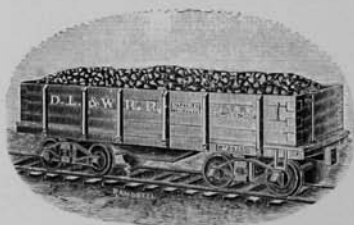
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## EXCHANGE.

The term "Exchange" means simply a check or draft drawn by a bank in one city on its correspondent bank in another city, payable on demand to the order of the person named on the face. A draft is bought by any person wishing to make remittance to another at a distance, and the sender pays the face of the draft to the issuing bank, in addition to the small charge for the accommodation.

Drafts should be made payable to the purchaser and endorsed over to the parties for whom the money is intended. This custom of banking exchange forms the safest, cheapest and most convenient mode of transmitting money by mail, as the money can only be collected upon proper identification and endorsement, and if lost or destroyed, the issuing bank will give a duplicate or refund the money after waiting a reasonable time.

## INTEREST.

Interest is the premium paid for the use of money, or the accumulation on an unpaid debt. It is calculated by counting a certain per cent. of the principal, and is made payable at stipulated periods during the time the debt or loan is in force.

If interest is not paid when due, it may be considered as part of the principal, and bear interest in like manner. This is called compound interest.

## LOST PAPER.

If a check is lost, payment should be stopped at once by notifying the bank of the fact. Especially should this be done if the check is payable to bearer, as any one coming into possession of it can present it for payment, and the bank cannot be held liable to the rightful owner, unless it has been officially notified not to pay the check.

If a check is lost by the lawful owner thereof, and subsequently comes into the hands of a bona-fide holder, for value, and without knowledge that it has been lost, he is entitled to receive the amount from the bank, and if it refuses payment by reason of instructions to that effect from the drawer, the holder may recover the amount from the drawer.

## DAYS OF GRACE.

In some of the States the law allows the payer three days over the stipulated time in which to pay promissory notes or bills of exchange. This time is called "Days of Grace." In New York State the "days of grace" have been abolished.

W. H. FRICK.

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## IDENTIFICATION.

A very necessary banking custom, and one which many persons but imperfectly understand is the formality of identification.

In order to be protected against the dishonest practices of unknown persons, banks are compelled to require that all strangers shall be introduced by some responsible acquaintance of the bank who can vouch for the character and integrity of the other. In cases where out-of-town checks or checks on other local banks are presented for payment, the bank usually requires the identifier as well as the payee to endorse the paper, so that in case the check should prove worthless the bank will be protected by two persons instead of one.

Identification often causes annoyance to persons unacquainted in the locality of the bank, but it is not only a protection to the bank but to all honorable persons who are in the habit of giving their checks in lieu of cash.

## PROTEST.

A protest is a legal document drawn up by a notary public, giving notice of non-payment of a note, draft, or bill of exchange.

This document is attached to the dishonored paper and each endorser is officially notified that payment has been refused.

In leaving paper for collection you should instruct the bank definitely whether or not to protest for non-payment.

## DRAFTS AND ACCEPTANCES.

A very common method of collecting accounts is by means of drafts. These can be drawn either payable "at sight," or at a specified time, in which case they are called "time drafts."

When a time draft is presented by the collecting bank, it is customary for the drawee to acknowledge the obligation by writing across the face of the paper the word "Accepted," followed by the date and his signature. This is a formal acceptance of the debt and is a promise to pay when due.

It is customary but not obligatory to present time paper for acceptance, as the drawee is not a party to the bill until the same has been formally accepted by him.

## CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

A certificate of Deposit is a paper given by the bank in return for money left on special deposit. Such deposits are not entered in the pass-book and are not subject to check, but can be withdrawn by returning the certificate. A Certificate of Deposit is both a receipt for the

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money deposited and the bank's promise to pay it to the proper person on return of certificate properly endorsed.

If it is desired to withdraw a part of the sum deposited, the first certificate is cancelled by the bank and another is issued for the balance left on deposit.

#### OVERDRAFTS.

The fact of your having kept a credit balance with your banker for a considerable length of time does not, as some persons appear to believe, entitle you to overdraw your account. The law on this point is very clear and states that a Cashier or Teller has no right to pay money on a check when the funds of the drawer are insufficient. It further states that the drawer of the check is a party to the wrongful act, and the bank can recover the amount.

In handling a great number of active accounts every day, it is almost impossible to prevent over-drawing in a few cases, but it is one of the strictest and most important laws of banking to allow no overdrafts.

#### COLLECTIONS.

The collection department is an important branch of a bank's business, and of great convenience to its customers. Notes, drafts and all negotiable paper will be received for collection, and it is the bank's duty to notify its customers promptly of the payment or refusal of all collections.

Notes intended for collection should be left at the bank several days before maturity.

#### LOANS.

Banks are always ready to loan money on proper security and in reasonable sums, and, naturally, will give precedence to the application of a regular customer of the bank. The National and State laws governing banking regulate to a certain extent what kind of security a bank may take, so that some institutions are compelled to decline what others would readily accept.

The depositor is at liberty to offer his banker any paper he may want discounted, provided it is in his opinion, first-class security, and should remember that the banker is under no obligation to take it, or even to give his reasons for declining to do so.



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### Patents.

#### WHO MAY OBTAIN A PATENT.

Any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not patented or described in any printed publication in any country, before his invention or discovery, and not in public use or on sale more than two years prior to his application, may obtain a patent therefor.

#### WHAT IS PATENTABLE.

Any invention that is new and useful, or any improvement, is patentable. To be "new" it must be something more than a mere mechanical change which would occur to any mechanic; but this does not mean that an invention is not patentable merely because it is simple. Some of the most valuable patents have been for very simple devices. It must be "useful" in the sense that it is operative and not harmful. A mere idea is not patentable. It must be embodied in a substantial form; but this does not mean that the invention must have been put to actual use. It is enough if the invention can be shown in a drawing and described so that another person could make or use it.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES NOVELTY.

An invention, to be patentable, must not have been known or used by others in this country. It must not have been patented or published in this or any other country. It must not have been publicly used or sold by the inventor for more than two years before application, and it must not have been abandoned by him.

#### COMBINATIONS.

Combinations are patentable, even if all the elements are old; but merely putting an old device to a new use is not generally patentable. Designs are likewise patentable, when a new and artistic result is attained.

#### DURATION AND PROTECTION.

A patent runs for seventeen years and protects the patentee against every person everywhere in the United States. The patentee can sue infringers and can stop the infringement by injunction, and can recover both profits and damages.

#### PURCHASE AND SALE OF PATENTS.

Patents may be bought and sold the same as any personal property. Assignments and licenses should be recorded in the patent office. Part interests may be bought and sold; and the owner of a part interest,

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Joints, Etc., Etc.



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Made to Order, and Fitted with Guaranteed Success

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15-27 SOUTH ST. PAUL ST.

## PHILIP KRON, MACHINIST.

**Lawn Mowers Repaired and Sharpened.**

Parts for All Standard Machines on Hand.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

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A high-grade machine made to order for a  
little money.

Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction in Every Way.

TERMS REASONABLE.

**SECOND-HAND WHEELS FOR SALE.**

GIVE ME A TRIAL, AND BE CONVINCED  
THAT I AM RIGHT.

**BEEHIVE BUILDING,**  
GRAVES STREET.

however small, can use the entire invention independent of the other owner and without his sharing the profits.

#### EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Employees, as much as employers, are entitled to their own independent inventions. Mere employment gives the employer no title; but if the employe makes his invention and introduces it into the shop of his employer, the employer thereby secures a shop-right to use it. Contracts between employers and employes concerning inventions should be carefully drawn.

#### HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT.

Before making application a preliminary search should be made. The patent office cannot inform the inventor whether he has a new invention until he has been to all the expense of an application. So that the first step is to have a search made by a reputable attorney. The expense of such a search is from five to ten dollars.

#### HAVE A REPUTABLE ATTORNEY.

Do not employ a "patent bureau" or a "patent agency." Employ a home solicitor of known reputation. Do not run the risk of having an invention stolen, or of getting a patent that is worthless. Do not employ a "no-patent-no-pay" advertiser. Cheap work means a cheap patent.

#### DRAWING THE CLAIMS.

Claims must be carefully drawn; if they do not cover the invention, it is lost. The claim is the vital part of the patent.

#### THE COST OF THE PATENT.

The patent office fees are \$35. Fifteen dollars must be paid when the application is made; the balance within six months after allowance. A good attorney charges according to the work involved. From \$35 to \$50 covers all ordinary cases.

#### MODEL AND DRAWINGS.

No model is now required. The drawings can be made either from the actual device or from sketches or working drawings.

### **Argument Settlers for Builders.**

By the "pitch" of a roof is meant the relation which the height of the ridge above the level of the roof-plates bears to the span, or the distance between the studs on which the roof rests.

The length of rafters for the most common pitches can be found as follows from any given span:

If one-fourth pitch, multiply span by 559, or seven-twelfths nearly.

## DRS. HENION & WILD,

20 NORTH CLINTON STREET,

ARE THE OLDEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL,

### SPECIALISTS IN CHRONIC DISEASES

In the United States they have the best appointed Sanitarium in the State—they cure Tumors, Piles, Fissures, Cancers, all Nervous and Blood Trouble, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints without the use of instruments or exposure of the person. They perform all surgical operations for the smallest possible fee; their fees for medical treatment are also very low, and their consultation and examinations are free. After hospitals turn you out and doctors give you up to die, go to 20 North Clinton Street, Rochester, N. Y., and consult

DRS. HENION & WILD,

AND YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

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If one-third pitch, multiply span by 6, or three-fifths nearly.

