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Quick service. Four Bartenders and Curtain Bell.
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The Choicest of Everything in Wet Goods, Dry Goods, Etc.

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The best liquors served by Blue Button Men.

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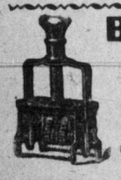

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HALF and HALF

Connoisseurs pronounce our ALE unsurpassed in purity and taste.
Everybody who drinks it says our XXX PORTER in strength, body, and lasting stimulating effect, as well as in palatableness, has not an equal among the best imported stout or porter. Physicians recommend and patients gladly drink it.
Our HALF AND HALF in bottoms has the advantage of being the only so put up. It is a delightful drink—beneficial and satisfying.
In producing all three we spare no expense, securing the world for the best hops for our Ale and importing the FINEST IRISH MALT for our XXX PORTER.

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Ask all dealers and hotelkeepers. Telephone Park 140

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

THE TOILER

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

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TORONTO, AUGUST 21, 1903.

Because a man is on his uppers is no indication that he is very high up.

✣ ✣

One swallow may not make a summer, but several of them often produce a fall.

Considering the fact that Lipton sells more tea than any other man on earth, it is no wonder that he hankers after a cup.

✣ ✣

If there is one question requiring settlement more urgently than any other by the A. F. of L., it is that of jurisdiction. This should be definitely settled once and for all at the approaching convention.

✣ ✣

There were 10,000 sports who paid $62,000 to see Jeffries pound Corbett useless. It would be interesting to know how many of that number would give up a nickel to get a decent idea of humanitarian character under their hats.

✣ ✣

By investing forty minutes' time in the hardwear business last Friday night Jim Corbett cleaned up over $10,000, while Jeffries, by giving it away cleared three times as much. Another evidence that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

✣ ✣

Mayor Urquhart and the Board of Control deserve credit for the strong fight they are putting up to clip the wings of the Toronto and Hamilton Railway bill. It will be in order for fair-minded voters to clip the wings of those who support it, when the next opportunity arises to mark their ballots for the other fellow.

✣ ✣

Sensationalism is the craze of the present age. Thought and work are harnessed down by most of us for the mere purpose of obtaining sensation—pleasurable or otherwise apparently making little difference. If one-half the time, money and energy were devoted to acquiring SENSE instead of sensation, the results would be infinitely better.

✣ ✣

Just what connection Col. Denison has with commerce to entitle him to attend the Congress of Chambers of Commerce is somewhat difficult to imagine. If he can show the members how to get paid full price for short measure and poor quality of goods in the proportion that he works the oracle as police magistrate, his services might be appreciated; but he can't, as their customers would not stand for it—that kind of thing is only possible with a government appointee paid from the city funds, and possibly the pinch-beck jewelry man.

✣ ✣

The attitude of Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, promises to lift the party from being one in name only to one of principle far in advance of the Liberal party now in power. If public ownership should become the main plank of the Conservative platform, labor men will have for the first time an opportunity to vote for their principles, and they will do it. And what matters a name so long as the people can secure their rights instead of having them stolen by private grafters who retain all except the "toll" they give to the party that enables them to rob the country?

THE "DEFENCE" CRAZE.

Every now and then Canada and the United States disagree in regard to some question of jurisdiction or rights, and loyalist fools on both sides of the line succeed in getting increased appropriations made for "defence" of their respective countries, and these additions to suppositive defence are costing the two countries hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. Would it not be a wiser course for each to put up a forfeit of say $10,000,000 in vested in some neutral country, any portion of which should be subject to the award of arbitrators in case of any infringement of rights, and the whole to be forfeited by the country first increasing its warlike arrangements within a hundred miles of the border? As to other continents a certain armament for defence may be necessary or justifiable, but so far as America is concerned, anyone not a fool knows that three-fourths of the people in both countries would rather accept the result of arbitration than cause or suffer the horrors of war. Of course, there are mouthy would-be warriors in the States, and a few of Col. Denison's ilk here, but the majority of people have too much sense to heed their valorous vaporings.

WHO OWNS AN IDEA?

The speculators who got in on the ground floor in connection with Marconi's wireless telegraph are not likely to realize the enormous profits they anticipated, or secure a monopoly of the business. If governments want to use the system, it will be a somewhat difficult proposition for a private corporation to prevent them. And why should Marconi—and much less so the exploiters behind him—get all the profits resulting from his application of a principle discovered by others years before? Had it not been for the previous knowledge of others being placed freely within the reach of scientists, inventors and authors, is it at all likely that they would have of themselves been inspired or able to study or discover the various elements contributing to the results with which they are credited? Far from it. And this seems to be a good reason why the results of individual effort should go to benefit the community, in the same way that past and current results of predecessors have made possible the development of the individual.

