

Only and Other Workers.

The Tailors' Lockout in Toronto Still On.

Dr. Sproule's Bill Strongly Opposed by Labor Unions.

Petitions Being Prepared Against It—Tremendous Profits of Philadelphia Street Car Companies.

Joseph T. Marks delivered an address in St. Thomas last night. Trades and Labor Council meets Tuesday night. All delegates should be present.

The Trades and Labor Council have made arrangements with a local theatrical company for a presentation of the "Daughter of the Regiment," on Monday, Feb. 24.

The meeting of coopers, boiler-makers and carriage and wagon workers will take place in Labor Hall on Monday, 17th inst., instead of the 16th, as previously announced.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 5, will not doubt receive an interesting report from Delegate Sullivan of the business done at the international meeting in Columbus.

The bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies and combinations formed in restraint of trade, introduced by Dr. Sproule, Conservative M. P. for East Grey, will no doubt have the united opposition of organized labor by the local organizations. It is claimed that the bill as amended would deal a death blow to labor unions.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES. Berlin makes horseshoes of paper. Bavaria has 900 lead pencil workers. London's yarn trade employs 16,000. Germany makes most of our glass eyes.

The barbers of Dayton, O., have organized. England make 15,000 artificial limbs annually.

Only one person in four in London, England, earns \$5 a week. Six railway bicycles were last week shipped from the factory at Richmond Ind., to Russia.

An inmate of the Dayton, O., Soldiers' Home has invented an electric whistle for use on electric cars.

Japan took six times as much raw American cotton in 1895 as in 1894, made the cloth and sold it in Eastern Asia.

About 4,000 window-glass workers have been thrown out by the shut-down at Elwood, Ind., and other points in the gas belt.

The flint glass works at Lapeer, Ind., closed last week on account of a strike, the employees refusing to submit to a 12 per cent reduction all round in wages.

An electric plow is working successfully in Halle, Germany. The cable to the motor is carried on a number of small trolleys running over the ground.

Springfield, O., carpenters have adopted a plan of giving oyster suppers in order to get non-union men to join the union, and it is said to work excellently.

The demand of the Cleveland shoe-makers for an advance from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents for making a new model of tooth-pick shoes resulted in 40 men leaving the Kennard factory and 50 the Jacobs factory.

Veteran Editor M. J. Carroll, of the Eight-Hour Herald, is the recipient of his 50th birthday, is the recipient of many congratulations upon his still sturdy physique, which is that of a man in his prime.

The employees of the Royal cycle works, of Marshall, Mich., 125 in number, have gone on strike because a superintendent, named Curtis, from Worcester, Mass., whom they do not like, was put in charge.

President James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, is in Easton, Pa., conducting a machine-tuition of the place-work system for daily wages. One hundred machinists are out.

A special train of fifteen cars brought 1,040 persons to Pelzer, S. C., the other day to work in the new cotton mills established at that point. They had been largely gathered from the farms in the neighboring State of North Carolina.

Says the St. Paul Broad Axe: A laboring man can buy enough provisions with two days' wages to support a family of six for a week, says a hopeful exchange. Yes, if he can get the two days' wages—which he generally can't.

International Secretary George Preston reports that four clippers were issued Friday by the International Association of Machinists. They were: No. 445, Glean, N. Y.; Nicetown, Pa.; 447, Middleton, O.; 448, Beverly, Mass.

Miss H. A. Whitlitt, of Lowell, Mass., one day last week pressed the electric button which opened operations in the new Whitlitt cotton mill, located six miles from Atlanta, Ga., on the Chattahoochee River. Miss Whitlitt is president of the company.

President Daze, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, has sent all contractors copies of the new schedule of wages adopted by the association, which goes into effect May 1, asking for an increase of 7 1/2 cents an hour and double price for all overtime.

The agriculturists of Long Island are agitating for a federation of farmers, and it is probable that such an organization will be formed in the near future. Nearly every trade and industry has a union except the agriculturists, and now they are circulating a paper for the signatures of all farmers who will help to organize one.

In Saxony no one is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and is properly qualified. A great school at Dresden has students from all parts of the world studying "farriery." This includes not only shoeing horses, but their care and treatment—a provision that saves a great deal of money for farmers and others owning horses.

The tin plate workers at Elwood, Ind., are now running full capacity with 1,300 men. After considerable trouble the wages of 150 employees in the annealing and dusting departments have been reduced 10 to 20 cents a day. Each of the employees pay 50 cents a month into a fund which furnishes \$6 a week in case of sickness and pays the funeral expenses of those who die.

The St. Louis Journal says: "The Philadelphia street car lines have paid more than \$15,000,000 in dividends in

the past ten years, on a capital but little over \$5,000,000. Their annual profit is 30 per cent of the money invested in them. Yet their owners, who live in luxury on these exorbitant usurious profits, are ignoring the motormen and conductors who want barely \$2 per day for their services."

The Waiters' Union of Detroit, with 50 members, has received its charter from the American Federation of Labor. "We work from 14 to 18 hours a day," said a member. "We don't object to working every day in the year, because people eat every day, but we do want a few hours' rest. The average wages of a waiter is less than \$6 a week, and some waiters work for \$2 a week, tips and all, is considered in luck."