If three-eighths pitch, multiply span by 625, or five-eighths nearly.

If one-half pitch, multiply span by 71, or seven-tenths nearly.

If five-eighths pitch, multiply span by 8, or four-fifths nearly.

If full pitch, multiply span by 112, or one and one-eighth nearly.

To lengths thus obtained must be added amount of projection of rafters at the eaves.

As rafters must be purchased of even lengths, a few inches more or less on their lengths will make a difference in the pitch so slight that it cannot be detected by the eye.

Example.—To determine the length of rafters for a roof constructed one-half pitch, with a span of 24 feet— $24 \times 71 = 17.04$ : or, practically, just 17 feet. A projection of one foot for eaves makes the length to be purchased 18 feet.

#### AMOUNT OF PAINT REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN SURFACE.

It is impossible to give a rule that will apply in all cases, as the amount varies with the kind and thickness of the paint, the kind of wood or other material to which it is applied, the age of the surface, etc. The following is an approximate rule: Divide the number of sq. ft. of the surface by 200. The result will be the number of gallons of liquid paint required to give two coats; or divide by 18 and the result will be the number of pounds of pure ground white lead required to give three coats.

#### HOW TO KILL GREASE SPOTS BEFORE PAINTING.

Wash over smoky or greasy parts with saltpetre, or very thin lime whitewash. If soapsuds are used, they must be washed off thoroughly, as they prevent the paint from drying hard.

#### SHINGLES REQUIRED IN A ROOF.

To the square foot it takes 9 if exposed 4 inches; 8 if exposed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  if exposed 5 inches to the weather.

Find the number of shingles required to cover a roof 38 ft. long, and the rafters on each side 14 ft. Shingles exposed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

$28 \times 38 = 1064$  (sq. ft.)  $\times 8 = 8512$  shingles. Ans.

To find the length of rafters, giving the roof one-third pitch; take three-fifths of the width of the building. If the building is 30 ft. wide, they must be 18 ft. long, exclusive of projection.

The following very useful and practical calculations will be found handy, as guides to the builder, in making up his figures when he is



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RODEN BROTHERS,  
GROCERS,

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C. A. RODEN,

75 CENTER STREET.



called upon to estimate for all portions of a job, many of which are not entirely in his own particular line:

#### MASON WORK—BRICK.

One and one-eighth barrels lime and five-eighths yards sand will lay 1,000 brick.

One man with one and one-fourth tenders will lay 1,800 to 2,000 brick per day.

#### ESTIMATES OF MATERIALS.

Three and one-half bbls. of lime will do 100 sq. yds. plastering, two coats.

Two bbls. of lime will do 100 sq. yds. plastering, one coat.

One and one-half bushels of hair will do 100 sq. yds. plastering.

One and one-quarter yds. good sand will do 100 sq. yds. plastering.

One-third bbl. of plaster (stucco) will hard-finish 10 sq. yds. of plastering.

One bbl. of lime will lay 1,000 bricks. (It takes good lime to do it.)

Two bbls. of lime will lay one cord of rubble stone.

One-half bbl. of lime will lay one perch rubble stone. (Estimating one-fourth cord to perch.)

To every bbl. of lime estimate about five-eighth yds. of good sand for plastering and brick work.

One thousand laths will cover 70 yds. of surface, and 11 lbs. of lath nails will nail them on; 8 bushels of good lime, 16 bushels of sand and 1 bushel of hair, will make enough good mortar to plaster 100 sq. yds.

A cord of stone, 3 bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand, will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.

Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; 16 bricks in a course will make a flue 4 in. wide and 12 in. long, and 8 bricks in a course will make a flue 8 in. wide and 16 in. long.

Cement 1 bu. and sand 2 bu. will cover  $3\frac{1}{2}$  sq. yds. 1 inch thick,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  sq. yds.  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, and  $6\frac{3}{4}$  sq. yds.  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick; 1 bu. cement and 1 of sand will cover  $2\frac{1}{4}$  sq. yds. 1 in. thick, 3 sq. yds.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  sq. yds.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching.

#### NUMBER OF NAILS REQUIRED IN CARPENTER WORK.

To case and hang one door, 1 lb.

To case and hang one window,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb.

# A. GRIBBROEK & SONS, FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

MEATS AND POULTRY OF ALL KINDS,

FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY AND STRAW, ETC., ETC.,

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DEALER IN

FRESH AND SMOKED MEATS

POULTRY, FISH, VEGETABLES, Etc.,

87 REYNOLDS STREET, COR. ADAMS.

Base, 100 lineal feet, 1 lb.

To put on rafters, joist, etc., 3 lbs. to 1,000 feet.

To put up studding, same.

To lay a 6-inch pine floor, 15 lbs. to 1,000 feet.

#### RUBBLE.

One and one-quarter barrels lime and one yard of sand will lay 100 feet of stone.

One man will lay 150 feet of stone per day with one tender.

#### Legal Holidays.

Jan. 1.—New Year's Day. In all the States except Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Jan. 8.—Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans: In Louisiana.

Jan. 19.—Lee's birthday: In Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia.

Feb. 6, 1894.—Mardi-Gras: In Alabama and Louisiana.

Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday: In Illinois.

Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday: In all the States except Arkansas, Iowa and Mississippi.

March 2.—Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

March 4.—Firemen's Anniversary: In New Orleans, La.

March 23, 1894.—Good Friday: In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

April 4, 1894.—State election day: In Rhode Island.

April 21.—Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26.—Memorial Day: In Alabama and Georgia.

May 10.—Memorial Day: In North Carolina.

May 20.—Anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In North Carolina.

May 30.—Decoration Day: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington and Wyoming.

June 3.—Jefferson Davis's birthday: In Florida.

July 4.—Independence Day: In all the States.

July 24.—Pioneer's Day: In Utah.

September, the first Monday.—Labor Day: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kan-

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**OILS AND GREASES,**

OFFICE, 96-98 EXCHANGE STREET.

sas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington.\*

September 9.—Admission Day: In California.

October 31.—Admission in the Union Day: Nevada.

November.—(Generally the Tuesday after the first Monday), general election day: In Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

November, the last Thursday in—Thanksgiving Day: It is observed in all the States, although in some it is not a statutory holiday.

November 25.—Labor Day: In Louisiana.

December 25.—Christmas Day: In all States, and in South Carolina the two succeeding days in addition.

Sundays and fast days (whenever appointed) are legal holidays in nearly all the States.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Kansas, Rhode Island and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor. In Nebraska, April 22; California, September 9; Colorado, on the third Friday in April; Montana, third Tuesday in April; Utah, first Saturday in April; and Idaho, on Friday after May 1.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock, noon, is a legal holiday in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the city of New Orleans, and June 1 to September 30 in New Castle County, Delaware.

(See New York State laws, elsewhere, for more complete information upon this subject.)

### **Practical Rules for Every Day Use.**

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given:

Rule—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss. Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

---

\*Labor Day was made a National holiday by Congress. It is the only strictly National holiday we have, not excepting the 4th of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays, but there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes such day a holiday in those States which provide for it by law.



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RESIDENCE, No. 654 NORTH CLINTON STREET,

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.



How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business:

Rule—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank:

Rule—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off one decimal place; the result will be the contents in barrels of  $31\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask:

Rule—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in reversed order, so that its units will fall under the tenths; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430, point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards:

Rule—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12; the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.:

Rule—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land:

Rule—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places, if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half of the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall:

Rule—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9; the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building:

Rule—Multiply the number of cubic feet by  $22\frac{1}{2}$ .

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide and 2 inches thick: hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof:

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**DRUGGISTS,**

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**MANNEL'S COUGH SYRUP,**

A SURE CURE FOR

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WILL CURE CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLIEST STAGES.

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**JAMES CABRIELSE,**

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**GROCERIES**

... AND ...

**PROVISIONS,**

544 St. Joseph St., Rochester, N. Y.



Rule—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at one-fourth pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at one-third pitch, by .6 (tenths); at two-fifths pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at one-half pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

Note—By  $\frac{1}{4}$ , or  $\frac{1}{3}$  pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given :

Rule—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given :

Rule—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference :

Rule—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter when the circumference is given :

Rule—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout, will contain when squared :

Rule—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet :

Rule—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on :

Rule—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference, in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

A new rule for computing interest :

Rule—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one

# WHITMORE & LATHROP,

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CHURCH,  
SCHOOL HOUSE

## HEATING AND VENTILATING.

ALL KINDS, ALL PRICES, TO MEET ALL CONDITIONS.

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## FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Cor. Maple and Ames Streets,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

Note—The reciprocal of the rate is found by inverting the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes 1-8 of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency:

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

#### GENERAL RULES.

The circumference of a circle equals the diameter multiplied by 3.1416, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.

The area of a circle equals the square of the radius multiplied by 3.1416.

The area of a circle equals one-quarter of the diameter multiplied by the circumference.

The radius of a circle equals the circumference multiplied by 0.159155.

The radius of a circle equal the square root of the area multiplied by 0.56419.

The diameter of a circle equals the circumference multiplied by 0.31831.

The diameter of a circle equals the square root of the area multiplied by 1.12838.

The side of an inscribed equilateral triangle equals the diameter of the circle multiplied by 0.86.

