

Carter's Teething Powders

The Best for Teething Babies

When baby is teething the thoughtful mother need have no fear if Carter's Teething Powders are used. For many years thousands of mothers have found them a real safe-guard of their babies' teeth.

NO CONVULSIONS

No fever, no pain, no teething when Carter's Teething Powders are used. They soothe the sore gums, give tone and vitality to baby.

TAKING SUBSTITUTE EVERY GENUINE BOX MUST BEAR THIS SIGNATURE.

Carter Drug Co.

CARTER'S LUNG BALM
Cures baby's cough quickly. It is pleasant to take, and can be given to young child with ease.

CARTER'S WORM POWDERS
A safe and effective remedy for worms in babies and children.

CARTER'S HEADACHE POWDERS
Cure all headaches—all new pains.

R-I-P-A-N-S

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

At Druggists

The Five-Outlet packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Health and Vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood. HUMANITARIAN.

The liver is the great secretory organ of the body, and when it fails to perform its office, bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms, such as: dull, heavy, languid feeling, indigestion, a tendency to dizziness, pain in back or shoulders, sour stomach, constipation, dryness of the skin, redness at night, etc.

If these symptoms are not dealt with immediately, they become aggravated so as to induce severe illness. To relieve at once and cure permanently.

Dr. Carson's Tonic

Stomach and Constipation Bitters

Have long been recognized as the sovereign remedy. These are made from the formula of an eminent Canadian physician, who has used the preparation in the practice for many years with most satisfactory results.

A Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier. Price 50 cents per Bottle.

Usually you can obtain the preparation of your local druggist, but if you are not able to obtain it in your neighborhood, we shall be pleased to send it by express one or more bottles upon receipt of price (50c per bottle) CASH IN ADVANCE.

Pamphlet sent FREE on application

The Carson Medicine Co. TORONTO

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Union Men

See that the LABEL is on the BREAD you use. Lawrence's Bread which is pure and wholesome, bears this label.

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38-40-42-44 DENISON AVENUE

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SIGNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

See that you get the Union Label on your Signs and Banners

122 Victoria Street, Toronto

THE BREAKER BOYS

LITTLE UNIONIST OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINES

Their Position and Influence in the Union. Loyal to the Organization and John Mitchell—Answer to Commissioner's Hint.

A significant paragraph of the anthracite commission's report is that which concerns the status of minors in a union. The commission says: "We believe it is unwise and impolitic to permit boys of immature age and judgment to participate in deciding the policy and actions of a labor union. We think an one should have such a voice in the affairs of a union until he has reached his legal majority."

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Pittsburgh, tells how the boys and the men who work in the union feel about the suggestion. With one voice the breaker boys of the anthracite region condemn the clause in the finding of the strike commission which declares it unwise to permit the boys to get the members of the labor union. The breaker boys appreciate their power, and they mean to assert it, they say, while they believe that they are as valuable members of the union as some of the "foreigners." The fact that President Mitchell has so often gotten the breaker boys out of the colleges and into the schools has given the little fellows as much as anything else the idea that the union was formed for their benefit, and they are sincere and loyal in their affiliation to it.

The older miners think that the commission overestimated the power of the breaker boys and declare that, as the boys have to be sixteen years old before they can become members, they are not so immature as the commissioners appear to believe. The breaker boy of sixteen is certainly not immature in the teachings which rough knocks give. Many of them start in the breakers between ten and twelve years of age, and by the time they reach sixteen they have seen enough of the world in their narrow zone to appreciate its difficulties and to learn the value of organization. They are sharp, quick witted, hardy young men at an age when the city boy is just beginning to develop, and they are encouraged to this rapid maturity by their elders and spurred to it by the nature of their work.

They won't let us in on their secret, but they are not so stupid as they are made out to be. They are the most skillful and work requiring a day more than the boy who is dull, and pennies mean much to them.

It is true that they have the strike instinct largely developed, oftentimes in the past to the detriment of themselves and their fathers, for small and fancied grievances have caused the breaker force to quit work, thus shutting down the entire mine. In this plan the boys saw the speediest results with the least trouble, and they acted as they were wont on the prompt execution of it. Many a mine superintendent has had to renege an inexcusable boy or two in order to keep the others at work and at that small sacrifice of principle and discipline prevent several hundred men being idle and many thousands of tons of coal unmined.

