## THE CITY OF BUFFALO.

Some Impressions From a Recent Visit.

BY J. E. POLLO K, B. A.

The city is said to have obtained its name from Buffalo Creek, and the creek from an Indian of that nome. Fort Erie was built in 1764, but Capt. Wm. Johnson, who married a Seneca woman was the first white set tler at the mouth of Buffalo Creek in the year 1793. Buffalo and Toronto, therefore, date from the same year; each possessed a fort: Buffalo-Fort Erie; Toronto-Fort Rouille. Each was founded on the shore of a great inland lake—the one on the southeast shore of Lake Erie—the other on the north-west shore of Lake Ontario; the one beneath the Stars and Stripes, the other beneath the banner of Britannia, and each destined to become a great city although both were burned to the ground in the wars of 1812-15 which devastated the boundary lines of the rival nations.

Buffalo, like Toronto, is a great steamship and railway focus, each being the centre of a great and rapidly increasing trade on the lakes and through a fertile country lying east and west. The peculiarly

COINCIDENT FORTUNATE SITUATION

of each, the character of its inhabitants, salubrious climate, fertility of soil, links of connection with town and country-by steamboat, railway, telegraph and telepone -have made and are still making each a great and a prosperous city, with a progression rivalling the first cities on the Conti

Buffalo is the larger (250,000), the wealthier, the more democratic of the two; Tosituation, fine harbor, better boulevarded but inferior paved and narrower streets, handsomer lawns, finer architecture, supernealthier situation. In Toronto the English, Scotch, and Irish elements of nationalhave a large German element, which, perof the Reservation lands of the Seneca Indians by the Holland Company in an early period of the city's history. In 1798 the New York Legislature authorized aliens to hold land by which law the Holland Company were enabled to take possession of the lands they had purchased, and in the other man in its early history, is said to be soon rose from a hamlet to a city. He surveyed the land for a city in 1798 and opened The story of Portia Ransom is one of the earliest tales told in Buffalo's history. Asa Ransom, a silversmith, settled in Buffalo, in 1796 with his wife and infant daughter Portia. The Seneca Indians, one of the

TRIBES OF THE IROQUOIS,

occupied the lands surrounding the village. In one of their visits to Buffalo they made carry off the little girl Portia. It was with a duty, but a pleasure. Above the little hair: -1. Went to morning prayer. 2. Gave work. the child saved from the Indians but lived, black :prospered, and afterwards became Mrs.

Christopher Harvey. In walking up Main St., Buffalo, one might | ters in chromatic print said :easily fancy himself on Yonge St., Toronto. There are similar wholesale houses at the foot of the street near the canal, and similar displays of goods on either side of the street, with its rising slope till you reach the Genesee House, north of which are many handsome private residences and pulic institutions. Parallel with Main St., which runs were decorated with garlands of green. drapes well, and falls in rich folds. Above the altar was a blazing cross. From

font sprang beautiful lilies. PURE AND LOVELY CALLAS

arose from a vase at the corner of the chancel while the entire pulpit front was concealed by a mass of white and delicately-tinted flowers intermingled with green vines all artistically arranged. Fully one fourth of the immense assemblage that filled the sanctuary were children Another fine church is that of St. Mary (Catholic) on Broadway St. to which thronged thousands of worshippers early on Easter morn. St. Paul's Cathedral is the most fashionable and aristocratic church in the city. Immense numbers throng there to hear the superb musical programme at Easter and to admire the lovely floral decorations of the church that day. However, no church in Buffalo has so fine a situation and such chaste architecture as the Metropolitan of Toronto.

On the other hand, few cities, perhaps, on the American continent, can boast so fine a Court House as Buffalo. Built of pure white stone, devoid of elaborate ornamentation, like the chaste Greek columns of old, it rises in the purity and simplicity of its | red and pale blue. grandeur. It occupies an elevated space with main entrances from opposite sides. Its interior is as

CHASTE AND MAGNIFICENT

in the building. The Americans are a pract- prove strong enough to have the conclusion ical people. The Court House was erected arrived at by the recent commission adopt? in 1875, and in that same year they erected ed. Just now it is thought that it will be a magnificent gaol of white stone in the unwise either for the President or Secretary rear of the Court on the opposite side of the of State Bayard to push for the treaty's street. In Buffalo, from Court to prison is ratification, owing to the enmitties that would

but a step, one may say. lovely as Nature has made the surroundings, is in abeyance.