The side of an inscribed square equals the diameter of a circle multiplied by 0.7071.

The side of an inscribed square equals the circumference of the circle multiplied by 0.225.

The circumference of a circle multiplied by 0.282 equals one side of a square of the same area.

The side of a square equals the diameter of a circle of the same area multiplied by 0.8862.

The area of a triangle equals the base multiplied by one-half its altitude.

The area of an ellipse equals the product of both diameters and .7854.



H. R. MASON, AGENT,

MANUFACTURER OF

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· · · AND · · ·

WATER COLORS.

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DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND CHOICE MEATS.

HONEST GOODS AND FAIR PRICES.

GROCERY AT 106 SOUTH AVENUE.

MARKET AT 63 SOUTH AVENUE.



The solidity of a sphere equals its surface multiplied by one-sixth of its diameter.

The surface equals the product of the diameter and circumference.

The surface of a sphere equals the square of the diameter multiplied by 3.1416.

The surface equals the square of the circumference multiplied by 0.3183.

The solidity of a sphere equals the cube of the diameter multiplied by 0.5236.

The diameter of a sphere equals the square root of the surface multiplied by 0.56419.

The square root of the surface of a sphere multiplied by 1.772454 equals the circumference.

The diameter of a sphere equals the cube root of its solidity multiplied by 1.2407.

The circumference of a sphere equals the cube root of its solidity multiplied by 3.8978.

The side of an inscribed cube equals the radius multiplied by 1.1547.

The solidity of a cone or pyramid equals the area of its base multiplied by one-third of its altitude.

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### Foreigners in the United States.

#### 1890 CENSUS.

The following are the total number of foreign-born inhabitants in the United States, according to nationality: From Germany, 2,784,894; Ireland, 1,871,509; British America, including Newfoundland, 980,938; England, 909,092; Sweden, 478,041; Norway, 322,665; Scotland, 242,231; Russia, 182,644; Italy, 182,580; Poland, 147,440; Denmark, 132,543; Austria, 123,271; Bohemia, 118,106; France, 113,174; China, 106,688; Switzerland, 104,069; Wales, 103,079; Hungary, 62,435; Belgium and Luxembourg, 25,521; Cuba and West Indies, 23,256; Portugal, 15,996; Central and South America, 6,198; Spain, 6,185; India, including Asia, not specified, 4,403; Japan, 2,292; Greece, 1,887; Netherlands, 81,828; Mexico, 77,853; all others, 41,729. Total foreign-born, 9,249,547.

H. O. BOWKER.

GEO. N. PERRY.

**PERRY PIE CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### **Legal Tender Money.**

By the statutes of the United States the following monies are legal tender: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; silver coins of a less denomination than a dollar, in sums not exceeding \$10, with the same exception. United States notes of various kinds are legal tender except for import duties and interest on the public debt, and (unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract) notes issued on silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, are also legal tender. The minor coins are legal tender to the amount of 25 cents. National bank currency is legal tender between the government and the people, and is exchangeable for legal tender in quantities, but it is not legal tender between individuals. The trade dollar and foreign coins are not legal tender.

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### **Electric Light Wiring.**

In order to obtain the best and neatest results, architects and owners of buildings in process of erection should make ample provisions for electric wiring for lights, annunciators, call bells, etc. And this can be done at small cost. Passages or channels of suitable size, say from one to two inches square, should be left at all points at which it is likely that a lamp, annunciator, push button, etc., might at any time in the future be located; proper openings should be left through the partitions at suitable places between ceilings and floors: the "risers" through which the wires or cables are passed from one floor to another should be ample in size. It is advisable to insert at a suitable point in the wainscoting of each floor a neat box provided with lock and key, in which the cut-outs, switches, and, if necessary, the battery cells, can be located; the entire system should be carefully laid out with a view to drawing in the wires or cables subsequently, without cutting floors or walls. A still better plan is to lay in the building, during or after its erection, a tube of fire and water-proof material, just as gas-pipes are laid; these tubes may be of tin or iron, and perfectly lined with an insulating substance, or they may be paper tubes specially treated to make them fire and water proof; the cables or wires can be drawn into those tubes with great facility, and connected to the lamps at any point desired, the wires being continuously enclosed in a fire-proof tube. No fire can result from a short circuit; if preparations of this kind are made when the building is under construction, the difficulty of electric

PRACTICAL TIN, SHEET IRON  
AND CORNICE WORK.

ROOFING AND ALL KINDS  
OF JOBBING.

J. S. McCONNELL,  
TIN, SLATING AND READY ROOFING,

308 STATE STREET, CORNER PLATT,

SPOKE STACKS AND HEAVY  
SHEET IRON WORK.

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DEALER IN

HARDWARE, TIN, ETC.

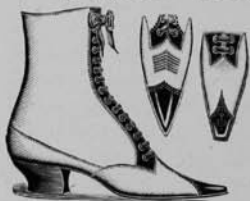
Stoves Repaired and Job Work of Every Description done on short notice  
and in the best manner.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS REPAIRED AND RE-COVERED. SCISSORS AND RAZORS GROUND.

252 ST. JOSEPH ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NICHOLAS KEGEL,

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER.



REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE  
ON SHORT NOTICE.

No. 2 Lowell St., Near North St. Paul Street,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ADAM WIEDENKOFER,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

BUNDLE STRAW.

COR. SHERMAN AND OTIS STS.

wiring will be greatly lessened, and the cost of the work to the owner materially reduced. This matter, in these days, should have the same care and study as steam and gas pipes. When no such provisions have been made, the methods of wiring houses are three in number:

Cleat work, the cheapest method, in which the wires are visible, and secured to the ceiling or walls at short intervals by hardwood cleats.

Moulding work, in which the wires are covered by wooden mouldings; this system is more expensive than cleat work, but it is much neater in appearance.

Concealed work. This is the most difficult method of wiring, unless it is done in a new building, before the lathing, plastering and floors have been begun, in which case it is comparatively simple.

Whatever plan is adopted for wiring a house, the work should be done with the greatest care, and should be placed in the hands of strictly reliable and responsible men; and where a house is wired for electric lights special care should be taken to the quality of the insulating, etc.

#### **To Finish White Pine, Etc.**

There is a way to finish white pine that some think deserves to have a much more extensive use. After the wood finish is put up ready for the painter he takes his charcoal stove and goes over the entire work in the same manner as if he were burning off an old coat of paint. In places the wood becomes more or less charred, while in other places the color is merely deepened. Hence considerable judgment must be used in order to get a good effect, and care taken not to put the stove too near the woodwork, in which case it would be actually burned. The whole work is then finished in the usual hard woodwork, either with one or two coats of filler and varnish afterward, or in shellac, as may be preferred. This same finish may be very effectively used where old woodwork has been cleaned down, and it is not considered desirable to repaint in flat colors. We have seen a number of rooms which have been finished in this manner, and the effect has uniformly been exceedingly artistic. The same method of finishing wood is also quite effective when applied to oak or yellow pine.

#### **Things That Never Will be Settled.**

"Engineer" says that among things that never will be settled are the following:

Whether a long screw driver is better than a short one of the same family.



**FRED M. ROOD,  
DENTIST,**

902, 904, 906 GRANITE BUILDING,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WM. S. MANDEVILLE.

FRANK E. SHEPARD.

**ROCHESTER LEAD WORKS,**

DEALERS IN

**PIG LEAD, PIG TIN, ANTIMONY, ETC.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE, BLOCK TIN PIPE, TIN LINED LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,  
FINE SOLDER, BABBITT METAL.

380 AND 382 EXCHANGE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WE RECOMMEND

**ROGERS BREAD.**

716 SOUTH CLINTON ST., ROCHESTER.

**WM. PAUCKNER,**

MANAGER.

**G. PAUCKNER,**

DEALER IN

**CHOICE GROCERIES,**

248 MOUNT HOPE AVE.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Whether water wheels run faster at night than they do in the day-time.

The best way to harden steel.

Which side of the belt should run next to the pulley.

The proper speed of the line shafts.

The right way to lace belts.

Whether compression is economical or the reverse.

The principle of the steam injector.

### **Sizes of Boxes for Different Measures.**

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 28 inches deep will contain a barrel, or three bushels.

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 14 inches deep will contain half a barrel.

A box 16 inches square and 8 2-5 inches deep, will contain 1 bushel.

A box 16 inches by 8 2-5 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8 2-5 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square and 4 4-5 inches deep will contain half a gallon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep, will contain one quart.

A box 4 feet long, 3 feet 5 inches wide, and 2 feet 8 inches deep, will contain a ton of coal.

### **Strength of Various Substances.**

With fifty-four inches between supports, a rod of cast iron, one inch square, will break under a load of 550 pounds.

A cube of cast iron, one inch each way, will be crushed under a pressure of 90 tons.

A bar of cast iron, one-inch square, will break under a tensile strain of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

These figures show the capacity of best material. Very inferior iron would probably have not over one-half the above resisting power.

The actual cohesive force of different substances is as below. The

A. D. JACKSON.

## JACKSON'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

212 E. MAIN STREET.

## G. W. WACKERMAN,

(ROCHESTER CALCIUM LIGHT CO.,)

233 SPRING STREET.

COSTUMES AND LIGHT FOR ALL ENTERTAINMENTS.

... ALSO ...

LECTURES ILLUSTRATED WITH THE BEST OF STEREOPTICONS.

## GEORGE MOORE, RUDOLF PRIEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

THE ONLY PERFECT ARTIFICIAL LEGS  
NOW MADE.