It was part of the plan of the officials of the union in admitting the boys of sixteen years to their organization to indicate a great respect for the union and its rules among the youngsters, and prevent the strikes which were in the year 1901 and the first part of 1902 of such frequent occurrence. They argued that if the boys could be bound by the union rules not to strike until ordered by the proper officials it would be better for the nation. At that time the union was endeavoring to establish itself on a better footing with the operators by proving that it could control itself, and the strikes of the breaker boys were a thorn in the sides of the officials. It was likewise an encouragement to their fathers and older brothers, who, wanting to work and paying small attention to the little grievances above ground, found themselves sometimes idle for days because the youngsters had inherited the feeling of "all for one and one for all," which is the fundamental principle of unionism. They were heartily boyish way they applied this to the cause of discharge for incompetency, for disobedience and even to effect the removal of a breaker boss they did not like and force being their best argument, struck with small provocation.

Taking them into the union kept them loyal and directed their energies into better channels and, largely by added in preventing the small strikes which had become such a serious annoyance.

Hence it is that the breaker boy considers the statement of the commission unjust and in this is upheld by a large number of men. David J. Davis, a miner of Dorranetcon, said: "The breaker boys are not a ruling power in the union. The union discipline them and makes them familiar with the manner in which the power of the union should be directed. It is a mistake to believe they do not make good members. They are more hearty unionists now than when they struck at their own sweet will."

Another old miner, James Moran, of Georgetown, talking of the boys, said: "The boys are quite members of the union. They are not allowed to join until they are sixteen, and then they are content to sit back and let their fathers and older brothers discuss the matters before the union. They are not in the majority by any means, having only 1 per cent. of the membership."

William Palmer of this city said he thought it an excellent move to let fourteen year old Eddie Connel, of Blackman street, this city, "Say," said he, "you tell de New York guys dat de breaker boys is on de level and won't strike unless some of de

THE TOILER

A PRACTICAL ISSUE AT LAST.

By Alan C. Thompson.

The great stumbling block in the way of the introduction of the single tax has always been the difficulty of making it an issue in a sufficiently concrete form as to attract the active support of any considerable section of the voters. For many years attempts have been made to introduce an entering wedge in the shape of local option in taxation, but as this measure was mainly if not wholly supported by Single Taxers it excited but little opposition of Single Tax itself and that without enlisting the support which a straight single tax fight would secure.

Local option is such an abstract proposition that it raises no enthusiasm among the masses, and the shrewd politicians who keep their eyes upon the gallery and who are under the influence of the privileged classes invariably side track it. They do not oppose it openly but take care never to discuss it on its merits, and as it is mainly pushed by our workers they safely and quietly shelve it.

In the past all great reforms have been introduced on one side issues, but rarely does the main principle appear until after the fight has commenced. The slavery question was not the issue in the late Civil War in America, but it soon grew out of the side issue. The same was true of the Free Trade movement in England, the repeal of the Corn Laws was but the first step in free trade and the issue has still to be taken there. Frontal attacks are rarely successful, and we must adopt a flanking movement if we would seek to introduce the day when Single Tax will be the issue here. In England the question of taxing land values for imperial purposes has to a certain extent supplied the want of the fact that the House of Commons defeated such a proposition recently by the narrow majority of 13 votes will indicate the progress that is being made in the mother land.

And now in Toronto we have at last succeeded in getting what promises to be a live issue and one too which cannot and should be forced upon every municipality in America where we have even a handful of adherents.

Our proposition is the exemption from taxation of dwellings to the extent of \$700. The effect of this exemption will be found to be only less in importance than the single tax itself and the fight involves the whole single tax discussion and must be supported by single tax arguments.

In this way the whole philosophy is kept well before the public and at the same time a direct appeal is made to the pecuniary interests of 75 per cent. of the voters. One of the results of this suggestion in Toronto was to excite the decided opposition of the City Assessment Commissioner, who reported adversely, but in doing so he gave a number of facts and figures which are of the utmost importance to our contention. We will refer to a few of them as they represent conditions common to all large cities.

