

THE LABOR ADVOCATE.

We Demand all the Reform that Justice can ask for, and all the Justice that Reform can give.

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NOTICE
Following are the factors inspectors for the Province of Ontario
J. H. BROWN, J. G. HAYES, J. G. HAYES, J. G. HAYES.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION,
No. 2 Ontario,
Meets every Wednesday Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in Central Labor Hall, of Yonge Street.
JAS. G. LUGAS, President.
J. MARSH, 251 Elizabeth St.

TORONTO BUILDERS
Labors' Union No. 2
CENTRAL LABOR HALL
Meets every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.
T. BEALES, President, 411 Wellesley Street, W.
S. LUMLEY, Sec. Secretary, 30 Oak Street.

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IN THIS CITY.
We invite our customers to the Mercantile Tailoring and Dressmaking, and our prices are the lowest consistent with good workmanship.

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Mrs. Vermilyea's PATENTED HEALTH CORSETS
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The Vermilyea Corset Company, Sole Manufacturers, 243 Spadina Ave.
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REAL ESTATE
BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.
Office, Room 19 Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto.

WORK AND WAGES.

LABOR NOTES AND NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Interesting Items, Facts and Figures—A Bird's Eye View of the World of Industry

CANADA.
A GTR BRICKMAN named Samuel Hurra, whose home is in Hamilton, while coupling cars at Little York had his right arm badly crushed. He was taken to the hospital in the ambulance.
Mason McSHANE, of Montreal, is his inaugural address on Monday stated that thousands of poor people in this city were out of employment and asked the Council to pass a special grant to the road department in order to enable the city to give work to those in need.
The first discovery of mineral in the Sudbury nickel district was made about seven years ago, but actual mining operations were not started until within the last three years. Five mines are now being worked on a fairly large scale for the start. They employ altogether nearly ten thousand men, paying out something like \$25,000 a month for wages and other expenses.

The Hamilton Trades and Labor Council has issued a report condemning the practice of putting aldermen on the Court of Revision. The report of the Board of Works recommending a special expenditure of \$8,000, by which certain public work could be done, and the poor and needy assisted thereby, is warmly approved. A committee has been appointed to act with the Board of Trade in urging upon the City Council the adoption of the business tax.

UNITED STATES.
New York wool-carriers wait eight hours and thirty-three cents an hour.
Strocton, Cal., is to have a pottery. A \$3,000,000 iron plant is talked of at Denver.

The Central Labor Federation of New York City, will make an effort to raise \$50,000 to be known as a permanent strike fund.

This clothing organ of Rochester, N. Y., has organized a co-operative clothing concern to engage in the manufacture of clothing.

The Standard, the Single Tax National organ, has revised its Single Tax Club directory, reducing the old list from 1,800 to fifty-nine that are active in factories and workshops, who have to work long hours for small pay.

Dr. Lucy M. Hall, in a recent lecture, reported that drinking habits are especially prevalent among the girls employed in factories and workshops, who have to work long hours for small pay.

The Westinghouse automatic airbrake is now in use on 2,100 engines and 100,000 cars, the latter including 161,000 freight cars, which is about 10 per cent. of the entire freight car equipment of the country.

The Car Inspectors' Association is a comparatively new labor organization in Detroit. Its purpose is to unite all car inspectors who are employable in factories and workshops, who have to work long hours for small pay.

According to a leading New York daily, there are 40,000 women and girls in this city whose wages are so low that they must eke out a meagre existence on starve; while one clergyman receives \$25,000 a year, and others receive salaries of \$20,000 a year for preaching the Gospel to the masses.

President Samuel Gowers, of the American Federation, started on the 6th inst. on a long lecturing tour through the West. He will speak on the 8th inst. at Seattle. He will not return until the end of March.

It is said that work will probably be resumed at an early day on the Belmont & Short line. It was projected from Washington to Connellsville, and after spending some millions of dollars on the road, it was abandoned. It would require to complete it.

The fight in New York city between Compurers and Socialists is full blast. Gowers is taken to task for his acts and language while presiding over the Federation proceedings in Detroit last month. He tries to belittle the whole thing, but it is evident the fight is lessening the Federation's influence for good work.

The New York Radical Co-operative Association has been formed by some practical people who believe in giving practical expression to their views. Its objects are to apply members with goods and small additions wholesale rates, sufficient to cover working expenses only, thus eliminating the middleman and the profits of the retailer.

The New York clock-makers have won another victory. Several contractors have yielded and the strikers in the factories of Baumann & Sperling, and A. Boller & Co., were settled recently, and 125 men returned to work. The manufacturers have to sign a contract to employ only union men and not to give work outside when it can be done by the factories.

Accounts by Nicholas P. Gilman, the authority on Profit-Sharing, among the firms employing that method of rewarding employees are the Pillsbury flour mills, the Springfield foundry, the Aya Cushman Book and Shoe Co., the Globe Tobacco Co., the Yale and Towne Lock Co., The Century Magazine Co., the Riverside Press and the Nelson Manufacturing Company.

In the building trades the six cities in which the highest wages are paid are New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Galveston and San Francisco. St. Louis pays the highest wages for masonry, New York for carpentry, San Francisco for painting, Chicago for plumbing, Santa Fe for roofing and Galveston for common labor. The lowest wages are paid in southern cities exactly the same wages, Philadelphia and Boston rank below the five leading cities, and many smaller western cities pay higher wages.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The strikers at Stockingham Gas works, near Sheffield, have come out on strike, because they were given additional work without receiving additional pay.
The strikers at Stockingham from Sheffield to the United States for the month of January, 1890, amounted in value to \$16,416. For the corresponding month of 1889, the Sheffield exports to the United States amounted to \$23,351.
The Birmingham Trade Council recently passed the following resolution, by a vote of twenty-seven to thirteen: "That this Council hereby records its opinion that the new tariff which is desired, and which such day can be best secured by Act of Parliament."