rises half so stately and grand as Buffalo's Conversations With the Duke of "Monument of Liberty" in Union Square. It was erected in 1882. The base has the statue of a soldier standing at each corner as if to guard from every point of the compass the maiden standing at the pinnacle of the monument and representing the liberty of the nation. The monument is of pure white stone, circular column and bearing carved inscriptions. It is called the "Sol-

diers' Monument." In another respect Buffalo surpasses Tcronto and this is a national feature, I believe, of the American people. It is the courteous politeness of its people. If any doubt this statement let him visit Buffalo and ask questions of information from police men, business men or those he meets upon the street. Strangers receive a kind welcome. One citizen is considered as good as another if his reputation be good. Wealth builds no social barriers. Equal rights and liberties to all. A common brotherhood and a common humanity.

## The Handwriting on the Wall.

hot, dingy passage-way until I came to a come to take the command in Spain he inspectors and to raise their qualifications.' door, and knocked hard. There was no re- should have considered his name equal to an make an echo. So I said "Come in ' to beeu put at an even higher figure? He The windows were open, and the hot air disinterested way, as though it was somewarping the big law books on the baize-cov- sense on many occasions. I think his best ered table. In the corners of the room the plan would have been to have waited for broom and a battered watering-pot stood | to have singled one out and defeated it.' ronto the more aristocratic, with its finer behind the stove, which was red with rust "At Waterloo Bounaparte had the finest weary with inaction. A solitary cuspidore, siasm. . . . Two such armies, so well half filled with the sawdust of ages, slept be- trained, so well officered! It was a battle ior schools and colleges and University, hind the coal box, where nobody could get of giants." It was his nearest approach to Toronto, too, has the more romantic and at it. The glass doors of the library hung heroics. To a lady who asked him to tell ajar, and the bunch of keys, half caught, her all about the battle of Waterloo, "We hung in a limp, dissipated way from the pummelled them," he said, "they pummelity largely prevail, while Buffalo seems to lock, as though they had tried to get in but led us, and I suppose we pummelled the fell asleep in the effort. The big flies buzzed hardest, so we gained the day." This is haps, may be accounted for by the purchase lazily about in the air, as though they had almost capped by Mitford's account of his about decided to make one more effort to matter-of-fact way of receiving the conreach the ceiling, and if they missed it that gratulations of Creevy after the fight. time they would give it up and fall down on He would not hear of congratulation :the floor. In a very old-fashioned web "It was a dreadful business, thirty thouin a window corner, an old-fashioned sand men destroyed, and a d-d near thing." spider, in a condition of pitiful destitution, "George the Fourth is no gentleman," he sat by a rent in his den, trying to make up said, "though an excellent actor of one for same year the name Buffalo was given to his mind to brace up and get at it and mend ten minutes. Like Mr. Macready, he can't Erie. To Joseph Ellicott, more than to any it. A slim-waisted wasp crawled about support it longer. His conversation with over the old, time-eaten window frame, women most offensive. The King never

> "This is my busy day." And over the little iron safe emphatic let-"Time is money."

I hadn't the heart to wake him. I sat down and gave him an hour of improving reflection, and credited myself with that amount on my bill. - [Burdette.

#### Artistic Curtain Stuffs.

I know of nothing in the matter of furnorth and south, are Pearl, Washington, nishing, that appeals so strongly to a house-Niagara and Delaware streets, the last being keeper's heart as beautiful stuffs for curthe finest in the city for its magnificent tains and hangings. A visit to one of our private residences, fine churches, ample large emporiums the other day satisfied me boulevards and broad pavements overarched | that those of us who cannot afford superb by lines of lofty trees. On this street stand tapestries with French Renaissance patthree magnificent churches almost side by terns, or brocades of the time of Louis side. First, Calvary church (Presbyterian) Quatorze, can still drape our doors and wina handsome and imposing edifice of white dows artistically. I was greatly surprised stone; next, a Methodist Episcopal of equal to find that one of the newest, as it is also and similar proportions but of red stone; perhaps one of the cheapest fabrics for heavy then Trinity Church (English) a massive portieres, is simply the blue or brown denim building of red stone differing from the used for working-men's overalls. As it is others in architecture, more ornamented always darker on one side than the other, with large circular windows of stained glass one of the easiest means of ornamentation is fronting the street. Another handsome to cut a pattern out of the cloth and ap-English church is that of St. John on Swan | plique it on, wrong side out. Embroidery St., built of white stone and resembling in outline stitch is also very effective; the much the Presbyterian and Methodist, and pattern should be flowing and arabesquewhose Sunday School numbers 650 pupils. like, or one composed of trailing vines and The writer witnessed the children's Easter | flowers. A flax thread is used which does floral service in this church. The altar, not lose its lustre in the laundry. It makes tablets, bishop's chair, and reader's desk | very elegant table covers; being heavy it