It is reported that the State Pardon Board has recommended the pardon of Hugh Dempsey, ex-convict, master workman of the Knights of Labor, who was three years ago sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Riverside Penitentiary for felonious assault and battery in causing poison to be administered to the non-union workers of the Carnegie Steel Company at the Homestead mill, after the great strike of 1892. Beatty and Gallagher, who were convicted at the same time for complicity in the poisonings, are still in prison.

Bath metal is made from an alloy of tin and copper, bell metal from zinc and copper; bronze, copper and tin; Britannia ware, copper, bismuth and antimony; Dutch gold, copper and zinc; nickel, copper and a small quantity of iron; standard gold, gold and copper; gun metal, copper and tin; electric gold, copper and zinc; pewter, lead and tin; sheet metal, lead and a small quantity of arsenic; standard silver, silver and copper; solder, tin and lead; type metal, lead and zinc; and white copper from copper and arsenic.

A conference took place Thursday between the executive committee of the Coat Contractors' Association and the United Garment Workers of New York to arrange the remaining details of the settlement of the tailors' lockout. The settlement was reached so quickly that both sides were taken by surprise. The representatives of the contractors said that it would be their duty to discharge the non-union men whom they had employed during the lockout at once. It was agreed, therefore, that a reasonable time be allowed in which to discharge them.

The striking clearmakers in Detroit have started a carefully planned campaign against Labor Commissioner Morse. He has been in Detroit several times, but it is alleged has not at any time visited the headquarters of the strikers or the labor union. It is charged that he visited the factories and gave full publicity to the claims against the strikers, while the written grievances that have been forwarded on his request have never been given any attention. Every labor organization in the State will be asked to petition the Governor to remove Morse.

At the recent meeting of the Federated Building Trades Council of Toronto important matters were under discussion, among them being the proposed crisis that will occur on the building trade of New York city on March 1, when it is expected that all the building trades will stop work. It is not expected that it will affect the Canadian trade. The officers chosen for the next term was as follows: President, G. T. Beals; Vice-president, A. Bruce; secretary, J. Tweed; treasurer, I. Thomas; trustees, D. Madden, A. McCormick and G. H. Hinton; executive committee T. V. Ryves, John Tweed, G. Harris, A. McCormick and A. Bruce.

The tailors' lockout in Toronto is still on, and neither side show any signs of yielding. The men held a meeting a few days ago, at which over 500 of those engaged in the business were present, and a number of new members were received into the union. The members of the union talk hopefully of bringing the masters to terms when the busy season commences, towards the end of February. "We are suffering no inconvenience," said one of the members today, "and the men sign that agreement." The employers are importing men from Buffalo. The local members are not interfering with the new comers, but are endeavoring to persuade them to join the International Union.

"Whatever differences of opinion may manifest themselves among labor organizations and labor leaders, there is one question—the necessity for a shorter work-day—which all agree with wonderful and gratifying unanimity," says the Eight-Hour Herald, and adds: "Independent of the efforts being put forth by individuals and central labor bodies, two or three national organizations are carrying plans with the intention of making a concerted movement for a shorter work-day on May 1 next. This movement will be under the direct supervision of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, and this powerful body will support the unions making the demand with every means at its disposal."

MINISTER FOSTER'S SECRETARY. Has Successfully Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Personally and in His Family.

Mr. J. J. Jenkins, private secretary to Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, has found in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a successful remedy for the removal of catarrhal troubles. He has not confined its use to himself, but states that it has been used with the most pleasing and successful results by other members of his family.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powerful over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in 10 minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and deafness. At druggists.

ODD STORE SIGNS.

The humor of some of the funny notices to be seen in stores is, as a rule, quite unintentional on the part of the proprietors.

A draper engaged in a clearing sale of a cheap line of shirts, advertised this notice: "They won't sell at this price." This was not so bad, however, as the suggestive advice in a restaurant window: "Dine here, and you will never dine anywhere else."

A grocer one day showed his enterprising spirit by placing in his window a poster to this effect: "Superior butter; nobody can touch it."—Louisville Journal.

A Linlithgowshire minister was at family worship one night, when the company had to read verse about. The chapter was in Acts, and the subject Paul's shipwreck. The servant lassie was reading the verse about sounding and finding so many fathoms. She read, "And sounded and found it twenty fathoms, and sounded again and found it fifteen fathoms." The minister looked up and said, "Dear me, there would be no hunger there, lassie."

Finger Prints

Their Use on Checks Would Make Forgery Impossible—England May Adopt This System—State Documents Would Bear Finger Prints—They Never Change and Are Never Alike.

The value of finger prints as a means of identification has now been fully proved and generally accepted. Mr. Francis Galton, an eminent Englishman, a pioneer in the study of the subject, has demonstrated their usefulness and forced the attention of the Government and the public to the system. They are now the principal part of the system by which criminals are identified and registered in England. Certain features of the Bertillon system of anthropometrical measurement are there combined with the finger-print system.