FRESH AIR FUNDS.

This is the season when the charitably disposed are asked to contribute towards giving the children and mothers of our congested districts an outing in the fresh air. That such outings are needed and are a boon to many a poor, over-worked mother and to many a pale, poverty-pinched child, no one will denoy. But the more important matter of removing the cause which makes such charities necessary, hardly receives the attention which it deserves.

Why there should be any congested district in the great Province of Ontario, whose territory is more extensive than that of many of the great European powers, and which barely has a population of two and a half millions, is surely worthy of consideration. Why in the beautiful city of Toronto, with the clear, blue waters of Lake Ontario at its very door, should there be any unhealthy neighborhood or evil-smelling tenements? Why, with hundreds of acres of vacant land in the city and with less than half its area built on, should there be slums or houses unfit for decent people to inhabit? Why should more than one family desire to live in one house to themselves? These are questions which go deep into the matter, and on their answers depends our ability to remove the cause, and thereby abolish the need for such charities.

The reason that more than one family live in a house is purely a matter of economy, and not of liking. Small houses are scarce, and rents are high, therefore the poorer class of laborers are forced to double up and share each other's company along with the rent. Our absurd system of taxing improvements is wholly responsible for these evils. For men are practically fined for improving their property and building houses, and encouraged to hold land idle until the growing needs of the community enable them to reap a great harvest of dollars without labor on their part. The same foolish system of taxation makes it more profitable for the owner to keep a tumbled-down rookery and let it to a number of tenants than to pull it down and build new, clean and sanitary dwellings. The scarcity of small houses is due largely to the tax upon them, and the high price which speculators demand for building sites. In order to remedy these evils all that is necessary is to exempt houses from taxes and increase the tax upon the vacant land.

If the proposal of Ald. Noble to exempt all dwellings from taxation to the extent of $700 was put into operation it would have a wonderful effect upon the slums. This would exempt nearly $25,000,000 of property from taxation, and the rate on the remaining property would have to be increased; of this, $7,000,000 is vacant land, and this would have to bear quite a bit more taxes. The owners would find it harder to hold, and would therefore reduce their prices in order to sell. No one would buy except to build on, and so there would very soon be a larger number of small houses built, for small houses would be built in order to get the maximum benefit of the exemption. This increase in the supply of small houses would pull down all rents, and when people in the congested districts found that they could get better accommodation for less money elsewhere they would soon leave their tenements, and the slums would speedily become depopulated. The reduction of rent that the new houses would produce would be to the workers equal to an increase in wages of nearly a couple of millions of dollars, and the building of them would employ thousands.

It is not to be expected that the people who busy themselves with charity will concern themselves with anything but palliatives, and so if these reforms are to be accomplished, they must be done by the workers themselves. When will they make a start?

SHRINKAGE OF VALUE NOT A SHRINKAGE OF WEALTH.

According to a "well known banker" of New York, whose personality and standing are vouched for by Walter Wellman, the newspaper correspondent who sustains an excellent reputation for veracity, the wealth of this country has shrunk within the past four or five months to a degree that is measured in dollars far up in the millions—more than a thousand millions, says Mr. Wellman's banker. In plain American-English, of course this is not a shrinkage of wealth but an expulsion of "water." If a thousand millions worth of substantial wealth had been destroyed in four or five months (otherwise than by the normal process of consumption which is offset by new production), the fact would be known outside of Wall street without the aid of newspaper correspondents. It would be felt, even if not heard of, in every hamlet in the land. But "water" is a different thing. That can be expelled without injuring anybody but stock gamblers.

There is, however, something especially interesting in Mr. Wellman's account of this drainage off of "water." Upon the authority of his banker he publishes a table of the fall in the value of railroad stocks alone, specifying 25 leading roads. The aggregate shrinkage is given in the table as $553,000,000. To that true tale there is a moral of which Mr Wellman makes no account. It will be remembered that the evidence of our "unparalleled prosperity" most relied upon to convince the people that they are enjoying a prosperity of which otherwise they would not be cognizant, has been the prosperity of the railroads. But now the railroad prosperity appears to be like all the other prosperity—nothing but "water" in the stocks and "wind" in the newspapers.—Public, Chicago.