EXPERT TRUSS FITTING.

332 NORTH CLINTON STREET,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CRUTCHES FOR SALE.

REDUCED PRICES  
TO COMRADES.

I have no connection with  
any other firm in same busi-  
ness.



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GROCERIES  
... AND ...  
PROVISIONS,

427 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

size of the rod tested being in each case one inch square, and the number of pounds show the actual breaking strain:

	Lbs.
Hard Steel .....	150,000
Soft Steel .....	120,000
Best Swedish Iron .....	84,000
Ordinary Bar Iron .....	70,000
Silver .....	41,000
Copper .....	35,000
Gold .....	22,000
Whalebone .....	7,500
Bone .....	5,750
Tin .....	5,500
Zinc .....	2,600
Locust Wood .....	20,000
Cast Iron .....	19,000
Oak Wood .....	17,000
Ivory .....	16,000
Elm Wood .....	13,000
Ash Wood .....	12,000
Horn .....	8,750
Pitch Pine Wood .....	7,500
Poplar Wood .....	5,500
Cedar Wood .....	4,800
Lead .....	860

### Rocks of the Earth.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed-rock of the world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united thicknesses of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock from which all the other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived. It is true that it does not contain lime, while limestones do contain that substance, but it furnishes the foundation for animal growth, and animal growth brings lime into existence. It is claimed by scientists that all the lime in the world has, at some time, no doubt, been a portion of many different animals, and possibly of human beings also.

**H. J. NIEWERDE,**  
**FINE FOOTWEAR**

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**CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING.**

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238 NORTH CLINTON ST.,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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**WALTER & BLOCK,**  
RETAIL DEALERS IN  
WINES, LIQUORS  
... AND ...  
CHOICE CIGARS.

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RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION.  
97 EAST MAIN STREET.

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**DEWEY'S**  
**INSTANT EASE FOR HEADACHE.**

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**GUARANTEED TO CURE.**

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No narcotics or dangerous drugs.  
Cures all forms of headache.  
Price 25c. Sample free on application.

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**DEWEY,**  
DRUGGIST. 'PHONE, 935. 42 MONROE AVE.

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**JOHN A. VANDERBELT,**  
**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY**

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64 MONROE AVENUE,  
CORNER CHESTNUT,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
TELEPHONE, 1169.

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**CHAS. F. MAID,**  
**DRUGS,**

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379 LYELL AVENUE.

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**OUR PATRONS**

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WILL FIND

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**CHAMBER'S DRUG STORE,**

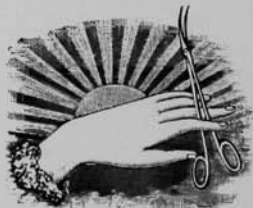
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172 STATE STREET,

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ALWAYS RIGHT.

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**MRS. C. A. DAVENPORT,**

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530 POWERS BUILDING,

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**MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST,**

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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**Estimating Measures.**

A pint of water weighs nearly one pound, and is equal to about 27 cubic inches, or a square box 3 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 3 inches deep.

A quart of water weighs nearly two pounds, and is equal to a square box of about 4x4 inches and 3½ inches deep.

A gallon of water weighs from 8 to 10 pounds, according to the size of the gallon, and is equal to a box 6x6 inches square, and 6, 7, or 7½ inches deep.

A peck is equal to a box 8x8 inches square and 8 inches deep.

A bushel almost fills a box 12x12 inches square and 24 inches deep, or 2 cubic feet.

A cubic foot of water weighs nearly 64 pounds (more correctly 62½ pounds), and contains from 7 to 8 gallons, according to the kind of gallons used.

A barrel of water almost fills a box 2x2 feet square and 1½ feet deep, or 6 cubic feet.

Petroleum barrels contain 40 gallons, or nearly 5 cubic feet.

**Capacity of Cisterns.**

FOR EACH TEN INCHES IN DEPTH.	GALLONS.
Twenty-five feet in diameter holds.....	3059
Twenty feet in diameter holds.....	1958
Fifteen feet in diameter holds.....	1101
Fourteen feet in diameter holds.....	959
Thirteen feet in diameter holds.....	827
Twelve feet in diameter holds.....	705
Eleven feet in diameter holds.....	592
Ten feet in diameter holds.....	489
Nine feet in diameter holds.....	396
Eight feet in diameter holds.....	313
Seven feet in diameter holds.....	239
Six and one-half feet in diameter holds.....	206
Six feet in diameter holds.....	176
Five feet in diameter holds.....	122
Four and one-half feet in diameter holds.....	99
Four feet in diameter holds.....	78
Three feet in diameter holds.....	44
Two and one-half feet in diameter holds.....	30
Two feet in diameter holds.....	19

**Six Literary Printers.**

Walt Whitman began as a compositor.

David R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) was at one time a type-setter.

Joaquin Miller says he got his first idea of writing while setting type in California, at 16 years of age.

Bret Harte began setting type at Eureka, Cal., and afterward pursued the same business in San Francisco.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) got his start by setting type, and thinks that the time spent at it has proved of great advantage to him.

One of the last men you would suppose to have been in a way educated at the case is William D. Howells, and yet he had very little formal instruction.

**Permanent Loads on Bridges.**

For rough calculations the weight of the bridge itself may be assumed to be (in wrought iron bridges):

For 30 ft. spans, single line	560 lbs. per ft. run.
" 60 " " "	672 " "
" 100 " " "	1008 " "
" 150 " " "	1344 " "
" 200 " " "	1680 " "

Dense crowds average 120 lbs. per square foot.

For flooring, 168 to 224 lbs. per square foot exclusive of the weight of the flooring, is generally allowed.

In storehouses, from 224 to 450 lbs. per sq. ft.

**The Origin of Horseshoes.**

The earliest form of a horseshoe was a leather boot worn by heavy warhorses. The ordinary warhorses of the Greeks, Romans and Persians went unshod though methods of hardening the hoofs were occasionally resorted to. The very earliest record of metal horseshoes is found in a manuscript of Pope Leo VI, who died in 911 A. D., but it is known that they were used at a much earlier date, as real metal shoes of that character have been found in tombs known to date back to the sixth century. The oldest Oriental forms of horseshoes were circular in shape and fastened with flanges, which clamped the side of the hoof.



### Durability of a Horse.

A horse will travel 400 yards in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  minutes at a walk, 400 yards in 2 minutes at a trot, and 400 yards in 1 minute at a gallop. The usual work of a horse is taken at 22,590 lbs., raised 1 foot per minute for 8 hours per day. A horse will carry 250 lbs. 25 miles per day of 8 hours. An average draught horse will draw 1,600 lbs. 23 miles per day on a level road, weight of wagon included. The average weight of a horse is 1,000 lbs.; his strength is equal to that of five men. In a horse-mill moving at 3 feet per second, track 25 feet in diameter, he exerts with the machine the power of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  horses. The greatest amount a horse can pull in a horizontal line is 900 lbs.; but he can only do this momentarily; in continued exertion, probably half of this is the limit. He attains his growth at 5 years, will live 25, and average 16 years. A horse will live 25 days on water, without solid food, 17 days without eating or drinking, but only 5 days on solid food, without drinking.

A cart drawn by horses over an ordinary road will travel 1.1 miles per hour of trip. A 4-horse team will haul from 25 to 36 cubic feet of lime-stone at each load. The time expended in loading, unloading, etc., including delays, averages 35 minutes per trip. The cost of loading and unloading a cart, using a horse-cram at the quarry, and unloading by hand, when labor is \$1.25 per day, and a horse 75 cents, is 25 cents per perch, equals 24.75 cubic feet. The work done by an animal is greatest when the velocity with which he moves is 1-8 of the greatest with which he can move when not impeded, and the force then exerted, 4-5 of the utmost force the animal can exert at a dead pull.

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### How to Mix Paints for Tints.

For Brown, mix Red and Black.

For Rose, mix Lake and White.

For Chestnut, mix White and Brown.

For Purple, mix White, Blue and Lake.

For Pearl, mix Blue and Lead Color.

For Pink, mix White and Carmine.

For Silver Gray, mix Indigo and Lamp-Black.

For Lead Color, mix White and Lamp-Black.

For Chocolate, mix Black and Venetian Red.

For Bright Green, mix White and Green.

For French White, mix Purple and White.

For Dark Green, mix Light Green and Black.  
For Pea Green, mix White and Green.  
For Brilliant Green, mix White and Emerald Green.  
For Orange, mix Red and Yellow.  
For Pearl Gray, mix White, Blue and Black.  
For Flesh Color, mix White, Lake and Vermilion.  
For Drab, mix Umber, White and Venetian.  
For Cream, mix White, Yellow and Venetian.  
For Olive, mix Red, Blue and Black.  
For Buff, mix Yellow, White and a little Venetian.

#### Where Colors Come From.

The cochineal insects furnish a great many of the very fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmines, the crimson, scarlet, carmine and purple lakes.

The cuttlefish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked.

Indian yellow comes from the camel.

Ivory chips produce the ivory black and bone black.

The exquisite Prussian blue is made by fusing horses hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally.

Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums.

Blue black comes from the charcoal of the vine stalk.

Lamp black is soot from certain resinous substances.

Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan.

The yellow sap of a tree in Siam produces gamboge; the natives catch the sap in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth found near Umbria and burned.

India ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture.

Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree which grows in the Grecian archipelago.

Bistre is the soot of wood ashes.

