

## With the Workers.

### Statistics Regarding the Condition of Labor in Europe.

Wm. B. Prescott May Be a Candidate for A. F. of L. Presidency.

### Interesting Labor News From All Parts of the World.

Mr. McCormick, secretary-treasurer of the Broom-makers' Union, is anxious to have a union of the craft formed in this city. Mr. McCormick, who was formerly a resident of London West, is now located in Detroit. Mr. Robert Pevler, who was in Detroit attending the convention of the International Chairmakers' Union as the delegate from the local union, has returned home. He reports having had a pleasant time. There were many lively debates during the session on the various propositions before the convention. All the changes in the laws will be submitted to the referendum during the month of November. The Labor Day committee met this week and settled up the business of the late demonstration. The full report will go before the council at its next meeting. There is a substantial balance to the credit of the council. Forest City Lodge, B. of R. T., will hold its annual ball in the City Hall on Tuesday, November 22. The committee has the details well under way, and like its predecessors the affair promises to be one of the events of the season.

### GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Retail clerks of Duluth will reorganize.

Union sailmakers in Boston demand eight hours.

The cigarmakers' organization has 39,000 members.

There is a negro barbers' union in Richmond, Va.

Undertakers employes in New York have formed a union.

Cleveland saleswomen have organized to abolish Sunday work.

The agents of several New York crayon houses have organized.

The Trades Assembly of St. Paul has taken steps to organize a label league.

The Burdette iron works in Troy, N. Y., has started up with 1,500 employees.

Women employes of a New Haven rubber factory struck against a cut to \$1.39 a day.

Pennsylvania unions have fixed up on a site for their labor temple. It will cost \$5,000.

Miners at Ishpeming, Mich., have been cut to an average of \$1.75 a day and laborers to \$1.25.

New Orleans street car workers want ten hours to constitute a day's work at 15 cents an hour.

Sixteen hundred operatives in three of the largest cotton mills in Mexico are idle from a shutdown.

Contractors are signing the scale of the garment workers, and the strike in Boston will soon be over.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has paid out since its organization \$3,111,989.89 in sick and death benefits.

More gold watches are worn by artisans and laboring men in the United States than in any other country in the world.

One of the causes of low wages in China is said to be that until recently workmen going on strike were sometimes decapitated.

The Broom-makers' Union of St. Paul is awaiting for the adoption of a law to require all goods made in one evening to be labeled "prison made."

The Longshoremen's Union of Manistee, Mich., has 200 members, among whom are Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Poles, Irish, Germans and Americans.

The workers in the green-glass bottle industry have accepted a 15 per cent reduction. This was done to force the union factories to unionize their plants.

Five hundred dock laborers working on grain ships in Hamburg, Austria, struck work last week, demanding 50 pfennigs instead of 45 pfennigs per ton for unloading.

The tailors have organized unions in Terre Haute, Ind., and St. Catharines, Ont. Strikes are on in Providence, Adrian, Nashville, and Knoxville.

The official notice of the American Federation of Labor, raising the boycott on the Detroit stove works, is now being read in all the unions of the United States and Canada.

The Typographical Union of San Francisco succeeded in preventing a non-union firm from getting the contract to print the Great Register. The job, worth \$25,000, goes to union men.

J. T. D. Flynn, of Helena, Mont., writes: "Organized labor in this city is dead. Politics has entered the ranks during the last month, and our union movement is going down every day."

The strike of the factory shoemakers at Copenhagen, Denmark, was finally settled in favor of the strikers. They had been out since December, 1905, on account of a reduction in wages. They not only prevented a readjustment in wages, but the em-

ployers being carried out, but gained a 4 to 10 per cent increase.

It is reported that President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union, will be a candidate for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation convenes in Cincinnati next month.

The German-American Typographical Union had a total income during the last fiscal year of \$7,641.68; its total expenses were \$5,044.80; cash on hand, \$2,638.88. There was paid to those out of work, \$1,812; sick, \$5,426.65; burial, \$2,637.41; strike, \$239.85; traveling, \$339.85; total, \$17,855.85.

The problem of the State railways appears to have been successfully solved in New South Wales, where the annual report of the railway commissioners shows that the total traffic earnings from the colonial railways and tramways amounted to £2,109,558, and the expenditure to £1,788,177, leaving a balance, after paying working expenses, of £1,321,427.

England stands at the head of the countries in Europe as the best market for labor. Scotland and France are a little behind her. Then there is a heavy drop until Austria, the Netherlands and Belgium are reached; the scale goes still lower in Germany, Spain, Sweden, Russia and Italy follow here in the order given. According to the table of Bodio, an Italian authority, glass-blowers are the best-paid mechanics in Italy, and paper-makers the poorest. The rate of wages in Italy, low as it is now, was still lower 25 years ago. In England the increase in the rate of wages has been about 20 per cent in 25 years. A French bricklayer now gets 50 per cent more wages than were paid for his work in France 40 years ago.

### A VICTIM OF SCIATICA.

Unable to Work Though Strong and Willing.

The Suffering of a Well Known Guelph Citizen—Could Not Move About Without the Aid of a Stick—Again as Strong and Healthy as Ever.

