readers we must aim. Create a demand for Socialism among the readers, and the supply of that, as of anything else, would be forthcoming. Everywhere, in season and out of season, we must work. It will not be easy to "do the work"—once and for all. It is not only to be done, but to be done often; and then; each must work always, counting no act too small, no sacrifice too great.

Mr. John Graham, M.P., said that he had been well advised that the government of the Commune rose with virtue in the morning and retired with virtue at night. Our government, and every bourgeois government, rose with humbug in the morning, retired with humbug at night, and were dispersed in the morning in sight all day. He valued the Constitution for the noble example it set for us and all the world; he valued its annual celebration because it brought us all together, and did us invaluable good by that one thing alone. It was for us to take heart of its example and proceed, and do our best to carry it far beyond its limits.

Let us not stone another because he differs with us in method, but do our duty as we saw it, leaving others to do theirs. Respect the personal liberty of all. Respect the personal liberty of all.

The meeting then rose to its feet, and, standing uncovered and silent for a few moments in memory of the dead, burst into three rousing cheers for the Social Revolution.

* * *

A leaflet was sung by the S.L. Choir, and the "Marzelline" by the whole audience, and the meeting broke up and dispersed quietly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOMERS TOWN INSTITUTE LITERARY & DEBATING SOCIETY.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the following resolution was passed after one months' discussion by a majority of 5:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the "By-laws" on the subject of the working of the Temples and the Kingdome, and urges upon the Government the necessity of starting relief works to meet the demands of the unemployed of this great metropolis."—Rev. J. R. W. D. C. M. Thomas.

77, Euston Road, March 11, 1889.

THE JEWISH PARADE AND LAW-'N-ORDER.

The International Working Men's Club, Bernier Street, arranged a parade of unemployed and sufferers' victims on Saturday, March 10th, and purposed visiting the Synagogue and engaging the attention of Dr. Hermann Adler and his congregation of well-fed choons. Adler may entertain a belief that all is right on an oxan, and a waiter in a better land, but he and his choodle are determined to postpone that meeting until the sweet by-and-bye; so respectable, orthodox Judaism called in the aid of Chrestomathies de minimis in law and order to assist in Metropolitan affairs, in order to keep them from contact with the victims of their greed. The ruffians of the Metropolitan police, aided by a number of spies and roughs, got up a row outside the Club by encouraging boys to stone the members. One getting an ugly cut, naturally retaliated; the police thereupon forced their way into the Club, kicking the steward, and a grave inspector knocked Mrs. Diemshulz down and kicked her so as to make her doing meanwhile the most horrible outh. Several comedians were arrested on the pretence of having assaulted these wretches, and when in the police-station, a detective seized a poker and beat Diemshulz about the head with it. When bail was procured, every obstacle was thrown in the way of the men's release. The bail was applied for, and a serious epithet added, but the preposterous — fools, and waste their money on a lot of — foreigners. Some who tried to explain the incident got thrown into police-station steps, and generally the whole affair was a lesson in law-'n-order. Hence, mind the outrages committed by the police at the International Club, Steeplechase Gardens, and the destruction of life and health and wealth by outrages, and seeing every chance of a repetition of that scene when night fell, the police were warned that a defence would be made if any such tactics were resorted to. Reparations were duly made for the damage of the Club during the night, but, apparently as the result of the warning, no attempt was made for two million carefully avoided the neighborhood. It would be well for all concerned to take note that there is not the slightest intention on the part either of English or foreign Socialists to allow such police outrages to be perpetrated without risk to the perpetrators in future.

F. KITZ.

TO MANCHESTER FRIENDS.

All comrades in and around Manchester desiring to see the cause of Socialism triumphant in England, may have the following distributed at reading houses, bookstalls, meetings of the Workingmen's Union, and by subscription: "The Convention Delegates of the British Columbia, Montreal, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland Workingmen's Unions to the Convention Delegates of the Socialists of the United States (the Second Convention) at Cincinnati," by the Socialist League, towards leaflet distribution fund, of which there is a great lack here.

End.

The object of life is to be happy, the place to be happy here, the time to be happy now, and the way to be happy is to make others happy. —Clifford.

Gabriel Dumont, who was Louis Riel's lieutenant during the Canadian half-breeds' rebellion, has been pardoned by the Canadian Government. He is now free to return to his native land.

There is no truth—shall we say no honour?—in public life. Men seem to seek Parliamentary honours in the pursuit of their personal ambition. If the cause they are elected to serve can be advanced in conjunction with their own interests, they will sell it; if it cannot, it must go to the wall. Public life is all for personal distinction, and in the struggle principle is at a discount.—Reynolds.

REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1889.


25 Mon. 1812. Alexander Herzen born. 1879. Attempted execution of General Drenteln, chief of gendarmerie at St. Petersburg, by Mirey. and had, for 1879. Publication of the "C. R. (Oct. 29—Nov. 6), which said: "This society is determined to adhere to the principles of free discussion, and to the object of the British Convention again met, at Convention Hall (Mason's Lodge), Blackfriars Wynd. At the fifth day's sitting (Nov. 23) the name of the convention was changed to 'the British Convention of the Delegates of the People, associated to obtain Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments'; the vote was unanimous, the delegates raise and forming bands as they gave. A few days afterwards, the Convention was addressed by Butcher and Koyan, as delegates from the United Irishmen. In following Butler, Gurrill used words that really mean to-day as they did: 'As soon as the alarm bell was rung, the Opposition joined the Purge. Fingers over a bird of prey, and the people its banquet.' On Thursday December 5, the Lord Provost and magistrate of the city broke in upon and dispersed the Convention, Skiving, who was present at the meeting, thought this only applied to the British Convention, and tried to revive the old "Oldish" Conventions. That evening they repaired the same evening to a house in Whitechapel Close, at the head of the Canehale, outside the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, and there held a meeting and appointed a committee, with a convenient speed, on the means to be adopted for making a spirited rendezvous of the illegal proposals of this day. Next morning (Feb) they met in a loft or warehouse near the Lawson's Yard, on the south side of the Crosseaunwy, but were speedily dispersed by a crowd of people under the superintendence of the police. The constables were cut with a large club, and many cried. Another attempt was made by Skiving, who called a meeting, by advertisement in the "London Gazette", for the 16th, at a house belonging to a friend of his. The police appeared, and the Cockpit. Subsequent to this, the premises were taken possession of by the Town Guard, himself arrested, and his papers and books seized. He was brought before the court, and in spite of all the evidence of a heavy bill, he was brought to trial January 6, 1796. The "trial" lasted two days, and ended in a verdict of fourteen years' transportation—a forensic case of due order from London, as in Gurrill's case of the "Suffrages" from St. Helens, and reached Port Jackson on December 22. There he took a farm, which he called "Skivington," and after many years, in 1796, he was transported to the South Pole, where he was educated, and after another seven years, he returned to his native land. He died in 1884 at the age of 23. W. H. P.

If not any man of a million has a right to govern me, then the million men have no right to govern me. A million times nothing is only nothing.

W. H. R.