EATING OFFAL.

The following we clip from Reynolds' Newspaper: The other day we read the following report of a case heard before Sir Marcus Samuels, Bart., Lord Mayor of the City of London: John Peterson was charged with having stolen some bread and fat, valued at 2d, belonging to the county corporation. The foreman of the street cleaners stated that he had seen the prisoner rake over the dust bin and take therefrom some bread and fat and eat them. He had warned him before and consequently he had given him into custody. Peterson said that he was hungry, and that he had taken these to eat. The Mayor fined the prisoner 1s or one day's imprisonment. And this is Merry England.

The American flint glass workers, in convention recently, gave substantial sympathy to the locked-out workers in Great Britain and Ireland by voting them $3,000 from the union treasury.

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY UNIONIST

Brampton manufacturers have signed a scale to give machinists 20 cents per hour for a 48-hour week.

✣ ✣

Aug. 17.—The International Typographical Union has unanimously sustained President Lynch in the stand he took in the Washinton strike.

✣ ✣

Only one machine shop in Indianapollis does not pay the union scale running from 8 cents per hour for apprentices to 38 cents per hour for die sinkers.

✣ ✣

The Marion, Ind., Engine Works Employers' Council have refused to consider arbitration, declaring that "the employers will make their own terms."

✣ ✣

Charles M. Schwab is behind a trust just established called the "United Tailors," which aims at controlling the custom tailoring trade of the U. S.

✣ ✣

A general strike of Marble Workers throughout the States is threatened, as the Employers' Association has not yet signed the scale for the ensuing year.

✣ ✣

It is said that the increase in railroad pay rolls during the past year will be $1,000,000,000, of which half is increased wages and the other half expansion of business.

✣ ✣

Nine new members and eight promises to join is the Galt Machinists Union's progres during the past four months. Two years ago there were no union machinists in the town.

✣ ✣

Berlin is making big preparations for her Labor Day demonstration, which promises to be a huge affair. Visiting unions are expected from Stratford, Woodstock, Galt and Guelph.

✣ ✣

The Central Trade and Labor Council of New Orleans, composed of white labor unions, has invited the colored Central Labor to join it in the parade on Labor Day. If the whites and blacks parade together it will be the first time this has been done in twenty years.

✣ ✣

Two hundred delegates attended the convention of the United Garment Workers of America at Indianapolis, which opened at Indianapolis last week. The union has nearly 60,000 members, over a third of whom joined during the year. There are 325 union label factories in operation.

✣ ✣

A case of real internationalism is the decision of the Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association in voting to affiliate with the European Transport Workers' Federation. The committee considering President Keefe's report reported against the anti-sympathetic strike resolution.

✣ ✣

If Mother Jones' march from Philadelphia to New York with her army of juvenile textile workers did no further good than bringing the condition of child labor before the public of the United States, it was well worth the effort. Columns upon columns of editorial and newspaper matter were a result of the march.

✣ ✣

The Austrian Trade Union Congress has just closed a very remarkable session at Vienna. There were 200 delegates present, representing 88,212 votes. The membership of the Austrian Federation of Labor is nearly 200,000. During the session the congress demanded compulsory insurance of workmen against invalidism and old age, and caried a resolution in favor of that measure.

✣ ✣

Probably the greatest strike that ever involved the structural iron workers of this country is threatened, according to the statements made by Business Agent Samuel J. Parks of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union. It is said that between 200,000 and 300,000 men will be concerned immediately in this struggle. The affair will take the form of a national strike against the "iron league," the Interstate Structural Iron Manufacturers' Association. It is expected that this strike will be extended to every one interested in structural iron work in the United States.

✣ ✣

After nearly eighteen months of waiting, a New York State judge has handed down a decision in the case of a Socialist Labor party man against a Syracuse trade union. Charles H. Corregan, while a candidate for governor of the State of New York on the Socialist Labor party ticket, in a public speech referred to members of the Typographical Union as "labor fakirs," and was expelled by Syracuse Typographical Union, No. 55. He applied to the Supreme Court to compel the union to reinstate him. The application was denied, the justice deciding that Corregan had not exhausted his rights of appeal within the organization before seeking redress from the court.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN

The men who voted against Organization and the Rights of Citizenship. We will carry them in this frame until next January if the stain is not wiped out before that time.