From the Guelph Mercury.

There is perhaps no business or occupation that any man could follow that is more trying to the health—particularly in the winter—than that of molding. A workman leaves the shop with his clothing wringing wet from perspiration, and a cold wind chills him to the marrow, making him a ready mark for lumbago, sciatica and kindred troubles. A molder requires to be a man of more than ordinary strength, and to continue at his work must always be in good health, for the molding shop is no place for an invalid. Sciatica is by no means an uncommon affliction for men of this craft, and once the dread disease has lanced a victim he seldom shakes himself free from it again. In fact, some people declare that it is incurable, but that it is not so we are able to testify by a molder's interview with one once afflicted with the trouble, but who is now in perfect health, thanks to his timely use of the famous remedy. There are few workmen better known in Guelph than Chas. W. Waldren, the skunk farmer, better known as "Charley Waldren," for he has lived in Guelph almost continuously since he was three years of age, and he has now passed the 38th mile post. Mr. Waldren is a molder, and has worked at that business for 22 years; and besides, being noted as a steady workman, he is a man whose veracity is unquestioned. It is a well-known fact here that Mr. Waldren had to quit work in January, 1896, on account of a severe attack of sciatica, and for eleven weeks was unable to do a tap. Knowing that he was again at work, a Mercury reporter recalled his residence on the subject, and had no hesitation in crediting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with his remarkable recovery. "I am not one of those people who are seeking newspaper notoriety," said Mr. Waldren, "neither have I been statched from death's door, but from the day when I quit work, until March 30, when I started again, I was confined to the house with sciatica. It lanced in my hip, and would shoot down my leg to my foot and was very painful. I could not move about the house without the aid of a cane, and then only with great pain. I was totally useless as far as doing my work was concerned, was never free from pain, and it made me feel very much depressed, for beyond that I felt strong and anxious to be about. I am a member of three benefit societies, from which I drew pay, viz.: The Three Links, the Iron Molders' Association, and the Raymond Benefit Society. People came to see me, and of course everybody recommended a sure cure. I didn't try half of them. It was not possible—but I tried a great many—particularly the ones that I had been in the habit of using for lumbago—but I found no relief. I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using two boxes I noticed an improvement, and I kept on using them. When I had used six boxes I was back to work again. I kept on until I had finished the eighth box, and I never felt better in my life."

"Have you noticed any recurrence of trouble since?" queried the reporter. "I have not," he replied, "but I have a single twinge since." Mr. Waldren has worked in all the molding shops in the city, and was never in his life laid off sick as long as he was from the attack of sciatica. He hardly knew what it was to be sick, and is of that tough, wiry nature that he can stand much greater physical strain than most people would imagine. Almost any person in the city can verify his story. Mr. Waldren said, as the reporter got up to leave, "I only hope some poor fellow who has suffered as I did may notice my case and get relief as I did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. Hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

Safe, Sure, Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-rop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mild, without inflaming the parts; painless. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

### WHY AND WHEN PEOPLE FORGET.

Psychic Phenomena Which Are Explained in Various Ways.

Sir Henry Holland went down a mine in the Hartz Mountains, and suffering from fatigue completely forgot his German, and could not remember a word of it until he had rest and refreshment after ascending.

We all experience this in a less degree. Sometimes it is an injury which causes the blank in the backward gaze. An English professor once received a violent blow on the head, and at once forgot all his Greek, and a musician lost all memory of music from the same cause. Mr. Whymper, in his book on the Alps, tells how he fell over a frightful precipice, 200 feet high, with the result that his past was for a time wholly blotted out of his memory, says the St. James' Gazette.

The most singular cases of memory loss are in connection with language. It is quite common in our hospitals to see a sick German unable to speak a word of the English he had thoroughly mastered.

A clergyman some time ago lost all recollection of words, but he could still remember the letters of which they were composed, and could express his ideas freely by spelling the words. An officer suffered from a slight attack of apoplexy, and as a result forgot all his very few words. When he tried to speak he merely uttered nonsense, but if a book was presented to him he would read it with perfect facility. One of the most extraordinary of all memory losses is where a person forgets how to write with his right hand, but still has the power to do so with his left hand. In such a case, after he has written with his left hand the desired sentence he can copy it with this right hand.

When memory of words is gradually lost it invariably progresses in one particular order. First, the proper nouns, then the very common words, and finally the failure to recollect events. Very many people suffer from this kind of loss, and excessive smokers, for instance, find it difficult to recall proper names. Drunkenness is a well-known cause, and there is the very curious case of a man who mistook a package while drunk, forgot where he had put it when sober, and had to get drunk again to find it.

### SOME QUEER INDUSTRIES.

Odd Ways of Making a Living Disclosed by the Latest Census.

St. Louis Republic.

Occupations open to the thrifty individuals of both sexes have greatly increased during the last two decades, or even since the taking of the last decennial census, in 1890.

The extraordinary progress of science during the time specified, and the application of its principle to the practical problems of human life have not only had the effect of greatly increasing the capacity for production in the trades already firmly established, but have opened hundreds of new and queer side alleys which lead direct to the avenues of trade.