All attempts at effecting a conciliatory settlement between the Amalgamated and the Toronto Co-operative Society, and other organizations of this city as the Labor Campaign proved an unsuccessful failure.

Board of the District Assembly, No. 125, R. of C., and the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, he was appointed a member of the Prison Commission constituted by the Ontario Government, in which capacity he has done good service for his fellow-toilers.

He is a man of strong convictions, a decided Free Trader, and an enthusiastic advocate of the Single Tax. Always outspoken in the presentation of his views, both in public and private he is the typical "demagogue" and "agitator" of the capitalist press. He has spent neither time nor means in the cause of Labor Reform, and his efforts have contributed largely to the success of the movement in this city and Province.

unemployed laborers become threatening. At Milan 3,000 mechanics endeavored to take the treasury of the Central Relief Committee by assault. At Geneva, a deputation of laborers waited on the prefect to demand employment. The Government has appointed a committee to consider the question of employment for the unemployed iron-workers.

THE TWO WIDOWS.
One morning, in the spring of 18—, the day clerk of a large hotel in Atlanta noticed the office, and glanced over the register to note the arrivals of the night before.

"Hatter genes," he said to himself. "Here is Mrs. John Ellington from New Orleans, and here on the next page is Mrs. John Ellington from Boston."

He turned away and forgot all about the matter.
At ten o'clock the same morning, a pretty little brunette opened the door of room number 225 and looked out. Her sombre black dress and sad face told of recent sorrow.

The lady was Mrs. John Ellington, of New Orleans.
While she was standing there, the door of room number 227, just opposite, opened, and a tall, luscious blonde in the morning costume of a widow came out. She held a bunch of flowers in her hands and after gazing at lock the door, she walked quietly to the elevator and disappeared from view.

The blonde was Mrs. John Ellington, of Boston.
Two hours later the New Orleans lady stood by a newly-made grave in the cemetery.

"Fresh flowers on his grave!" she exclaimed with tears in her eyes.
"I did not expect it. Your John was a stranger here, but his kind heart must have won his friends. These flowers show that somebody is taking great city love and remembers him."

The visitor added another floral tribute to the one on the grave. She remained some half an hour. Finally, with a silent prayer she left the place, and rode back to the no."

"Who is who left the flowers there," she said after he had reached her room.
"When John was killed in that awful railroad disaster, was buried so far away from home, I was afraid that his grave would be neglected until I could care for it myself, but somebody here loved him. Perhaps one of his fellow travelers."

She removed her bonnet and threw herself into a chair, completely exhausted.



ALFRED F. JURY.

The name of Mr. Alfred F. Jury is widely known throughout Canada as that of an energetic and zealous Labor Reformer.

Mr. Jury was born in Medford, in the County of Kent, England, on January 31, 1848, and learned the tailoring trade in his native town, where he joined the Amalgamated Society of Tailors in 1868.

Coming to Canada in 1873, he lived in body in the Trades Union of Madisons. Coming to Canada in 1873, he lived in body in the Trades Union of Madisons.

Mr. Jury has been a member of every Trades Congress held since 1873, and taken an active part in all Labor Reform movements. He was for eight years president of the Toronto Co-operative Society. In February, 1887, he was nominated by the Toronto organizations of this city as the Labor Campaign proved an unsuccessful failure.

Board of the District Assembly, No. 125, R. of C., and the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, he was appointed a member of the Prison Commission constituted by the Ontario Government, in which capacity he has done good service for his fellow-toilers.

He is a man of strong convictions, a decided Free Trader, and an enthusiastic advocate of the Single Tax. Always outspoken in the presentation of his views, both in public and private he is the typical "demagogue" and "agitator" of the capitalist press.

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She removed her bonnet and threw herself into a chair, completely exhausted.

"If John had carried any letters with him," she murmured. "The news would have been telegraphed to me, but I knew nothing of the horror until I read it in the newspapers. Oh! I cannot bear to see her suffer—she will kill me yet!"

She threw herself on a lounge with her face downward, and sobbed as though her heart would break.

The next morning the lady from New Orleans was again in the cemetery. As she came suddenly upon the lonely grave her husband, she saw a black-robed figure by some flowers on the mound.

In a moment the two faced each other. The first comer was the tall blonde, of room number 227.

"I must thank you for your kindness," said the Louisiana lady. "And, oh, I am so anxious to learn your name!" The other looked startled and almost dumb. She glanced at the flowers in the little woman's hand.

"I am Mrs. Ellington," she answered mechanically.

"How strange! Why, I am Mrs. Ellington!"

"I am Mrs. John Ellington!" explained the Boston stranger.

"And I am Mrs. John Ellington," was the response.

A dead silence fell upon the two. Both turned pale, and they could almost hear each other's heart-beats.

"What was Mrs. Ellington to you?" asked the Louisiana lady.

"There was no response for a full minute, and then she whispered: "And he was mine!"

The two women gazed into each other's eyes. One produced a lock of hair and said: "I know," was the sad reply. "Your lock is just like mine."

The Louisiana lady was of the same man—a handsome face.

The whole story was told when the two Mrs. Ellingtons returned to the hotel.

John Ellington's business kept him in the north half of every year, and in the south the remainder of the time. He was a bright, emotional young fellow, good-hearted but thoughtless. Two years before he had married in Boston during the summer, and the following winter had married in New Orleans. He was so reckless and so sure his secret was safe that he had not even changed his name.

The two women had their marriage certificates analyzed, and they well believed each other without such proof. They instinctively felt that the truth had come out at last.