For windows in summer, cheese cloth rethe bank of moss which filled the baptismal | tains its popularity; but where white is undesirable, on account of dust, there is a kind of scrim painted in colors, a sort of cheap Madras cloth, at 10 and 12 cents a yard, which is very pretty and effective. It will wear, and look well for three or four seasons without washing, and is gauzy and airy, and not unlike China silk in design and general appearance. As it costs but 60 cents a window, it can be replaced when you tire of it. Use great care in selecting the pattern, as some of them are very ugly. A creamy ground with conventionalized fleurde-lis sprinkled over, and a soft grey ground with trailing vines in browns and reds, and bunches of scarlet berries, are among the prettiest I have seen.

Not quite in the decorative line, but bordering on the useful, are the comfortables of colored cheese cloth. If the idea is a new one to the rural sisters, I am sure they will be pleased with it. It is cheaper than calico and much prettier. The quilting is very quickly done; one may make several in an afternoon at a very small bee, and they are light and warm. Pale pink and blue combine nicely for opposite sides, as do dark

affairs by a strict party vote has reported | most of the suffering which the human race | against the ratification of the fishery treaty. endures is the result of causes which are en-Although this is a great and serious check tirely within the province of individual as the exterior, having double stairways to the agreement recently reached at Wash- human nature to prevent, and that, thereand double enclosed elevators leading from ington coming into effect, there is an fore, reformation of the individual is somefloor to floor. A tablet in the entrance hall apparently well-founded opinion at Ottawa thing more important than the reformation shows the number and office of every room | that ultimately the Cleveland Cabinet will | of society. certainly be aroused, but before a year has In another respect Buffalo far exceeds rolled by it is believed that the opportunity Toronto. No monument in Queen's Park, will occur. Thus the treaty is not lost, but

# Wellington.

ticle on conversations with Wellington.

The materials have been collected from the

In Temple Bar for April appears an ar-

them at Rogers' table, where he was a fre- Derby and Rothschild are members. They quent guest. The Duke took kindly to met in the library of the House of Lords Rogers, and consented to have his own taking testimony. The view is thus stated words put on record. To many other inter- in an answer to a question which Lord Dunlocutors he was anything but kind. Mr. raven put to a witness, Arnold White, for-Mitford gives one example. When the merly member of Parliament and co-laborer Duke was sitting to Phillips the latter asked | with Walter Besant, George R. Sims and him "Was not your Grace surprised at others in ferreting out abuses on the poor. Waterloo?" "Never till now," was the in this way, and a minor collection of his especially that of men over fifty years of himself when it could be done with good money with them. 2. The extension of the his confidences on great events. He did not | tion of all work rooms, the certificate of like to figure as the subject of his own story, registration to be affixed outside the house, gaiety of mind," says Mr. Mitford, "laughs to the factory and sanitary inspectors. One lay last summer I went into a law | loud and long, like the whooping of the | The abolition of the conflicting, and separyer's office. I climbed up a flight of dusty | whooping cough repeated." Wellington | ate duties of sanicary and factory inspectors sponse. Everything was too sleepy even to additional forty thousand men. Has it not myself and walked in. It was very warm. | talked freely of Waterloo, but usually in a came quivering in from the blistering street, | body else's victory. "Bounaparte was as and went around the office in sluggish waves | clever a man as ever was, but he wanted cobwebs hung dusty and motionless. A | the allied armics to have attacked. Then, and stood on three legs and a cobble-stone. army he ever had in his life -full of enthu-Entertained 40 guests at dinner. 8. Gave a sweating. ball. 9. Escorted the last fair dancer to her carriage and saluted her at sunrise. 