Very little real ultramarine is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapis-lazuli, and commands a fabulous price.

Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury, and native vermillion is from the quicksilver ore called cinnabar.

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#### **Coating Blackboards.**

Liquid slating for coating blackboards can be purchased ready for use, but when it is not easily to be had the following formula for preparing it may be relied upon, as it is that which is followed by one of the manufacturers of liquid slating.

Dissolve one pound of shellac in one gallon spirits wine, ninety-five per cent; when dissolved, add one-half pound best ivory black, five ounces best flour emory, and one-half pound ultramarine blue. Mix and put in stoppered bottle. Shake well before using. Being very volatile, it will be best to pour out into a cup only enough for immediate use. Use a soft, broad brush, and apply rapidly and evenly. One coat is usually sufficient on old blackboards.

---

#### **Melting Metals.**

The following table compares the melting points of different metals; that of aluminium is an assumed mean for the ordinary commercial metal; the melting points of the better qualities of aluminium will be found to be lower than 1,500 degs. Fahr.:

Aluminium, about 1,500 degs. Fahr.

Antimony, about 810 degs. Fahr.

Zinc, about 736 degs. Fahr.

Iron, about 2,786 degs. Fahr.

Tin, about 442 degs. Fahr.

Copper, about 1,950 degs. Fahr.

Bismuth, about 495 degs. Fahr.

Silver, about 1,873 degs. Fahr.

Lead, about 612 degs. Fahr.

Gold, about 2,100 degs. Fahr.

Platinum, about 3,080 degs. Fahr.

The melting points of metals like iron, steel, copper, silver, etc., can be very materially reduced by alloying them with small percentage of aluminium.

### Tempering Tools.

The following is said to be the Swiss method of hardening cast steel for cutting tools: Mix in a suitable vessel four parts of pulverized resin and two parts of train oil; Stir well in this one part hot tallow. Into this mixture the article to be hardened is plunged at a low red heat and held there until thoroughly cooled. Without cleaning off, the piece is again put into the fire and suitably tempered in the ordinary way. An examination of steel thus hardened indicates that the hardening is deeper and more uniformly distributed than is commonly the case, and that the steel is less brittle. Articles thus hardened have excellent and durable cutting qualities.

### Notes on Beams.

Bearings—The pressure on a brick wall should not exceed eight tons per square foot; hence when beams are used for floor joists their bearing on the wall should be so proportioned as not to exceed the above limit. This is regulated by the use of a loose plate of cast or wrought iron. The depth which the beams extend into the walls, however, should in no case be less than eight inches.

Anchors—The ends of girders should be firmly anchored into walls, or have check angels rivited to ends of same and bricked in to prevent walls from spreading out in case of fire.

Double Girders—Where walls are not wide enough to permit setting enough beams side by side to carry the required weight, they may be placed squarely on top of each other.

Lintels—In estimating lead to be carried by lintels over window, door, and other openings, it should be remembered that only that part of the brickwork above it has to be supported, which would fall down in case of rupture of beam. In case of failure of beam, only that part of the wall above would fall down which would form an angle of about 30 degrees with the vertical, called the angle of repose. For simplicity of figuring, however, and in order to be perfectly safe, the section of the wall between vertical lines is frequently taken. Each cubic foot of brickwork weighs 112 pounds.

### Resisting Power of Liquid Glue.

Liquid glue possesses great resisting power. It is particularly recommended for joining wood to metals, and is prepared, according to Heesz, as follows: Clear gelatine, 100 parts; cabinet makers' glue, 100

parts; alcohol, 25 parts; alum, 2 parts; the whole mixed with 200 parts of 20 per cent. acetic acid, and heated on a water-bath for six hours. An ordinary liquid glue, also well adapted for wood and iron, is made by boiling together for several hours 100 parts glue, 260 parts water and 16 parts of nitric acid.

#### **How to Split a Grindstone.**

When a stone is new and four feet in diameter, ten inches is none too thick, but when that stone wears down to twenty-four inches it should be split. It is too clumsy, but will make two nice stones if carefully split. To do this turn a deep groove in the stone before it is removed from its hanging. The groove should be three inches deep and three-fourths of an inch wide outside, tapering to as narrow a line as possible to be made at the bottom. This grove done, the shaft and collars remove, the groove is driven full of dry pine wedges. Put them in carefully, all equally tight. Throw the stone into water, let it lie over night and it will split nicely.

#### **Notable Bridges of the World:**

Sublician bridge, at Rome; oldest wooden bridge; seventh century. Twice rebuilt, but ruins only remain.

The bridge at Burton, over the Trent; once the longest bridge in England; 1,545 feet.

The old London bridge was the first stone bridge. Commenced in 1176, completed in 1209.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity, Florence, built in 1569; marble; 322 feet long.

Rush street bridge, Chicago, Ill., 1884, cost \$132,000; the largest general traffic drawbridge in the world. Will accommodate four teams abreast, and its foot passages are seven feet wide in the clear. Swung by steam power and lighted by electric light.

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners passed to execution, was built in 1589.

The Rialto, at Venice, a single marble arch, built from the designs of Michael Angelo, 98½ feet long; completed 1591.

Coalbrookdale bridge, England, was the first cast-iron bridge. Built over the Severn in 1779.

New London bridge, granite, from designs by L. Rennie. Commenced in 1824, completed in about seven years; cost \$7,291,000.



The Britannia bridge, over the Menai Strait, Wales, 103 feet above high water. Wrought iron, 1,511 feet long; finished in 1850. Cost \$3,008,000.

The Niagara Suspension bridge was built by Roebling in 1852-55. Cost \$400,000; 245 feet above water, 1,268 feet long; estimate 1,200 tons.

Havre de Grace, over the Susquehanna, 3,271 feet long.

Brooklyn bridge was commenced under the direction of J. Roebling in 1870, and completed in about thirteen years; 3,475 feet long, 135 feet high. Cost \$15,000,000.

The Canti-Lever bridge, 1884, over the Niagara, steel. Length 910 feet; total weight 3,000 tons; cost was \$222,000.

Cincinnati, over Ohio river (suspension), 2,220 feet long.

Trajans, over Danube river (stone), 4,770 feet long.

Victoria, Montreal (tabular), 9,144 feet long.

Louisville, over Ohio river (truss), 5,218 feet long.

### Fireproof Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.

A very convenient form is by building 4-inch brick arches between beams, spaced not over 5 feet apart and tied together with  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch rods, at intervals of 4 to 6 feet apart, so as to take the thrust of the arches off the walls. The top is leveled off with concrete, allowing space for wooden strips, to which the floor is nailed. Iron of suitable form may also be laid on the lower flange of beams if preferred.

The weight of a fire-proof floor, consisting of 4-inch brick arches between beams, with concrete filling above the arches and flooring, will generally average about 70 pounds to the square foot, exclusive of the weight of the beams, to which may be added for additional load:

Of boarded, add 3 lbs. per square foot.

For lath and plaster ceiling, 10 lbs. per square foot.

Assume for—

Floors of dwellings, 60 lbs. per square foot.

Churches, theaters and ball rooms, 125 lbs. per square foot.

Warehouses, 250 lbs. per square foot.

The weight of slating laid per square foot of surface covered, will of course, depend on the size used. The weight of 10x18, 3-16 thick slate, for example, per square foot of roof would be 5.86 lbs.



**Occupations Dangerous to Health.**

CHIEF INSPECTOR WATCHORN, PENNSYLVANIA.

This question would require much less time to answer, were it reversed entirely, for it would be much easier to name the occupations which might properly be regarded as free from danger, than to specify every occupation which has one or more of the elements of danger, to life, limb or health.

The question does not confine itself to factory employment; but taking it for granted that no other employment is intended to be dealt with, I shall endeavor to confine myself to this view of it.

I think, however, it might be more advantageous to name the particular occupations in which the more serious accidents most frequently occur, for, notwithstanding the fact that the subject as submitted does not permit me to do more than to simply point out what should be considered dangerous employment, it would involve a very tedious and lengthy paper were I to enumerate the multiplicity of places wherein accidents have occurred to the injury of limb, the impairment of health, and the loss of life, for alas, in every field of human endeavor there is no absolute immunity from accident. It is very gratifying to know from actual demonstration the accidents which are peculiar to factory life are capable of being very materially lessened in number, and in many instances of being made less serious when they do occur. The reports of the various State factory inspection departments amply prove this statement, and it is to be hoped that from the daily experience of the inspectors, recommendations will continue to be made, which, through the desirable and wise action on the part of the various legislative bodies, will be given the force of law, and thus tend to still further decrease the number of distressing accidents which daily mar the onward march of a wonderful and phenomenal material progress.

The manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania may afford us ample opportunity to decide what may fairly be considered unusually dangerous employment, and will not, perhaps, differ very materially in this respect from the most prominent of the States.

Her industries are as great, varied and permanent as those of any other State in the world, measured by any fair and equitable standard, ranging from the construction and equipment of the most powerful and magnificent ocean steamships and war vessels, the most gigantic and successful locomotives and stationary engines, to the ordinary lucifer match and the common everyday needle and tack, to say nothing of

the almost innumerable articles of manufactured goods, not so great as a ship, a locomotive or a railway car, nor so small as a match, a needle or a tack. Therefore, whatever may be said to be dangerous in the various enterprises in Pennsylvania may, to a large extent, be said to be equally so in other States. Taking this for granted, I submit the following as among the more dangerous occupations:

The manufacturing of iron is one of the most prolific sources of casualties, and its every phase, from the unloading of the ore to the dumping of the slag, should be subjected to the most painstaking care and precaution.

