

One Point Of View.

BANK clerks were born into this world, so it seems to me, for the express purpose of terrifying the shy ones of the earth. I claim to have a little bit of the metal known as brass in my make-up, but even for me the august creature known as the bank clerk has certain undefined terrors.

I went into one of this city's institutions the other day, a favorite with small depositors, and there for twenty minutes I watched the shy woman at her worst.

How could she help it? Turn which way she might she seemed to feel about her that same dread air of suspicion.

She sought what looked as if it might be a bureau of information, and having found it, in a still small voice, made known her wants to the spick-and-span young man in charge.

Oh, why could he not have given her just one encouraging smile, one friendly scrap of advice, instead of trying his double pair of eyes to look her through and through. But bank clerks are made that way!

I could see that she felt it an enormous privilege to be allowed to deposit her money, and when the last ceremony of indorsing the check was over she drew a sigh of relief that must have come from the innermost region of her perplexed soul.

The trolley company of this city has done one thing for the shy woman, however, in furnishing a line of cars in which the seats are placed railroad fashion, instead of opposite each other.

It would not be so bad if women were not so merciless to each other. I know of nothing more curious than a woman, unless it be a cow, when once she thinks there is anything to be curious about. She will stare you out of countenance, when once the smallest details of dress or manner catches her attention. Nowhere does she have a better field for action than when seated face to face with a trolley car rider.

Good breeding, of course, prohibits anything approaching a stare, but unfortunately the world at large cannot be depended upon to furnish real gentlemen.

If it could the shy sister would not suffer as she does.

"Adam Johnstone's Son" is a young man I should enjoy being mother-in-law to. Marion Crawford has just completed him, a creditable specimen of the great art of authors' rag-dolls, all ready for the summer holidays. Arms and legs put on to dangle, and features carefully sketched in to represent a most speaking and life-like expression, and "bright blue eyes"—alas!

But you will find him and the other characters of the book agreeable people, with whom to spend an idle afternoon over, in a hammock. It is difficult, as the author says, "to sit up straight and be good without being prigs, and do right, without sticking it through other people's peace of mind as one sticks a pin through a butterfly," but in Brook Johnstone, the hero of the book, it seems to me, all these conditions are most satisfactorily fulfilled.

The description of his first meeting with the heroine, at the table d'hôte, of a hotel in Southern Europe, which was once a monastery, perched high on the rocks, overlooking the sea, is very pretty; Mr. Crawford always laying his colors on, with the crispest little touches.

"He watched Clara's hands as she prepared an orange in the Italian fashion, taking off the peel at one end, then passing the knife twice completely round at right angles, and finally stripping the peel away in four neat pieces. The hands were beautiful in their way, too thin, perhaps, and almost too white from recent illness, but straight and elastic, with little blue veins at the sides of the fingertips and exquisite nails, naturally polished. The girl was clever with her fingers. She could not help seeing that her neighbor was watching her, and she peeled the orange with unusual skill and care. It was a good one, too, and the peel separated easily from the deep yellow fruit." This book is

STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW

B.B.B.

TO THE MARK.

In all diseases that affect humanity there is some weak link in the chain of health, some spot that is the seat of the trouble. It may be the liver, it may be the stomach; perhaps it is the bowels or the kidneys; most likely it is the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters goes straight to that spot, strengthens the weak link in the chain, removes the cause of the disease, and restores health, because it acts with cleansing force and curative power upon the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and blood.

With good red blood health is assured, without it disease is certain to come and Burdock

BLOOD BITTERS

is the only remedy that will positively remove all blood poisons. In ulcers, abscesses, scrofula, scrofulous swellings, skin diseases, blotches, old sores, etc., B.B.B. should be applied externally, as well as taken internally according to directions.

one of Macmillan & Co.'s, but it can be procured from the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto.