He stated that there were 43,500 buildings of all kinds in the city and that over 1,300 would have the assessment of land and buildings reduced to under \$400 by the exemption of \$700 of building value. That is to say that about 40 per cent. of the population occupy houses that would be practically exempt from taxation. By a table he shows how the increased rate of taxation consequent on this exemption would on the remaining value of the houses be practically equal to the tax on property worth \$3,800 by 10 cents and on property assessed at \$10,000 the increase tax would amount to \$25.31, while all houses of less than \$400 would be exempt from the tax and the smaller the value the greater the reduction. In other words the houses of the industrial classes would be relieved of a part of their present taxation, and those of the well to do and the wealthy and all vacant land would have to bear more. In Toronto and doubtless in all large centres there is a great scarcity of vacant land at reasonable rents although there is plenty of vacant land, the latter according to the same report being assessed at the rate of \$7,000,000. The total cost of the building would, by entering into competition with the 15,000 small houses now built reduce the rent of all from \$2 to \$8 a month and average for the building cost of \$700, a saving of \$65,000 a month or \$780,000 a year to the occupants of the 15,000 houses, to say nothing of the saving to the whole of the city of a virtual increase in wages and would create an effective demand for other laborers' products to that extent. For it must be ever kept in mind that the market for goods depends not on wages, but what is left of wages after payment of rent. We have here only mentioned the effect of the building cost and the rent would have on the rent of similar houses, but the same effect would result to the occupier of all houses of less value than \$3,800, and the total practical saving would probably be nearly \$2,000,000 a year.

The importance of this proposition lies in the fact that it would grant immediate and permanent relief to the class that need it most, those comprising the cheaper dwellings. It would increase the demand for labor and add to the purchasing power of wages. It would discourage hoarding land idle, relieve the congested districts, contribute largely in depopulating the slums, thus decreasing the cost of both health and police departments in the cities. It will introduce the single tax as a practical issue and at the same time enlist a majority of the people in its support and would compel its discussion throughout the length and breadth of the land.

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All dealers and hotelkeepers Telephone Park 110

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Nordheimer Piano

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I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unrestrained and unbreathed, that never sails out and sees her adversary, but sinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat.—John Milton.

Time attacks and destroys the strongest things upon earth; it is the best friend and ally to those that have the discernment to use it properly, and the worst enemy to those who will rush into action when it does not call them.—Pitcairn.

These islands are not very large. It is plainly conceivable that estates might grow to fifteen millions or more. These things might be for the general advantage, but if not, does any man possessing anything which he is pleased to call his mind, deny that a state of law under which such mischiefs should exist, under which the country itself would exist, not for its people, but for a mere handful of them, ought to be instantly and absolutely set aside?—Chief Justice Colvige.

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It is quality and workmanship which accounts for their success.

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JOHN A. MOPITT, President, Orange, N.J.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 797 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA

This is the Union Label of the

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CARNEGIE'S CONSUMMATE GALL

In an interview with the Ironmongers' Journal, of London, England, Andrew Carnegie, when asked whether Canada, grown populous by immigration, spiritually British but materially American, might not bring about a union of England with America, Carnegie replied: "Certainly not. Canada has no future except as a part of the States. Her native population increases more slowly than that of Scotland. She only added 536,000 to her population in ten years, and of these 440,000 came from abroad. Canada, standing alone, can never become a great industrial nation. Her steel industry is a fragment, and Cape Breton a mirage. Nothing there need ever trouble the United States. In no conceivable circumstances can your colonies ever have a population approaching that of the States, and your colonial empire, what is it but a politician's catchword?"

These are truly pleasing words from the ineffable snob who presumes to patrifine every country that will accept his blood money. What do the "loyalty" shouters of the Public Library Board and the City Council think of this? It is not even now too late for them to return the \$250,000 of fifty here and there and regain their self-respect if they have reason for having any.

On one of his later Hirthday anniversaries Senator Hirth wrote to William M. Everts and congratulated him upon his length of years. In his reply, the aged lawyer said it brought to mind an old lady in New England, who had occasion to write to a friend about some matter of trifling importance, and when she had reached the end of the third lengthy page awakened to the fact that she had been rather diffuse, and added: "Please—excuse my longevity"—Argonaut.

Summer man—How fortunate I have met.

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25 and 50 Cents

Prepared by **J. R. LEE**

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Vol. III. No. 24

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Makes Anyone Cheerful

There's something regenerating to a tired man the very look of snowy white clothing. If you don't have it do your work regularly you can rely on the quantity. Try us with confidence.

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The Perfect Laundry Co.
207 Queen West Don't Forget

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After many unsuccessful attempts have succeeded in obtaining a complete line of OVERALLS, SUSPENDERS, Etc., that are made in Montreal, and may be known as "ROOSTER BRAND." If you need of good, durable garments at honest prices, call and see.

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Cor. Northcote & Queen St. TORONTO.

YOU CAN GET YOUR CLOTHING TO ORDER RIGHT AND BE SUITED IN EVERY WAY

If you try

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PATENT FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. TORONTO, CANADA

WE SELL PIG LEAD

Any Quantity

CANADA METAL CO.
31 WILLIAM ST., TORONTO

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