

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

The Trades and Labor Council have made arangements with a local theatrical company for a presentation of Homestead mill, after the great strike the "Daughter of the Regiment," on Monday, Feb. 24.

The meeting of coopers, boilermakers and carriage and wagon workers will take place in Labor Hall on Monday, 17th inst., instead of the 10th, as previously announced.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 5, will no 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 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 of the Dominion. Petitions against the measure are now being prepared 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. Bayaria has 900 lead pencil warkers. London's warn trade employs 16,000. Germany makes most of our glass

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

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 cans.

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

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

The flint glass works at Lapel, Ind., closed last week on account of a strike, the employes refusing to submit to a 12 per cent reduction all round in An electric plow is working success-

fully in Halle, Germany. The cable to the motor is carried on a number of small trolleys running over the ground. O., carpenters have adopted its plan of giving oyster sup-

pers 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 from 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, who has just celebrated his 50th birthday, is the recipi-

ent of many congratulations upon his still sturdy physique, which is that of a man in his prime. The employes of the Royal cycle works, of Marshall, Mich., 125 in number, have gone on strike because a new

superintendent, named Curtis, from Worcester, Mass., whom they do not like, was put in charge. President James O'Connell, of the International Association or Machinists, is in Easton, Pa., conducting a machinists' strike against the substitution of the piece-work system for

daily wages. One hundred machinists A special urain 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: 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 charters were issued Friday last by the International Association of Machinists. They were: No. 445, Gilean, N. Y.; Nicetown, Pa.; 447, Middleton, O.; 448, Beverly, Mass.

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

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

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 in-cludes 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 1,250 men. After considerable trouble the wages of 150 employes in the annealing and dusting departm have been reduced 10 to 30 cents a day. Each of the employes pay 50 cents a month into a fund which shes \$6 a week in case of sickness and pays the funeral expenses of those

The St. Louis Journal says: "Th Philadelphia street car lines nave paid looked up and said, "Dear more than \$15,000.000 in dividends in be no hunger there, lassie.

the past ten years, on a capital but httle 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 ngnting 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

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

their board. A waiter that maxes \$6

a week, tips and all, is considered in

of the Carnegie Steel Company at the

of 1892. Beatty and Gallagher, who

were convicted at the same time for

complicity in the poisonings, are still

Bath metal is made from an alloy of

tin and copper, bell metal from zinc

and copper; bronze, copper and tin;

tity of iron; standard gold, gold and

copper; gun metal, copper and tin;

Mosaic 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 antimony, and white copper from copper

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 de-

tails of the settlement of the tailors'

so quickly that both sides were taken

by surprise. The representatives of the

the lockout at once. It was agreed,

therefore, that a reasonable time be

The striking cigarmakers of Detroit

have started a carefully planned cam-paign against Labor Commissioner

Morse. He has been in Detroit sev-

of the strikers or the labor unions. It

is charged that he visited the factories and give 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 organiza-

tion in the State will be asked to pe-

At the recent meeting of the Fed-

erated Building Trades Council of To-

ronto important matters were under

discussion, among them being the apparent crisis that will occur to 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; treas-

ors, A. Bruce and A. McCormick; exe-

cutive committee T. V. Ryves, John

Tweed, G. Harris, A. McCormick and

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 hope-

fully of bringing the masters to terms

when the busy season commences, to-wards the end of February. "We are suffering no inconvenience," said one

of the members today, "and intend

holding out till the men sign that

porting men from Buffalo. The local

members are not interfering with the

new comers, but are endeavoring to

"Whatever differences of opinion

may manifest themselves among

labor organizations and labor lead-

ers, there is one question—the ne

cessity for a shorter workday-upon

which all agree with wonderful and

gratifying unanimity," says the Eight-

Hour Herald, and adds: "Independent

of the efforts being put forth by in-

dividuals and central labor bodies, two

or three national organizations are per-

fecting 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 sup-

ervision of the officials of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor, and this powerful body will support the unions

making the demand with every means

MINISTER FOSTER'S SECRETARY

Has Successfully Used Dr. Agnew's

Mr. J. J. Jenkins, private secretary to Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Finance,

has found in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Pow-

der a successful remedy for the removal of

use to himself, but states that it has been

used with the most pleasing and successful

One short puff of the breath through the

Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr.

Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this

power over the surface of the nasal passages.

Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in

Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat,

ODD STORE SIGNS.

The humor of some of the funny no-

quite unintentional on the part of the

A draper engaged in a clearing sale

of a cheap line of shirts, advertised this opinion: "They won't last long at this price." This was not so bad,

however, as the suggestive advice in a restaurant window: "Dine here, and

A grocer one day showed his enter-

prising spirit by placing in his window

a poster to this effect: "Superior but-

ter; nobody can touch it."-Louisville

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 fat hams, and sounded again and found it fifteen fat hams." The minister

you will never dine anywhere else.'

Tonsilitis and deafness. At druggists.

tices to be seen in stores is, as a

results by other members of his family.

Catarrhal Powder Personally and In

persuade them to join the Internation-

The employers are im-

A. Bruce

agreement."

al Union.

at its disposal.

His Family.

proprietors.

Journal.

tition the Governor to remove Morse.

allowed in which to discharge them.

in prison.

and arsenic.