The great and rapid growth of our population has rendered necessary, or at least introduced the high business buildings, which are becoming more and more numerous in all our large cities, which in turn has made the use of the hoisting elevator an essential feature to the profitable tenantry of all such superstructures, and the elevator has made its own sad and deplorable record, and has to its credit in the Keystone State a surprisingly large list of fatal accidents, and many more which are very sad and distressing.

The elevator is more than ordinarily dangerous, and should be so rated. More especially is this the case where its operation is not confined to one responsible person, but is rather used promiscuously by any or everybody in the factory.

The greatest number in any given line were killed on elevators, and in the various branches of work where iron is manufactured.

These occupations may safely be classed as the most dangerous, for while we must admit that the loss of limbs, health, or faculties are bad enough, the employment where one is most likely to meet sudden death is certainly the most to be feared, for, has it not been said that "All that a man hath will he give for his life." Ironworks and the use of elevators, in my judgment, are the most prolific of violent deaths.

The machinery used for cutting iron and steel, tin and wood, and making them up into marketable articles, are most largely responsible for the loss of fingers, hands and arms. The majority of those thus injured were employed in factories where sheet-iron and steel are largely used to construct the goods or articles manufactured.

The textile industry is not the least dangerous employment by any means; the constant and regular movement of the intricate machinery, the frightful velocity of the shuttle, together with the almost incredible noise, which characterizes the weaving loom, are a constant menace to

both health and limb. The ragcutter and picker are also very dangerous machines.

It does not follow that the long list of factories, which for want of time I cannot here specify, are not dangerous, for, as I have already stated, I do not regard any factory entirely free from danger.

Wherever steam power is used, danger is enhanced, for, with every throb of the engine, every pulsation of the machine, and every movement of the shuttle, and every revolution of the belts, and wheels and pulleys, there is an element of danger which, we are compelled to admit, is frequently made more so by the carelessness, negligence or indifference of the most thoughtless in the vast army of factory employes.

Next to the iron and steel works, the elevators, the cold punches and cutting machines, and the weaving room, I regard the following factories as being noted for their dangerous elements: Dye works, because of the boiling vats and pans, the hot rooms, and the deleterious ingredients of the dyes. Soap works and hat factories, because of similar reasons. Blasting powder and dynamite works, and oil refineries, because of their liability to explosions. Squib and match factories are also subjected to similar risks.

All set screws not countersunk on revolving wheels and pulleys are a source of very great danger.

The wearing of long hair loosely, or loose garments, should be avoided in all workrooms where machinery, belting, etc., are used, for they materially increase the danger of such places.

The cleaning of machinery while in motion, often costs a hand, an arm, or a life, and no matter how great the rush of business, nor how precious the machinery, the cost of cleaning it is too great at such a fearful sacrifice.

There is another dangerous thing which is too frequently ignored, i. e., the absence of fire escapes on all buildings from which the escape of the employes is doubtful in case of fire. Nor does the erection of adequate fire escapes fully remove this element of danger, for too often the escapes are erected in accordance with the requirements of law and then left unused altogether, until some dire emergency arises for its use, and then it is found to be out of order, and the employes are so unaccustomed to leave the factory through an emergency path that confusion seizes the panic-stricken crowd and much injury and loss of life may result therefrom.

This danger could be very materially lessened by having the escapes used regularly as a means of exit, at least once a week.

The employment which should be regarded as being particularly dangerous to health, are chemical works, patent medicine factories, the ragpicker in the textile works, and all places where employes are crowded in too small a breathing space, and all places of employment where employes are compelled to stand for many weary hours without change or rest.

Oxygen is as essential to life as food, and if 50 men and women, boys or girls, are crowded into a space where they can get no more oxygen than 20 require, the wonder is not that they have failing health, but that they have not succumbed before.

We stand aghast at a record of fifty fatal accidents in one year, but we do not notice nor call attention to the untimely deaths of hundreds and hundreds of workmen, and boys, women and girls.

The doctor has ascribed their deaths to some common disease or other; we give them a momentary sigh of pity, and all is over.

Perish the pitiful and miserable efforts that strive only to avoid the danger of the elevator, the molten metal, the vats, pans and caldrons, the loom, the shuttle, the belts, the pulleys, and other dangerous elements in the mechanical world, if they are not extended to the vastly more important fields of ventilation and sanitation.

Dangerous machinery has slain its thousands, but a defective sanitary system, together with an insufficient supply of ventilation, has slain its tens of thousands.

The former claims its victims in such a rude and revolting fashion that we instinctively strive to remedy its defects, but the latter steals its victims by a slower but not less sure method, creeping into their vitals, and making its citadel there, pours out its insidious poison, not only to the destruction of the life of such victims, but all too frequently entailing on society a race of consumptives and weaklings who often become paupers and a menace to public health. It is not sufficient that a few windows remain open in order that a mill or factory should be ventilated, but a ventilating apparatus is as essential, where numbers of people are employed in a factory, as it is in a mine, on a ship or down in a diving bell.

One thousand cubic feet of fresh air per minute will not serve to keep 20 people supplied with sufficiency of oxygen any more than a small loaf of bread would amply feed and nourish them.



There is nothing more injurious to human life than inhaling the exhalations of human lungs, and yet thousands of people are annually going to untimely graves because they have been compelled to inhale the disease-tainted breaths of their less healthy fellow toilers.

Two hundred cubic feet of fresh air per minute for every person employed should be forced into every factory, workshop and mercantile establishment; not only forced in, but properly distributed, so that each person should get a healthy quantity.

This lack of ventilation is the most insidious foe, the most dangerous element of factory life. Mere lack of air is bad enough, but when the already vitiated atmosphere of a workroom is further impregnated with disease and death from the dust and vapors in the chemical works, the cigar factory, the tobacco shop, the bakery, the candy works, the chenille factory, soap works, and, worst of all, the room in which old carpets, old cloths, contaminated with filth, dirt and disease, are torn into shreds for use in the shoddy mills, filling the place with a stifling dust and dirt and disease germs, it is infinitely worse, and I doubt not but you will agree with me in declaring that these dangers are truly alarming and invite our most serious consideration.

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### **Accidents--How to Prevent Them.**

INSPECTOR EVEN H. DAVIS, OHIO.

We have no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the proportion of accidents to the number of people employed in industrial pursuits. The best effort made in that direction, with the data at command, would largely be a matter of conjecture. However, what information we derive from employers' reports may be made to serve to very good advantage. They show, at least, that accidents in factories and workshops, which inflict upon employees serious bodily injury or death, are of quite frequent occurrence, that much suffering, poverty and deprivation ensue more than is at present being done is necessary.

By careful examination into the details given of an accident the cause becomes apparent, and thereby the preventative indicated, on the principle that when causes are removed effects cease. Pursuing this course with accidents in general, it becomes possible to some extent to classify causes, and to determine the specific means by which most of them may be averted.

The factory inspector, by nature of his duties, is the best conditioned of any person to obtain and to classify such information, and while for many reasons a complete statistical inquiry into the subject would be very valuable—until such inquiry is made it must be conceded that the factory inspector is the best authority upon the subject. To him it becomes a daily study, for, relatively with the knowledge he possesses, his services become efficient and valuable. The responsibility imposed upon him naturally makes of him a close observer, and keeps his mind continually in a train of thought, from which must evolve the degree and character of his proficiency. His knowledge, then, should be accepted as that of an expert. In the main reliable, correct and indisputable, and in the dissemination and application of that knowledge, in my opinion, is largely involved the secret of the prevention or diminution of accidents.

Most accidents have what we term a primary and secondary or immediate cause. The primary cause is that which precedes for some time the actual mishap, or the condition which invites accident, and which is generally discovered to be a case of negligence or ignorance on the part of some one. Proper attention given to the primary causes would avert many disastrous accidents; therefore it is to the primary causes that the attention of factory inspectors is mostly directed. Ignorance of impending danger is sometimes excusable, for to know how to remedy a defect must be apparent and recognizable. But dangerous conditions exist more often as the result of indifference or want of proper inquiry into the subject, and, therefore, are as inexcusable as wanton and willful negligence. There are too many employers who are totally uninformed as to the inside arrangements or surroundings of their factories; but such want of knowledge does not relieve them of responsibility, unless those in charge as their agents have full authority to remedy defects, and to incur costs in providing all necessary means of safety. Where insufficient precaution is taken to prevent accident, it is an evidence of negligence or ignorance on the part of the employer or his agent, and if accidents occur some one is morally responsible, whether amenable to law or not. Ignorance only excuses where it can be shown that it is not the result of indifference to being better informed. No person has a right to employ others at the risk of life and limb without knowing to what extent these others are subjected to danger, and without making the utmost effort to prevent mishap and disaster. Even though it is maintained that every



employe personally assumes more or less risk in engaging himself to perform any kind of manual labor, it is, nevertheless, the moral duty of employers to make every known provision for safety, and which may ward off mishap without being compelled to do so by law, and irrespective of the desires or demands of their employes in the matter. Many accidents attributed to the carelessness of employes might justly be transferred to the shoulders of employers. Where guards and appliances of protection might be applied to much advantage, employes are often permitted or rather expected, to depend solely upon their dexterity of hand and their continual vigilance to avoid personal injury. Danger in many forms is allowed to exist, simply because of the expense it would involve to make the required change. Posted notices can often be observed, warning of some recognized danger, when for the cost of a few dollars all risk from such a source could entirely be removed. In my judgment more accidents result from the one cause—the cost to be incurred by improvement—than from all others combined.