Another little anecdote of the bewildering person named "Sarah," who visited this spring comes floating back. "One night, when she was especially bad, Sarah Bernhardt, bored by the small size of the audience, and its stupidity, resolved to make the most of it. The play was "Camille." But instead of speaking the lines as Dumas wrote them, Sarah made up the play as she went along, interpolating such opinions as, from minute to minute, she had of the audience. She called them unutterable things, and in a highly dramatic way. The innocents applauded these sentiments vigorously, upon which she called them something worse.

The play was called "Camille," you will note, so that the name of that town could not have been London.

The bicycle fever is sweeping from continent to continent in a seven-leagued boot fashion, that reminds one of the mighty swash cut through space and the universe, by "La Grippe." It seems as if neither old age nor innocence can escape. I know of a youngster who accosted his father very early one morning, after the following manner:

"Papa, I'm so sorry sometimes about all the trouble I give mamma."

"She hasn't complained."

"No, she's very patient. But she often sends me to shops for things, and she gets cross waiting when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I fancy."

"Oh, she's nearly always in a hurry. She gets everything all ready for baking, and finds at the last moment she hasn't any baking powder; or she gets the pudding all mixed and finds she hasn't any nutmeg; or something; and then she's in an awful stew, 'cause the oven is all ready, and maybe company coming, and I can't run a very long distance, you know, and I feel awfully sorry for poor mamma."

"Humph! Well, what can we do about it?"

"I was thinking you might get me a bicycle."

OBSERVER.

The Intelligent Elephant.

London Tit-Bits.

"Speakin' about animals, to my experience the elephant is the smartest of the whole caboodle," said the ex-canvasman. "I remember back in '68 when I was with Barnum old Emp'r showed one day he could read." "Oh, come off."

"I won't come off, neither. An' I'll prove it to you in about two minutes. Well, as I was sayin', the old fellow got into a scrap with the royal Bengal tiger, and 'fore we could get 'em separated he got his trunk perty badly chewed up. After the scrimmage was over, Emp'r he breaks loose and starts down the street on a dead run. 'He's goin' wild,' somebody hollers. 'Don't you believe it,' says I. Now, where do you suppose that elephant went to?"

"Went straight to the surgeons, I suppose. Say, can't you get up a better yarn?" "Now, He didn't go to no surgeons, neither. He went straight to a little portmanteau shop which had the sign out that said 'Trunks repaired while you wait.' Of what he had made a mistake, but what do you expect of a poor dumb brute?"

SOUTH VICTORIA SURE.

Chas. Fairbairn, M. P., Speaks Out in Definite Terms.

Just what conclusions South Victoria's member may have reached on some questions is perhaps uncertain, but that Mr. Fairbairn has clear and definite views as to the nature of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder there can be no doubt. Accustomed to dealing frankly with matters as they come before him, he has, with every plainness of this remedy in the case of catarrh or cold in the head. The quick relief that comes from the use of this medicine is a point which not alone Mr. Fairbairn, but hundreds of others, have freely testified. If a cure is desired, avoid cheap, worthless imitations. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

FAME AT LAST.

"Just think Mr. Wright," said the young woman who was trying to be pleasant, "all the children in the neighborhood are repeating that poem of yours that appeared in last month's magazine."

"That is flattering. Very."

"Yes. They are repeating it for a little thing."

City and Other Workers.

Good Showing of the Local Cigar-makers' Union.

Carpenters in Many Cities in the United States on Strike.

Annual Convention of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators to be Held in Chicago—General Labor News.

Trades and Labor Council meets on Tuesday night.

The Canadian Label League will meet in Hamilton on Monday. Several delegates from local organizations will attend.

The Labor Day committee met this week and laid some of the plans for the demonstration. Many novel features were brought forward, but action was deferred until some reports are presented.

The picnic of the city printers, to be held under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 123, promises to be one of the best of the season. The committee of management have several propositions before them. The place and date will likely be selected next week.

The eighth annual report of the inspectors of factories for the Province of Ontario (copies of which have been received) shows that the number of accidents reported to the department from this city was ten, one of which proved fatal. The total number of accidents reported for the western district was 74, one more than in the previous year.