"We work from 14 to 18 hours

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 persistence of the ridges and pat-

terns 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

In all the cases examined there was only one instance in which a minute de-

have been compared the correspondence

has been found to be exact.

life, from infancy to extreme old age.

The value of finger prints as a means of identification has now been fully proved and generally accepted. Mr. Francis Gaiton, an eminent Englishman of science, first demonstrated their usefulness and forced the attention of the Gov-It is reported that the State Pardon ernment and the public to the system. Board has recommended the pardon of They are now the principal part of the Hugh Dempsey, ex-district master workman of the Knights of Labor, who system by which criminals are identified and registered in England. Certain was three years ago sentenced to features of the Bertillon system of anseven years' imprisonment in the Rivthropometrical measurement are there erside Penitentiary for felonious ascombined with the finger-print system. sault and battery in causing poison to be administered to the non-union men

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 Britannia ware, copper, bismith and antimony; Dutch gold, copper and zinc; nickel, copper and a small quanmatter 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 lockout. The settlement was reached Queen Victoria would be supplemented by her august thumb print. Lord Salisbury's interesting communications to Mr. Olney would be decorated in a similcontractors said that it would embarrass them to discharge the non-union men whom they had employed during ar 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. eral times, but it is alleged has not at any time visited the headquarters

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

Mr. Galton declares that there are no



two finger prints in the world alike. Time does not change the pattern of the urer, I. Thomas; trustees, D. Madden, A. McCormick and G. Harris; auditfinger sufficiently to make it a matter of least difficulty to identify a new print with an old one. For practical purposes it may be said that years make no difference at all in the pattern of the fingers.

On the other hand, a man's handwriting often changes greatly with years, and it is liable at all times to great variations from many causes. The possibility of successful forgery is certain, If the thumb-print system were adopted

every bank and every business house would keep directories of its customers' thumb prints according to the system outlined by Mr. Galton in his "Finger Print Directories," or according to some newer and improved one. The signature would become a mere accessory to the thumb print; an aid to

classification. The inferiority of handwriting as a means of authentication would soon be made plain to everybody. In future, perhaps, finger prints will be sought instead of autographs, or, at least, the latter will be regarded as worthless without the former. If the use of finger prints had been known many of the mysteries in the world's history would be clear. Had Shakespeare left finger prints on his plays and on various legal documents he would have established a train

sible for any one to say that Shakespeare did not write his own plays. The method of taking finger prints for police purposes is as follows: The official squeezes a small drop of printer's ink on a copper plate and works it with a roller till it forms an even layer over the surface. The layer of ink must be so thin as to allow the copper of the plate to show through it.

of identity which would make it impos-

He then takes the prisoner's right hand and lays the bulbs of the four fingers flat on the inked plate, pressing them gently but firmly. He then lays the inked fingers flat on a card.

He then takes the thumb of the right hand, rolls the bulb slightly on the inked slab and rolls it again on the card. He obtains a second set of impressions from the fingers alone, this time rolling each one. The same process is gone through with catarrhal troubles. He has not confined its the other hand.

For business purposes, of course, a small, heat and handsome apparatus would be devised for inking the thumb. It would include some preparation for rapidly removing the ink. It would be out of the question for a man to make eighteen finger marks on a check or publie document, as is done by the prisoner 10 minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, on his card. The thumb print would be

ample. It will here be well to give some account of the finger-print system as it is in actual operation in the prisons of Eng-

The parts of the fingers from which the impressions are taken are the bulbs immediately below the ties of the fingers and thumbs. The papillary ridges which cover the palms of the hands form at this point patterns of well-marked form

and of a curious variety and shape. Of these patterns impressions and imprints can be taken on paper or cardboard by means of printer's ink, so as to show the directions, terminations and junctions of the ridges with much greater clearness than can be seen on the hand itself. These imprints can be examined through a lens or microscope, or can be enlarged

to any size by means of photography. The patterns and the ridges, or lines of which they are composed, possess two qualities which make them of absolute efficacy in deciding questions of identity. One is that in every individual they retain their peculiarities absolutely unchangeable throughout life. The other is that in different individuals they show an infinite variety of forms and peculiarilooked up and said, "Dear me, there would

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tail was found to vary-a case where a ridge which bifurcated in an impression MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 2454 Dundas street, upstairs. 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

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Finger Prints

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 LOOP

> 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 turn to a name in an alphabetical index, but what is to guide a bank cashier or a detective among innumerable fingerprints? 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

to go into here, but it will be 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 these 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

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

therefore upon the center of the surface i

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

form of a duplex spiral. In reading off the patterns and translating them into the symbols Mr. Galton



Thus the ten fingers of a men may be described as alw, all; wl, ll. But to give greater variety to the formula he distinguishes on the forefingers between loops 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."

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man, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. We all laugh at pursuing a shadow, though the lives of the multitude are devoted to the chase.—Wordsworth.

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." Here is an example of the formulae for

the hands of five persons:

1. Wlw, ull; wl, wl. 2. WII, ully; 11, 11. 3. Rll, ull; wl, ll. 4. Rwl, rll; wl, ll. 5. Rlw, ulw; II, II.

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