# Germany's Next Emperor.

Prussian. He is a living, breathing embodi- meals there. ment of all the qualities and lack of qualihave brought the little mark of Brandenburg | hard, pasty like bread." up from a puny fief, with a poor, scattered population of a million and a half, to the state of a great kingdom, ruling nearly fifty millions of people, and giving the law to all Europe. He is saturated with all the instincts and ideas which has raised this parvenu Prussia to her present eminence, and his character is the crown and flower of these two centuries of might and ruthfulness and spoliation exalted into creed. On the other hand, his mother is the best royal product of a totally and fundamentally different civilization. Victoria Adelaide is unquestionably the broadest, most liberal, and most lovable of all the Guelphs who have been born since Elector George first landed in England. When I say that she is the only one of her family who at present spmpathizes | paper.' wholly with Mr. Gladstone, I have most simply and fully indicated her disposition and bent of mind. Obviously she can have but little in common with a son who would hang Gladstone off-hand, and who avowedly hates England as the country whence has come all the constitutional nonsense which nowadays limits and hampers kingship.

# How to Annihilate Poverty.

Inequality in the distribution of wealth seems to many to constitute the greatest of all social evils. But, great as may be the evils that are attendant on such a condition of things, the evils resulting from an equality of wealth would undoubtedly be much greater. Dissatisfaction with one's condition is the motive power of all human progress, and there is no such incentive for individual exertion as the apprehension of prospective want. "If everybody was content with his situation, or if everybody believed that no improvement of his condition was possible, the state of the world would be that of torpor," or even worse, for society is so constituted that it can not for any length of time remain stationary, and, if it does not continually advance, it is sure to retro-

It is a matter of regret that those who declaim most loudly against the inequalities in the distribution of wealth, and are ready with schemes for the more "equal division of unequal earnings" as remedies against suffering, are the ones who seem to have the The U. S. senate committee on foreign least appreciation of the positive fact, that

> "Ah, no, I never work," he said; With pride he gazed aloft, "Indeed, I always sleep in gloves,

"I see," the cruel maid replied, " How you accomplished that; And, pretty sir, when sleeping, Do you also wear your hat?"

It keeps my hands so soft."

## Life of the London Sweater.

The Earl of Dunraven is not only desirous of reforming the House of Lords but is earnest in trying to better the condition of the poor slaves of what is called here, as in the commonplace books of the Rev. J. Mitford, United States, the "sweating" system. He

Mr. White :- "The remedies are:-1. reply. Artists more than once offended him | The restriction of foreign pauper emigration sayings might be made out of snubs to that age, unskilled in their trade, speaking no profession. He did not mind talking of language but their own and bringing no sense and discretion, and as an incident of Factory Act to adult males, with registrathat was all. "He is naturally of great and every room in the house to be accessible stairs, turned to the right, walked down a told Rogers that if "Bounaparte" had and largely to increase the number of the THE "SWEATING" SYSTEM.

Mr. White went on to detail how, being interested in social questions, he had repeatedly come in contact with the "sweating" system. Lord Rothschild asked :- "How

would you describe 'sweating'?" "It is impossible to give a scientific defi nition. It might be called a system of grind ing the poor." The word "sweater" used in the boot trade had the opposite meaning to that in the tailors' trade. In the boot trade a "sweater" was a man who worked himself; in the tailor's trade one who share. He could prepare work for two, three or four finishers. Supposing the price paid by the manufacture was four shillings a dozen, the master would take two shillings and divide the remainder among three workmen. Thus it was evident that the master, or knifer, was anxious to increase the number of "sweaters," as he thus got an increased proportion of the money. The knifer provided his men with a cup of coffee in the morning and in the evening in order to prevent the workers from moving from their seats. He also provided them with tools, light and what was known as grind-