But a new and much more important use of finger prints is now proposed. Criminals, after all, are not the most interesting and numerous class of the community, and as long as the question concerns only them it is not of the first importance. But when it is suggested that every citizen who has a bank account should accompany his signature to a check with a finger or a thumb print, the matter becomes one of universal interest. The present proposal is in short that a finger or thumb print should accompany the signature wherever the authenticity of the latter is of any importance. Probably the thumb would be used in making the impression, as it is larger and has a more marked individuality than the fingers. No two fingers in the world, it is reasonably certain, are alike, but it is easier to note the differences in thumbs. The plan is receiving serious consideration in England. If it were adopted the signature of the cashier of the Bank of England on all notes of that institution would be accompanied by his thumb print. The signature of Her Majesty Queen Victoria would be supplemented by her august thumb print. Lord Salisbury's interesting communications to Mr. Olney would be decorated in a similar manner.

The thumb print would tell more of the individuality of the maker than his signature. No foreigner who saw Mr. Cleveland's thumb print attached to a document would doubt that he was a statesman of great weight. It would, of course, be as a preventive of forgery that the thumb print would be most valuable. By its adoption forgery would become an impossibility. It would cease.

Mr. Galton declares that there are no less than 1 in 64,000,000,000. If the number of the human race be reckoned at 1,600,000,000, there is a smaller chance than one to four that the print of one finger of any person should be exactly like that of the finger of any other person in the whole world.

The question how the finger-prints are to be used for the purpose of tracing identity will at once suggest itself. It is easy to give a name in an alphabetical index, but what is to guide a bank cashier or a detective among innumerable finger-prints? The question may seem a hard one, but apparently it is not.

Mr. Galton assures us that the finger-prints can be classified in such a way that to identify a newly taken print with one in a directory is a simple matter for a man of ordinary intelligence. In a directory of 2,632 finger-prints the average time required by himself to find a print has been three minutes.

The system of classification is already in use in England and in India. It is necessary to make the sub-classifications more numerous as a directory increases in size. There are many ingenious ways of doing this, which it would be impossible to go into here, but it will be interesting to give the general principles on which the classification is based.

Every finger-print is assigned to one of three types of patterns, namely, "arches," "loops" and "whorls." In all digits the ridges immediately adjoining the third joint run across the fingers, while those towards the tip follow the form of the nail in a rounded arch, but in the space left at the center of the bulb the ridges have various curvatures forming the pattern of the finger-print. It is therefore upon the center of the surface of your top finger joint that the system of identification depends.

It is not impossible that some criminals cut or burn the surface of this particular part of the finger. It will be necessary, however, to perform the operation on every finger, and it may be a deterrent to know that the sensibility to pain at this spot is exquisite, moreover that they would create a new means of identifying themselves.

Now to explain the meaning of the curious words used to describe the three great classes of finger tips. The pattern is an arch when the ridges in the center run from one side to the other of the bulb without making any backward turn or twist. It is a loop when there is a single backward turn but no twist. It is a whorl when there is a turn through at least one circle, or a double turn in the case of a double finger.

In reading off the patterns and translating them into the symbols Mr. Galton takes the prints of the ten fingers in the following order: The first, second and third finger of the right hand, the first, second and third finger of the left hand, the thumb and little finger of the right hand, the thumb and little finger of the left hand.

In the directory an arch is marked as "a," a loop as "l" and a whorl as "w." Thus the ten fingers of a man may be described as alw, alw, lw, lw, lw, lw, lw, lw, lw, lw. But to give greater variety to the formula he distinguishes on the forefingers between loop coming from the radical or thumb side of the hand, and loops coming from the ulnar or little finger side, the former being marked "r" and the latter "u."

Here is an example of the formulae for the hands of five persons:

1. Wlw, ulw; lw, lw.
2. Wlw, ulw; lw, lw.
3. Rlw, ulw; lw, lw.
4. Rlw, ulw; lw, lw.
5. Rlw, ulw; lw, lw.

How to Cure Skin Diseases. Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

We all laugh at pursuing a shadow, though the chase of the multitude are devoted to the chase.—Wordsworth.

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The persistence of the ridges and patterns has been proved by the examination of imprints taken from the fingers of various persons after intervals of years and minutely compared in every detail. The cases taken extend over the whole of life, from infancy to extreme old age.

In all the cases examined there was only one instance in which 4 minute detail was found to vary—a case where a ridge which bifurcated in an impression taken at the age of two and a half years was found to have united at the age of fifteen. In all the cases where the finer prints of adults taken at different ages have been compared the correspondence has been found to be exact.

In studying the variety in the finger prints of different individuals account has to be taken not only of the general form of the ridges, but also of the number of ridges between fixed points, but also of all the minutiae appearing in each finger print—breaks, junctions, bifurcations, etc. These are equally persistent with the general form of the pattern.

Mr. Galton has calculated that the chance of two finger-prints being alike is

less than 1 in 64,000,000,000. If the number of the human race be reckoned at 1,600,000,000, there is a smaller chance than one to four that the print of one finger of any person should be exactly like that of the finger of any other person in the whole world.

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