It may be complimentary on our part to say occasionally that employers are generally disposed to do what they can to avert accidents rather than run chances, but we have no right to be complimentary at the expense of truth. While there are many manufacturers of whom such a statement might truthfully be made, yet, my experience teaches, that such a disposition is the exception to the rule, rather than the rule. Otherwise there would not be so much necessity so frequently recurring for inspection. There would not be so much left in the way of defective machinery for inspectors to discover; nor so much time after defects are pointed out before the remedy is applied. The more general disposition is to put off as long as possible any required change upon any pretext or excuse that can be offered for the delay. All sorts of arguments are used to show that the required protection is unnecessary, and to convince the inspector that he is in error in demanding it. Reason after reason can be advanced by the operators of factories to prove that a guard is unnecessary or impracticable, or that some recommended change would interfere with the productive capacity of a machine, but rarely is there a suggestion received from them, whereby that machine could be operated with more safety to the operative. In the majority of factories it would be worth the position of a worker to request any change or improvement, however clear it might appear to him that failure to do so foreboded accident. The fact that when such information is given to an inspector, it is invariably with the request

that the informant's name be withheld, or that he be not recognized by the inspector when passing through the factory, conclusively refutes the position that employers are generally disposed to take every precaution for safety sake.

On the other hand it might be truthfully said that the general disposition is to regard the inspector as an interloper, and his visits as an interference with the right of employers to do as they please with their own. But, as I have said, there are many notable exceptions to the rule, and it is fair to add that these exceptions are becoming more numerous as factory laws and their requirements become more generally known and understood. Whatever can be done to direct the thought and attention of employers to this subject, will tend continually to lessen the mutilation now going on in all industrial avocations. However, it must not be forgotten that the factory and workshop is under the absolute control of the owner who operates it. To-day every such place can be made comparatively free from danger. If it is permitted to go otherwise, and injury follows to some one as a consequence, it should be attributed to the indifference or negligence of the owner of that factory. A true and ever conscious sense of responsibility and duty in this respect should be impressed upon the minds of all manufacturers and employers of labor. If it cannot be done otherwise, laws should be enacted which make all such negligence criminal, and criminal to such an extent that it would be regarded as economy to attend to such matters as much as to the details of any other part of their business affairs. But, while most causes of a primary character can be charged against the employers, there are those for which they are not responsible—causes which originate in the carelessness or recklessness of employees. Principally they are the result of a willful disposition to risk danger rather than take the time or extra labor required to fend it off. With many this sort of negligence becomes a habit, because of the high pressure of speed in which they perform their labor. With others it is natural and comports with their general makeup. Such persons give no thought to the possibility of mishaps to others from their carelessness, but act on the theory that every man is supposed to look out for himself. Such men are sources of danger everywhere, and in the workroom should be subjected to surveillance and compelled by law to cultivate more careful ways. Workmen often use wrong tools or improper implements, and thus place life and limb in jeopardy, where the right tools or implements would best serve their

purpose. Guards and protections of all kinds are removed for temporary convenience, and left for others to replace or to risk working without. In too many instances workmen, with a sort of bravado, recklessly incur the risk of injury, simply to demonstrate to their fellow-workmen how fearless of danger they are. Such men scoff at the suggestions of inspectors, and will often undertake to advise employers against adopting necessary precautionary measures. Sometimes factory workers, for the mere sake of gratifying some whimsical notion—it may be to witness some novel or passing sight—place themselves in very dangerous positions. For a moment's rest or relaxation from their labors they will seek and resort to all manner of unsuitable situations and places, absolutely unconscious or regardless of the risk incurred thereby. When at their own work they will pass over revolving shafting, through traversing belts, over hatch covers of elevators, and between densely-packed operating machinery, making short cuts in all sorts of ways to save time or a few extra steps. Many serious accidents undoubtedly are induced through the dissipated habits of employes—not so much, perhaps, the result of a case of drunk at the time, but more because of a weak and enervated condition following an extended spree or “a night's good time of it.”

A most prolific source of accidents among factory employes is what is known as “horse play.” This is especially so where minors and young children are the victims, and it should never be permitted within the factory during workhours. If there is time for play and recreation, it should be outside the factory, and where injury to anyone is not likely to follow. Accidents also frequently happen to minors because of their propensity to handle tools and to undertake to work at machinery, the operation of which they do not understand, yet which they are impelled to try from a laudable desire to have a knowledge of some better-paid occupation than their own.

It is impossible to give in detail all the causes from which accidents to factory operatives occur, but sufficient are known to illustrate what must be counteracted to decrease to any extent the multiplicity of mishaps and casualties in workshop and factory. From what is known we may logically infer that, as employer and employes better informed and more inclined to give attention to the possibility of accident, such will become less frequent. This, then, is what must first be accomplished, and it devolves upon factory inspectors to do it. The knowledge they possess, born of experience and observation, will have to be brought

into use and become more generally diffused. Personal visitation on the part of inspectors has done a great amount of good in obviating the possibility of accidents, but it does not meet the full requirement the subject demands. Too much at present depends upon the casual visits of the inspector and upon the vigilance he displays in discovering defects. More responsibility in this respect should rest upon the employer and employed. Statutes should be enacted in every State requiring manufacturers to provide the best means of protection ingenuity can suggest, irrespective of inspection of their factories by anyone. It should be made an offense to leave undone what may be done to guard life and limb from danger when such a possibility from any source has been made apparent. More than this, if there are means of ascertaining what can be done in that respect it should be regarded as the duty of employers to know and to apply that knowledge. To know what would ward off danger, and not to apply it, should be regarded as criminal. It should also be made an offense for any employe to refuse, or to neglect performing his full part in carrying out the intent of the law providing for his protection. If the manufacturer has complied with what the law requires, the employer should be held responsible for any lack of attention on his part likely to cause injury to himself or to others. This being established, the necessary information must be forthcoming and the department of factory inspector in each State is the source from which it should proceed. It must be information authoritative, comprehensive, final and not to be deviated from. The law should designate that whatever is considered necessary to insure safety must be regarded as indispensably a part of a machine as that which gives to it its productive capacity. No machine or any of its parts in an incomplete condition should be permitted to be operated; and it should not be considered complete unless made as safe to operate as the application of information furnished by the State Inspector of Factories could make it. The work of factory inspection has been so systematically performed in the past, that the inspection department of every State must be prepared to issue formal instructions for the guarding of different machinery in use in every kind of industry. Machinery of all kinds have at some time or other had applied to it the close examination of the factory inspector, and if dangerous in any of its parts, his inventive ability has been brought into exercise to devise for it proper safeguards. This knowledge, as I have stated, can be classified and placed in such form as to be accessible to every em-



ployer and to every factory worker. This has partially been done in many of the annual reports of the different State departments of inspection. As an example, I might cite the chapter on accidents in the New York report for 1891. The information comprised in that chapter alone, if placed before the manufacturers of the United States for their instruction, and if made obligatory upon them to carry out its suggestions, is sufficient to prove beyond dispute that a very beneficial result would follow in decreasing factory accidents. However, only a limited number of these reports are issued, and not one in a thousand of our manufacturers have the time or opportunity to look through them to know what they contain. This information, then, should be supplied in some other manner, and that manner I propose to suggest:

In the first place, the department of inspection of every State must be regarded as a bureau of information upon the subject of accident prevention, and it should possess almost arbitrary power to enforce compliance with all its recommendations. Then every manufacturing concern in the State having machinery in operation and under its control should be held to furnish the chief inspector of factories with information relative to such machinery. In return, the inspector should supply all requisite instruction for the proper guarding of such machinery. To do this the industries of the State must be classified, and the different mechanical devices in each industry plainly defined, and the means of guarding made so clear that it can be applied without further advice or instruction from any one. This information should be provided in pamphlet form and also printed upon posters. These posters should be supplied with the pamphlet, for posting in the different workrooms of factories, and contain such instruction as would be applicable in one industry only, or in one particular branch of such industry. After these provisions are made, it would not be unjust or unreasonable to make it a punishable offense for machinery to go unguarded, whether the fault could be traceable to manufacturer or employe. The results would certainly be much better than at present, for it would then be the care, and to the interest of both parties, that everything should be in proper condition when the inspector made his appearance. Nor would it deprive the inspector of sufficient work to attend to, for it would be his first duty to discover that all proper precautions had been taken according to the formal instructions of his department. To-day the law says that all changes ordered shall be complied with within so many days, ordinarily 30 days; while the majority of such changes could be made within a few hours' time. Then, to make such orders at all would be in the majority of cases unnecessary, for besides the penalty which would be inflicted for operating machinery in an unsafe condition, it would be the right of the inspector to prevent its further operation until suitable guards or other protection would be provided.