THIS SYSTEM OF WORKING due the rapid progress of Buffalo, which looking for raw material for her wood pulp sought good company; the Queen did. His the slop boot trade had been brought about world must be tending towards absolute mill. All the pens on the green table were levees disgraceful; all who sent their names by two factors not in existence two generat- overpopulation. In other words, a time corroded and split up the back. The ink in were presented by the lord in-waiting, ions ago—the practice of riveting and the must inevitably come when there will be up the first wagon-road in Erie County. the big cut glass stand had dried up in a driven before him like cattle. He keeps unrestricted importation of green hands from large numbers for whom no profitable work sun-baked, crackled mass. The lawyer lay people waiting. The luckiest man in the Russia, Poland and Germany. They belong can be found, and who will, therefore, be back in his big leather chair. His feet were | world-getting into scrapes by misconduct, | ed to no union, and were willing to work | foredoomed either to be supported by the on the table. His head hung over the back and getting out by good luck." When the for such remuneration as was given to In- labors of others or to starve. This, however, of the chair. His mouth was wide open; duke dined with Louis XVIII., he observed dian coolies, who would receive four or five may be regarded as, for some time to come, his eyes were tight shut. His hat had roll- that all the members of the Royal family annas a day. The absence of apprenticeship a speculative rather than an actual danger, ed under the table. A newspaper had fallen were waited on by gentlemen. "I, of was another cause. Formerly workmen had since the state of things described cannot from his hand. He did not move when I | course had a servant, and was the best wait. to undergo an apprenticeship in order to be | exist, save in special, over-crowded comtold him I had come to pay that bill. He ed on at table." When past 80, according skilful. A "greener" who had not arrived a munities, so long as there are in other parts a raid upon Mr. Ransom's house in his ab. snored, gently, regularly, but resolutely, to Mr. Mitford, he did the following things fortnight from abroad was now considered of the world large and fertile areas unoccupisence and being denied liquor resolved to like one to whom snoring and sleeping is not | n one day, apparently without turning a sufficiently competent to take part in the | ed. Thus the problem, for some generations

# A POOR DINNER.

This piece of bread was produced and shown to the committee.

Lord Derby asked, "But was this piece of bread for the man's dinner or breakfast. Mr. White?" "I took it myself, said Mr. White, "as the remains of his dinner. He had coffee with it, but no fish, nor meat, nor anything else. It is the ordinary food of the sweaters. By working eighteen or nineteen hours a day for some years the working sweater in the slop boot trade hopes to be a knifer himself. The colonial market is flooded with work of the most worthless description turned out by these sweatersboots with soles made largely of brown

The Earl of Dunraven asked :- What is the price paid for finishing these boots?" "The manufacturers pay fourpence a pair

for finishing, or four shillings a dozen." "What do you say," asked Lord Derby, "about the men who work eighteen hours a

"I have known one sweater who, when he went home at midnight, was so exhausted that it was his custom to sleep with his head on a table, being too tired to go to bed. Any attempt by the men to organize themselves, to get shorter hours or to obtain better wages, is looked upon as insubordination and the masters will instantly dismiss

The life of a London sweater was hopeless and dreary, and it is not surprising that they showed inclinations to adopt revolutionary propaganda.

Asked about the sweaters, Mr. White added that they were usually intelligent and temperate, most attached to their families, of whom they caught glimpses, as it were. They never thought of amusement, and at forty years old a sweater was aged and worn

"Are they well behaved?" asked Lord

"Admirably behaved as regards morality; abominably behaved as regards cleanliness.' "Is the condition of these men better or

worse here than in their own country?" abroad have been driven from their homes form. This endurance for his people's sake by political reasons. Their social life here of tortures, fierce and incessant, is one of is certainly not better than that which they | those superb instances of courage which pass left in their own country."

Several workmen witnesses who were examined fully bore out the truth of Mr. White's investigation. One can stand as an instance of all.

# A WORKMAN'S TESTIMONY.

could not get a living there. asked Lord Dunraven.

do better here?"

"I was a teacher."

and was there told by a man that he could learn the boot finishing business in four

He worked for the man for four weeks for nothing, beginning at five o'clock in the morning and leaving off at midnight. He worked every day except Saturday. For of Benhall, who probably heard most of is chairman of the committee of which Lords those four weeks he was not paid anything. He subsequently obtained employment in another workshop. He had labored for the past ten years at sweating work from six in the morning until midnight each day in the week but Saturday and now earned fifteen shillings weekly. He had a wife and six children, and paid four shillings a week for

> He was required to work so hard that he could not drink his coffee or tea until it was cool, as he could not spare the time to drink it warm. The workroom was about four and a half yards square and two or three yards high. It had two windows, two gaslights and one heating light, and four workmen, besides the master, were employed in it. No inspector had ever visited it. The witness spoke in broken English, but was at last questioned by Lord Rothschild in German, and in reply answered as above.