In the Cigar-makers' Official Journal for May the local union, No. 278, is credited with 103 members. The receipts amounted to \$3,657.15, and the expenditure to \$3,275.23. Of the latter the following are the principal items: Loans granted, \$72.70; sick benefits, \$74.38; strike benefits, \$702.48; out of work benefit, \$244; death benefits, \$400; assistance to unions, \$290. The union has a good balance on hand from last year, and is in a prosperous condition generally. The cigar-makers organization is one of the best labor unions in the city.

The carpenters of Buffalo are on strike for an eight-hour day.

George Clark, president of the Miners' Union of Louisville, is mayor of that city.

The pressmen of Matthews & Northrup's printery, of Buffalo, are on strike.

New York Union printers have taken the initiative to establish an out-of-work fund for the craft.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, has been fined \$100 for importing contract labor.

The International Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union has received \$238,500, and it is constantly increasing.

The first convention of International Press Feeders and Job Pressmen will assemble in Chicago next month.

It is proposed to change Labor Day in Ohio from first Monday in September to the last Saturday in August.

The city council of Davenport, Ia., have adopted a resolution that city printing must bear the union label.

The International Typographical Union has arranged during the past week to register its label in 24 States.

The Paving Cutters' International Union, which at present has had 90 locals and 6,000 members, has ceased to exist.

The three local unions of cigar-makers in Philadelphia, Pa., have amalgamated. The total membership is about 1,000.

Fifteen hundred employees of the tube works at McKeesport, Pa., have joined the Iron and Steel Workers' Association.

The upholsterers of Chicago have lost their strike inaugurated three months ago against a change from piece to day work.

To curtail production the Window Glass Association closed their establishments May 1, throwing many men out of employment.

C. E. Clark, of Omaha, Neb., has been appointed superintendent of the Childs-Drexel House for Union Printers at Colorado Springs, Col.

The Painters' Union of San Francisco struck on the United States battleship Oregon against violation of the Federal eight-hour law.

The strike benefit fund of the molders has been in effect six months. The sum of \$10,000 has been paid out, and there is \$12,000 in the treasury.

Only two Cleveland, Ohio contractors refused to grant their carpenters hours, and their employees were engaged by other contractors at higher wages.

John Bohl, secretary of the Cigar-makers' International Union, thinks the next convention of that union will endorse the project of establishing co-operative factories.

The labor unions of the Cripple Creek district are taking care of their own members who have been burned out, and no assistance has been asked of the relief committee.

Twenty-one Canadians have been sent back by Immigration Inspector McGowan, of Detroit, this month. He is keeping a close watch for the benefit of the men engaged in strikes.

Whitehead & Lewis, of Detroit, the only firm refusing to grant the demands of the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union for a nine-hour day without reduction of pay, have given in.

Lathers' Union, No. 1, of Cincinnati, has under discussion at the present time the advisability of discontinuing piece work, and working by superficial measurement or journeyman day work.

One thousand carpenters went on strike at Newark, N. J., during the past week for an eight-hour day.

The threatened strike of railway employees in Switzerland was compromised, the men receiving an advance of 25 per cent in wages and the rules governing their position on the railways governing the discharge of employees.

Kansas employed 9,000 men and 350 boys around its coal mines last year, producing 3,000,000 tons. Considerable foreign labor was represented, and it is noticeable that its casualty record is far in excess of the casualty record of mines in Colorado, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

Not half of those who desired were able to gain admission to the lecture

of Eugene V. Debs in Cincinnati May 8, and he will speak there again at his earliest next date. Mr. Debs has been invited to address the students of the Chicago University, and has accepted.

The journeymen Horseshoers' International Union of the United States and Canada held its 22nd annual convention in Buffalo this week. There was a large attendance of delegates. There are 60 subordinate unions with a membership of over 23,000, affiliated with the Horseshoers' organization.