Let us examine now how such a law would work. Suppose we take a factory in which furniture is manufactured. There is not a machine on any of its floors but what has been examined by an inspector, some time or other, and the necessary guarding is an open question to him. This information has been supplied to the manufacturer, and by perusing the manual or the poster by which his special branch of business is covered, he knows exactly what is required of him. When the inspector visits that factory he expects to find every machine, and every connecting part of it, in safe condition to operate. If he discovers otherwise, some one is responsible for the neglect, and amenable to the law. The machine is stopped until properly guarded, and the productive capacity of that factory suffers to some extent for the time being. This system would involve not only the necessity of guarding, but also that of keeping continually guarded every piece of mechanism which otherwise might be classified as dangerous. Such a system would treat all manufacturers alike; and allow no place for a complaint that inspectors were overtaxing and unreasonable in their demands. For what would be expected of all, could not be objected to on the ground of impracticability, or that it would interfere with the productive capacity of one factory over another. Many valuable suggestions from an economic and utility point of view, as well as from that of preventing accidents, could be furnished in the suggested manual which would make it welcome wherever received. It must be admitted in most instances that guards placed upon machinery serve to protect it from wear and breakage, and thus add to its durability and productivity. Besides, in order to keep within the requirements of the law, frequent examination of shafting, hangers, gearing, belting, belt shifters, screws, bolts and all other appurtenances of the factory would be necessary, which would serve to keep everything in repair and good order. In small factories this should be the duty of foreman or engineer to give daily attention to; but in establishments where a large number of hands are engaged, and the industry is divided up into many different occupations, it would pay the concern to keep an inspector of its own continually on the alert for defects in the adjustment of machinery and to supervise general conditions prevailing inside the factory premises.

Much more might be said in favor of adopting the system I have suggested, but my paper is of too great length already. I will add, however, that laws making it obligatory upon manufacturers to take all essential precaution to prevent unnecessary sacrifice of life and limb, according as they have opportunity for knowing, would work injustice to no one. The employer having a regard for the safety and health of his employes would be aided in his humane intentions thereby, while the one not so disposed would be helped to understand the full meaning of the golden rule. Accidents of every character, of course, could not be prevented thereby, such would be utopian to expect; but if factory inspection hitherto has proven anything, we might expect that their number would be so materially diminished that eventually the



seemingly unavoidable alone would happen. That dangerous machinery should be guarded will be admitted universally. That it comparatively can be guarded, factory inspection in England and in Germany and in our own country has fairly demonstrated. This knowledge is in the possession of the State, and it is the duty of the State to apply it in the most effectual and speedy way it can be done. In my opinion the solution as to how to do it lies in the directions I have indicated.

## THE EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY.

BY HENRY STREIFLER.

There is not a question that is so far-reaching and of so much importance to the good and welfare of the whole people of our country of which so little has been said and of which very little is written by people who are able to do so, outside of those who are directly connected with the labor movement, upon which is known as the Eight-Hour or Shorter Workday. You may search our libraries and look through the pages of those magazines which are ever publishing the thoughts of our ablest writers on economy or the present-day problems, and none of them, it seems, are doing their duty in calling the attention of their readers to the eight-hour movement, whether it be favorable or unfavorable toward it. I concede that much has been said and written about the justness and the good results which would come to us as workingmen should the Eight-Hour Workday be made general in this country, but it has all come from the one side, namely, from those who receive a direct benefit through its enforcement, or from those who are delegated to do such things for them—sometimes called labor agitators—but notwithstanding that the arguments and discussions have all been upon the side of the employee's, we assert, without fear of contradiction, that wherever the Eight-Hour Workday has been inaugurated, whether those affected worked by the piece, hour or day, not only have the employees been benefitted, but the employer as well has profited by its operation, and the gain which came to the general public cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, for it came to them through a moral, industrial and a commercial channel, and because of the fact that so few of our workmen unfortunately have been unable to successfully inaugurate the Eight-Hour Workday in their trade, the general public do not know the amount of good which would go to them were it universally adopted. That there is something wrong with our social system is admitted and cannot be successfully denied, and we who are battling together in the labor movement to elevate the condition of our fellow men, do not claim that the Eight-Hour Workday can cure all

the evils which have crept into our social system; but we do claim that machinery has to a great extent taken the place of human labor. The Eight-Hour Workday must be established to give employment to our idle men. The people are constantly complaining of hard times and give various reasons for the same; but to my mind there is only one cause which we as tradesmen and consumers can give, and only one remedy which we can apply. Some will tell us that the high and low tariff placed upon imported articles is the cause of dullness in trade; others will say that we have not enough money in circulation, and what money we have got is too good and consequently too dear for those who have got to have it, and again others will tell us that it is either over-production or under consumption, and other causes are given which are not necessary for me to mention, for most of you read the public press and are familiar with them. Each and every cause mentioned has contributed to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and there is only one remedy to apply, and that is, in the words spoken by one of our foremost labor leaders, who said: "I appeal to the trades unions of the country to go on in this work. The answer to all opponents to the reduction of the hours of labor could well be given in these words: That so long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are too long." We hear the laboring classes complaining that there is a lack of employment, and as a result their wages are reduced to a standard which is wholly inadequate to their wants, and the principal cause of this state of affairs lies in our economic system; for it is a well-established fact that the lower the wages paid to the laboring classes of a nation, the lower becomes the standard of living. Ignorance and degradation takes the place of intelligence, and in course of time become a source of danger to the country, wages being regulated by the standard of living. It becomes the duty, and, in fact, a necessity, for our law-makers to create such laws as will tend to elevate the condition of the people; but our law-makers seem to entirely ignore this fact, and legislation is in the opposite direction; and the employers, merchants and business men generally seem to agree with them. It is for this reason we see poverty and crime increasing year after year, and the cry of the employing classes is that business is bad and the warehouses are being overstocked. We find the number of unemployed steadily increasing and wages decreasing in accordance with the number of unemployed. By the use of improved machinery, we find manual labor being displaced to an enormous extent, our population steadily increasing and not sufficient employment to insure the common necessities of life.

Now, there is one remedy for this, and that lies in the reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day. By so reducing the hours of employment the surplus labor will find work; they will then become greater consumers; they will see that their children are better clothed, and will indulge in more luxuries, which in course of time becomes a necessity, and thus a greater demand is made upon the resources of

the country, and our mines, factories, mills and workshops will be kept busy in order to supply the ever-growing markets.

Thus it will be seen that by a reduction of the hours of labor the general people would be benefited, the employer as well as the employe. It has been argued by many that the reduction of the hours of labor to eight will increase the price of commodities. That is generally the cry of the pessimist, for in all cases it can be shown that where the people have more leisure, the greater become their wants, and instead of the prices increasing they decrease, as for instance: A manufacturer of shoes, in order to live, is forced to charge a profit of ten cents per pair, and if by investing a large amount of capital and using improved machinery he could make the same shoes for one-third less and be able to sell twice as many, he could reduce the price of shoes to the consumer and increase the wages of the laborer, and actually create more wealth per day for himself at five cents per pair than he had previously done with his small production at a profit of ten cents per pair. However, this can only be possible when the aggregate demand for the shoes is increased, and reduction of the hours of labor is the only means by which the demand can be created. Why do employers of labor stand in their own light? It would be better for all concerned, and capital and labor go hand in hand; it would put an end to so many strikes. They would not be needed, for where labor is in demand it must of necessity demand higher price. The employer sees this, and as a result of the increased demand for his products would be content to pay a higher rate of wages. Education of the rising generation would be improved, ignorance and poverty would cease to exist, and the people of this country would indeed be a far happier people. It therefore becomes the duty of the people to agitate the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, in order that it may be brought about as early as possible. Let them attend the meetings of their respective organizations and make this all-important question a special subject for debate at each meeting.

It is true that some of our States have legislated in favor of the Eight-hour Workday; but that legislation did not have behind it what laws of this kind must depend upon for its enforcement. The general public does not know how beneficial legislation has been to the people of our older countries, where, to my mind, they are farther advanced upon the economic problem.

Although legislation in this country is equally encouraging, the results here are not so pronounced as in England, because it has not been in operation as long nor its application as general.

In Massachusetts the ten-hour law has been in force a few years, and it effects a much smaller proportion of the population. But, notwithstanding this fact, its elevating influence upon the masses is so apparent that it has become very popular among all classes in the community, so much so that many of those who strongly opposed its adoption, would now with equal force object to its repeal. In 1879, six

years after the passage of the ten-hour law in that State, as the result of an argument made before the Legislative Labor Committee by a prominent free-trade, long-hour advocate, Edward Atkinson, to the effect "that its operation was injurious to the workingmen, as they had to work for one-eleventh less than similar laborers in other States," the Legislature ordered the Labor Bureau to investigate the hours of labor and the wages paid in Massachusetts and in other New England States and also in New York. This was done, and the result, which appeared in the Bureau report for 1891 was as follows :

STATE.	AVERAGE HOURS.	AVERAGE WAGES
		PER WEEK.
Maine-----	66 1-8	\$7.04
New Hampshire-----	66 1-7	7.44
Connecticut-----	65 1-4	7.81
Rhode Island-----	66	8.61
New York-----	65 1-4	7.57
Massachusetts-----	60	8.32

It will be seen from this investigation, which was instituted by the enemies of the law, that in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, the average working time is  $65\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week and the average wages of labor \$7.67 per week, while in Massachusetts, with only 60 hours a week, the average wages are \$8.32 per week, or 63 cents a week more for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours less labor, that is to say the laborer in Massachusetts works 22 hours, or over two full days, less and receives \$2.52 per month more wages than do similar laborers in the other States referred to. The same is true of those industries in other States where the hours of labor have been reduced, as shown by the experience of the cigarmakers, carpenters and other trades.

There never was any legislation adopted in any country in the world that has stood the test of experience and yielded such good economic and social results. It operates alike under a monarchy in Europe and a republic in America. In fact, it is the one species of industrial legislation that has never failed, and its results have only been limited by the extent of its application.

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