## Overpopulation.

What will become of the weaker as the struggle for existence becomes more severe? is a question much discussed just now in the papers and magazines. It cannot be said that very much light has yet been thrown upon the problem. The stern natural law which unpitingly decrees that the unfittest must perish in order to make room for those better fitted is being year by year more successfully counteracted by the great moral law which in its lower applications enjoins the strong to respect the rights of the weak, and, in its higher, commands each caused others to sweat. A master, or to love his neighbor as himself. It is true knifer, in the London boot trade took a half that the operations of this moral law are not yet very marked, and, perhaps, are not likely soon to become so, in modifying the fierceness of the competition for places of employment and profit. Still the combined agencies of sanitary science and Christian philanthropy are helping on the rapid increase of the race by the removal of the sources of disease, on the one hand, and the more merciful and skilful treatment of the diseased and helpless on the other. Wonderful as are the achievements of applied science and human inventiveness it is doubtful whether it can long be in the power of these or any other agencies to increase the means of subsistence in equal ratio with the multiplication of the race. If not, the to come, resolves itself into one of redistrithe greatest difficulty that the child was iron safe and above the big green table away two brides. 3. Transacted Horse The two great causes of sweating were bution of populations by emigration from saved through the heroic conduct of Mrs. | hung two framed mottoes. Above the Guards' business. 4. Took his usual rides. | the improvements in machinery and the | the congested to the sparsely settled locali-Ransom and her neighbors. Not only was table it said, in severe letters of forbidding | 5. Was present at a council and a drawing- importation of foreigners. Where there was ties, a process which is being carried on on room. 6. Looked in at two exhibitions. 7. not the poor foreigner there was not the a constantly increasing scale from year to

In answer to Earl Derby, who inquired | There is, however, one form of the diffiabout the hours of labor of sweaters, Mr. | culty which cannot be as easily met. Emi-White said they worked about eighteen gration is easy enough for unencumbered hours a day. He had seen men at work from | young men, or even, in most cases, for famfive o'clock a. m. until midnight. They sat | ilies. But what about the multiplying thou-William is very deeply and thoroughly and worked at their seats and took their sands of single women who cannot go abroad alone to fight the battle on a foreign "Only yesterday," he said, "I saw one of soil? Take the case of Great Britain, for ties which, through precisely two centuries, these dinners, which consisted of a piece of instance. Statistics show that there are at the present time 800,000 more women than men in the United Kingdom. That means, of course, as the Spectator points out, that there are 800,000 girls who can never have husbands, unless polygamy is resorted to. What is to become of these? But a limited number of them, we may assume, have parents or friends in a position to provide permanently for their support. Under the influence of the better notions which modern opinion, or perhaps modern necessity, is causing to spread, large numbers of these women are becoming educated and fitted to support themselves, provided suitable occupations can be found. But there's the rub! The scope af woman's opportunities for self-support has also been enlarged of late years, until the professions and pursuits which remain exclusively male preserves are very few indeed. But the trouble is that the number of workers increases more rapidly than the opportunities for work. There are now, the Spectator tells us, three applicants for every situation where there was a little ago only one, and the great London shopkeepers could fill their establishments with the daughters of clergymen, country solicitors. doctors, and superior clerks, and then leave a kind of worldful begging for admittance outside. What is to become of the constantly increasing number of these young women, to whom self-support is a necessity, and who are able and willing to work, but for whom no suitable work is forthcoming? It would seem as if the revolution in regard to woman's work and sphere were as yet only be-

> Landlady (swell boarding house)-Have you any children, madam? Applicant (meekly)-Only one, a little boy, and he is very sickly. Landlady (dubiously)-I hardly know what to say, madam. Some of these sickly children often linger a long time, you know, and I don't like to take any chances.

Medical science is cruel to Emperor Frederick of Germany in prolonging his agonized physical existence; yet except when in extreme distress, he undoubtedly wishes to live to complete his "Many of the men who come here from long-cherished work of constitutional reinto history to adorn its pages forever.

Mr. Bradlaugh put his foot into it badly when he charged that Lord Salisbury had given £25 to promote the meeting of working men in Trafalgar Square that culminated in a riot. Lord Salisbury proved con-Samuel Wildman, whose appearance con | clusively that the cheque for that amount tradicted his name, a boot finisher, said that | was given to provide food for unemployhe came from Hungary ten years ago, as he ed working men and was used for that purpose, so that the contribution, instead "What were you engaged at there?' of being to his discredit, was one for which he should be honored. Mr. Bradlaugh was compelled to make an apology, but even "Then what made you think you could that will not relieve him from paying \$1500 for a libelous statement, made with a From what friends in Hungary told him reckless disregard of knowledge of what he came to Figland, went to the East End he was talking about.