There are, of course, dozens of these new and remarkable occupations with which science does not deal even in the remotest sense. In this class we find the rat catcher, the skunk farmer, the man who makes his living by picking up lost things in depots, theaters, hotels, etc., and returning them to their owners with the expectation of being rewarded; the clock winder, the man who collects orange and lemon peels, and the Lake Michigan syndicate, which is now engaged in raising black cats for their fur. They are not raising these cats on water, as might be inferred from the title, but have leased an island in the great lake, which is now plentifully stocked with both sexes of screeching felines.

There are still others in the non-scientific category of queer occupations, but it will only be necessary to mention a few. One is a "rattlesnake farmer," who lives in the Hack Mountains, and makes the products of his "farm" bring money from three different directions. The man who collects and sells to druggists, who have regular customers who believe it to be a panacea for a hundred different ills, the skins of wild cats, who are sold to the makers of hat bands, and the skeletons are always a ready sale, the purchases being the curators of the natural history departments of the different colleges and society museums. The man who wakes people up in the morning, the old cork collectors, and the dog catchers are well-known characters in our larger cities.

The individuals who gain a livelihood in pursuits that are strictly scientific are equally as numerous as those who follow the more humble callings. In the list of occupations that are strictly scientific is the manufacture of artificial eggs, artificial coffee, and false diamonds. Also the industry of making buttons, combs, penholders and other articles of a similar nature from blood collected at the slaughter houses. The man who makes billiard balls, buttons, and rings from potatoes which have been treated to a solution of nitric and sulphuric acids is also the proprietor of an "industry" wherein the fundamental principles are strictly scientific.

But the queerest of all is carried on by two young Pennsylvanians, who are making a regular business of extracting the poison from honey bees. According to the accounts, they have two different ways of collecting their crop of venom. In the first the bees are caught and held with their abdomens in small glass tubes until the poison sacs have been emptied. In the second they are placed in a bottle or wire netting and enraged until the tiny drops of venom fall into the alcohol which fills the lower third of the bottle. This venom is said to be a sovereign remedy for cancer, rheumatism, snake bite, and a hundred others of the more terrible ills of humanity.

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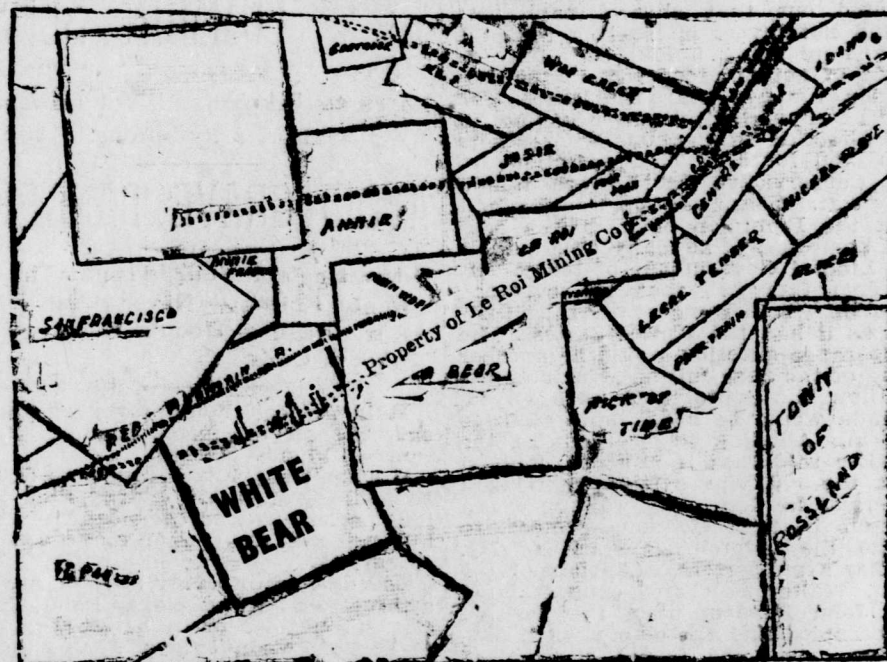
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### OPINIONS FROM EMINENT MINING MEN.

Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 14th, 1896.  
F. J. Stewart, Esq., Toronto:  
Dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiry regarding the White Bear Mine, I understand you are desirous of getting some outside opinions as to its value for profitable investment. As a director of the Le Roi Mine, I tried to buy the White Bear, because I am of opinion that the Le Roi vein extends through it. I had several assays made from White Bear ore, which I obtained myself from the property. The Official Assayer of the Le Roi Com-

pany found the following results: \$1 to \$36 in gold per ton. The latter seemed so high in value, I had the ore assayed by three different assayers, and they all obtained results within one per cent of \$36 in gold per ton.

I consider the White Bear one of the very best prospects in the camp, and from my past experience and judgment it is a very safe investment.

Yours very truly,  
W. J. HARRIS,  
Manager Le Roi Mine.

The directors have authorized me to place 250,000 shares, par value \$1 each, non-assessable, upon the market at the price of 10 cents per share UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE in lots of 100 shares and upwards.

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