Ads. Oliver,
Lynd,
Foster,
Ramsden,
Harrison,
Hubbard,
Graham,
Spence,
Curry
Starr,
Noble,
Chisholm,
Sheppard.

Another Item

Here's another item in our Special Midsummer Sale:

20 dozen Black Felt Derby Hats and Black Felt Alpines; also Alpines in pearl grey, fawn and steel grey, were $3.00 and $2.50, for

$1.95

This is another bargain in our Midsummer Sale.

Store open Saturday Night.

The W. & D. Dineen Co'y, Limited
Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts.

SMOKERS Briar Plug 9c.
All Goods Lowest Price
ALIVE BOLLARD,
OLD STORE 109 YONGE NEW STORE 128 YONGE

BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, Etc.
taught in a practical manner at the
BRITISH AMERICAN Business College
Y.M.C.A. Building, Toronto.
Painstaking teachers and complete equipment. Particulars free.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Chartered Accountant, Principal.
WM. BROOKS, Associate Principal.

Hamilton's Union Painters publicly invited all visiting members to attend their meeting Monday night.

✣ ✣

The question of jurisdiction is causing trouble between the Structural Iron Workers and the 5,000 inside men working in Chicago.

✣ ✣

The Australian trades unions will now establish union labels. They decided to do this after learning its effectiveness in the United States.

✣ ✣

The Boston Bricklayers' Union men who have been out since July 1, have returned to work, receiving 55 cents per hour and strictly union conditions.

✣ ✣

The A. F. of L. convention at Boston will be held in Converse hall, in Tremont temple. The cost of the rental of the hall for the meetings will be $1,000.

✣ ✣

At the meeting of the Bakers' Union on Tuesday of last week that body decided on a regulation uniform for Labor Day parade. They will be headed by the Body Guards, and are making every effort to win the cup this year.

✣ ✣

Here is a sample of the "liberty" allowed teamsters delivering coal for the local dealers' exchange of Nebraska: "No teamster shall be allowed to wear, while on duty, any emblem of membership in any labor organization."

✣ ✣

Over 800 silk workers are made idle by the closing of the mill of the Summit Silk Company, at Summit, N. J. The weavers of the mill to the number of about 200 went on strike about ten days ago because the company declined to reinstate several members of the union in that branch who had been discharged. The mill was closed because, owing to the absence of the weavers, work could not be provided for the other departments.

✣ ✣

Trade unionists have failed to note in the press of the province any editorials condemning the practice of fining a poor doctor at Hull, Que., for working in the Province of Ontario without his parchment (card). Of course, the Ontario doctors' union has a right, according to law, to object to another craftsman coming to work outside of his jurisdiction. Had this been a trades union case, lead-pencils would have been set in motion and printers' ink utilized to herald the "tyranny of trades unions."

✣ ✣

The Brooklyn, N. Y., Federation of Women, a union label auxiliary of organized labor, is doing better work in behalf of all union labels than any similar organization in the United States. The good ladies not only refuse to buy shoes without the union stamp, but insist that the typographers' label must be on the printing on the box. The result has been that a union label paper box factory has been established, and all boxes having any printing thereon will bear the allied trades' label.

✣ ✣

The delegate of the Jewelers' Union reported to the New York Central Federated Union at its meeting August 16th that the lock-out of the jewelers by the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association was still in progress, but that instead of 1,400 being locked out, as the employers said, only 600 men in all were locked out. He declared that the strikers would remain out until they were able to enforce the rule of the union in regard to the collection of dues from delinquent members. The stand of the jewelers was endorsed by the central body.

✣ ✣

In the current issue of the Typographical Journal C. S. O. Boudreault in his Ottawa letter states: "The laborites had elected a mayor under union auspices and secured many reforms. Ill-advised men came to the front. Canvassing secured a different element. Knifing was introduced in the labor parliament. Scheming and plotting did the rest. Ring down the curtain and compare deeds and survey the lost ground. Has the word union the same value in Ottawa to-day that it had a few weeks ago?" To the latter question any one who has heard of the dual labor day souvenir can answer "No."—Hamilton Herald.

Directory of Union Meetings

COUNCILS

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—2nd and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Hall
Pres.—R. H. Cox, 772 Markham. Sec.—D. W. Kennedy, 59 Edward.
Vice—Jas. Simpson, 42 Albany ave. F. S.—John Gardner, 219 Borden.
Sec. Label Com.—D. W. Kennedy. Treas.—John Acheson, 878 Adelaide W
Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas Sec. Municipal Com.—Jas. Simpson.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES. Meets 2 and 4 Tuesday—Pythian Hall. Sec.—John Armstrong, Mail & Empire Composing Room.

FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL. Metes 2nd and 4th Monday—Occident Hall. S. C. Morrison, 202 Simcoe.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall. K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.

WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday—Richmond Hall. T. U. Mitchell, 452 Bathurst.

LOCAL UNIONS

1st Sunday at 2.30 Musical Protective Ass'n	Richmond Hall. J. A. Wiggins, 200 Palmerston.
1st and 3rd Sunday, 2.30 Locomotive Engineers, Div. 295	Sec. Address B. of L. E. Hall, Tor. Junc. Fred. A. Sproule, Toronto Junction.
2nd and 4th Sunday Toronto Railway Employees' Union. Pres.—J. H. Pickles. Vice. Pres.—H. Lock, 148 Pearson. Cor. Sec.—J. W. Griffin, 48 Heward.	Richmond Hall. Geo. Cousy, 69 Sullivan. Treas.—J. W. Williamson, 74 Scollard. Bus. Agt.—Jas. McDonald, Room 13, 11 1-2 Richmond west.
Bartenders Union.	Forum Hall. Wm. Myles, 47 Teraulay.
Order Railway Conductors	Thompson's Hall, Toronto June. D. G. Barnes, Box 537, Toronto June
1st Monday Pressmen's Union, No. 10	Temple Building. Wm. Davey, 51 Bellevue Place.
1st and 3rd Monday Electrical Workers (linemen)	Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst and Queen Sts. K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
Amal. Meat Cutters, Local 188. Pres.—J. Hodgins, 250 Queen west. Vice-Pres.—J. Jackson, Bracondale. Guide—Mart. Fitzgerald. Guard—Wm. Mahar.	Fin. Sec.—C. A. Longbotham, 51 Augusta Ave. Treas.—Geo. Strickland, 249 Christie. Sergt.-at-Arms.—T. G. Bond. Bus. Agt and C. Sec.—F. C. Letts, 78 Foxley.
Brotherhood Leather Workers	Richmond Hall. Jas. Smith, 284 Wilton ave.
Brotherhood of Carpenters	John Tweed, 250 Palmerston ave.
Int. Marine Firemen, Local 328	J. H. Johnston, 519 King East.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 27. Executive Board meets every Monday	Robt. Haberstock, 61 McGill. In Richmond Hall.
Journeymen Horse Shoers.	Temperance Hall. Roland Roberts, 666 Ontario.
2nd and 4th Monday Journeymen Tailors, Local 183	Richmond Hall. Jas. Watt, Toiler Office.
Canadian Car Works Assn.	Thompson Hall, Toronto Junction. F. H. Wallace, 77 McMurray av. Toronto Junction.
Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 28. Pres.—C. R. Hurst. Vice—Geo. Legier. Fin. Sec.—Thos. Barber. Treas.—Robt. Glockling.	Pythian Hall. Sec.—Wm. Glockling, 6 Ottawa. Guide—A. McLean. Inspector—E. Thomas. Statistician—D. West. Sergt.-at-Arms—Wm. Wilson.
Alternate Monday m Jan 5 Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers	Dominion Hall. John M. Clements, 39 Bellevue ave.
3rd Monday Cab and Express Association	Pythian Hall, Queen and Victoria. John Beatty, 198 Adelaide west.
4th Monday Bindery Women's Union, No. 34	Temple Building. Miss Jean Robin, 412 Dupont.
Every Tuesday Bricklayers' Union, No. 2	Richmond Hall. John Murphy, 84 Claremont.
Builders' Laborers	Society Hall, McCaul St. John M. Mackintosh, 48 Humbert.
1st and 3rd Tuesday Carriage and Wagon Workers	Pythian Hall. D. S. Wright, 163 Sumach.
Structural Iron Workers.	Richmond Hall. Sec.—V. Higgins, 100 Chestnut.
Piano Makers, No. 34	Wm. Ward, 237 Lippincott.
Pattern Makers' Association.	West Y. M. C. A. C. E. Stryker, 187 King East.
2nd and 4th Tuesday Glass Workers Association, Local 21	Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerard Sts. Wm. E. Swain, 60 Arnold ave.
Brass Workers, Local 53	10 Maud Street. Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford.
Toronto Bread Salesmen	Occident Hall. Robt. Thorne, 59 Leonard ave.
1st and 3rd Wednesday Retail Clerks	Pythian Hall. Harry Gibbons, 25 Eden Place.
Electrical Workers, Inside men.	Temple Building. K. A. McRae, 44½ Adelaide East.
Rubber Workers	Mallon's H. Geo. A. Martin, 73 Elm Grove.
2nd Wednesday Press Assistants and Feeders	Pythian Hall. F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough ave.
Civic Employes, No. 2	Occident Hall. Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford.
2nd and 4th Wednesday Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters	Temple Building. C. E. Randall, 117 Clinton.
Metal Polishers, No. 21	10 Maud St. Thos. E. Nicholls, 11 Huron.
Concrete Pavers' Union	Society Hall. Sec.—F. Reeve, 96 Euclid ave.
1st Thursday Stereotpyes and Electrotypers No. 21	Pythian Hall. Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseh.
1st and 3rd Thursday Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	Room 5 Leader Lane Chambers. A. J. Harris, 183 Oak street.
Machinists' Ass'n, No. 235	Temple Bldg. D. T. Montgomery.
Machinists' International Association	James' Hall, Toronto June. Jas. A. Reid, Box 500, Toronto Junctio
Steam Engineers, No. 152	61 Victoria Street. James Bannan, 69 Tecumseth.
Trunk and Bag Workers	Occident Hall. Jas. E. Warnham, 80 Arthur.
Brass Moulders, Local 83	10 Maud Street. Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dunedin a
2nd Thursday Tobacco Workers	Richmond Hall. Chas. Lavoie, 133 Dalhousie.
2nd and 4th Thursday Upholsterers, Local 30	Stewart's Hall, cor. Spadina and College. Andrew R. Lee, 166 Teraulay.
Marble Workers, No. 12	Pythian Hall. W. H. McMartin, 26 Edward street.
3rd Thursday Victoria Assembly K. of L.	Richmond Hall. G. Adams, 372 Ossington ave.
Every Friday Marine Engineers, No. 1	Room 99 Confederation Life Bldg. R. T. Beales, 86 Yarmouth Road.
Painters and Decorators, No. 8	Richmond Hall. R. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid ave.
1st and 3rd Friday Iron Moulders, No. 28	Richmond Hall. B. Geary, 31 Foxley.
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	A. J. Smith, 107 De Grassi.
Tyle Layers, Local No. 37	W. F. Rhodes, 4 Widmer street.
2nd Friday Furriers Union	Pythian Hall. A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex.
2nd and 4th Friday Cutters and Trimmers, Local 185	Forum Hall. Sec.—G. P. McCann, 266 Queen west.
Cabinet Makers	Richmond H. Wm. Jamison, 37 Balmuto.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers. Pres.—J. Gow, 268 Bathurst. Vice—W. C. Brake, 310 Adelaide W. Warden—Geo. Welch.	Temple Bldg. J. B. Chapman, Cor. Sec., 75 Foxley. Rec. Sec.—F. J. Hough, 268 Bathurst. Fin.-Sec.—Sam. Cox. Treas.—R. Russell. Conductor—J. Martin.
4th Friday Cork Workers	Pythian Hall. Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt ave.
1st Saturday Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. President—R. S. Burrows. Vice-Pres.—T. H. FitzPatrick. Treasurer—E. J. How. All Officers Address—P. O. Box 543.	Richmond Hall. Sec.—John Chinn, P. O. Box, 543. Fin.-Sec.—T. C. Vodden, P. O. Box 543. Chm. Board of Relief—S. J. White. Sec. Investigating Com.—N. M. Williams. Union Room—77 Adelaide East.
1st and 3rd Saturday Bakers and Confectioners	Richmond Hall. John P. Gardner, 219 Borden.
Maple Leaf Assembly, 1960	Pythian Hall. John W. Elmer, 561 King west.

CONVENTION DATES.

August 10. Indianapolis, Ind. United Garment Workers of America.

August 10. Washington, D.C. International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

August 10. Washington, D.C. International Typographical Union.

August 17. Birmingham, Ala. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

August —. New York City. United Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America.

September 7. St. Louis, Mo. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

September 10. Springfield, Mass. Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 14. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Team Drivers' International Union.

Ontario Trade Disputes
Amendment Act, 1897
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Typographical Union meets in Richmond Hall on Saturday night.

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