The striking carpenters of Detroit say that while there have been no big walkouts, men are constantly joining them in great numbers. The strikers claim that the management that they will gain the eight-hour day before very long, twelve contractors having already agreed to sign the agreement.

The strike at the American Steel Barge Works at West Superior, which involved about 300 men, from the riveters, fitters and caulkers' department at the outset, and threatened to assume serious proportions, is a thing of the past, the management conceding the men the advance of 25 cents per day.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is very much in evidence at the present time, the grand work of building up and strengthening the Brotherhood is going on from one end of the land to the other. New charters are being issued daily, and old members returning to the fold.

The union carpenters of Cripple Creek held a meeting immediately after the great fire and decided not to ask for an advance in wages, as they were planning to do before the fire. All carpenters are warned against making it impossible to give work to more men than are already in the district.

The 31 members of the Russell Wheel and Foundry Company, of Detroit, together with 14 laborers connected with that department, making about 45 men in all—went out on strike Wednesday. The trouble is an outgrowth of the refusal of the company to pay the minimum wages of \$2.50 a day demanded for floor workers.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, said to a representative of the Indianapolis Centinel, he asked what the general result of the eight-hour movement would be. "The result will be steady employment, longer seasons of employment, higher wages and a greater purchasing power of wages; in short, the healthier, more stalwart and more intelligent manhood of the nation, in which the independent citizen will have a greater voice in deciding political affairs of state and nation than the party boss."

Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, having been disgusted with the methods of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, and seeing the dissolution of the order, is making overtures to the American Federation of Labor to bring the remnants of Knights into the Federation camp.

Which has already absorbed the larger portion of them. Among trades unions Mr. Sovereign is regarded as an honest, well-meaning man, somewhat extravagant in speech, but thorough in the K. of L. the addition of the K. of L. to the independent Federation movement would approach close to a million men, and at the present rate of increase would be doubled in less than two years.

John C. Dornel, international financier of the cigar-makers, was in Detroit Wednesday morning and addressed the striking cigar-makers. He dressed in a branch suit, and the annual financial report, Detroit, N. Y., is credited with 566 members. In 1912, dues \$7,990, and receipts in aid of the strike were \$10,350. The strike benefits paid out were \$19,612. Total receipts \$20,975, with balance on hand \$11,280; total expenditure \$23,265. Detroit No. 234, is reported as having 17 members. Total receipts, including balance on hand, \$1,684; total expenditure, \$1,603, leaving a balance on hand of \$81. The strike benefits paid out were \$1,000. No. 22 does not appear in the deficiency list at all, and No. 234 is only charged with \$82. The entire amount paid in by cigar-makers' unions during the year was \$338,033, and the entire disbursement was \$442,609. The balance on hand at the beginning of the year was \$340,738, and at the close \$336,213. Loans outstanding were \$38,000. Membership throughout the country, Jan. 1 last, was 27,760.

For the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, which commences Aug. 2, in Chicago, the city council has granted free use of the council chambers. Only once before has this privilege been accorded to trades unionists, and that was on the occasion of the Chicago convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Members of the Painters' Union of Labor, who are in connection with their other matters in connection with their solicitation themselves, are confronted with the brightest prospect in the career of their organization. Besides delegates from 50 cities who will represent the Brotherhood, a membership of 7,000, it is probable that delegates from nearly all of the largest cities of the United States will be present. Many delegations have come from them, and they are being welcomed by officers of the Brotherhood.

Two years ago the split in the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators took

place. John T. Elliott seceded from the union and took with him 1,500 members, establishing headquarters at Baltimore. He left behind 1,600 members, and the two figures represented the strength of the union. Now the Elliott faction has a membership of 3,500, and the western faction, which has headquarters at Lafayette, Ind., and is recognized in the west as the bona fide organization, has a membership of 7,500. Despite the bitterness of the contest between the two factions, the split has been of great benefit to the painters, for the rivalry has incited effort that has resulted in a gain of 7,000 members of one craft to organized labor in two years. The convention will devote its attention to drawing all the union painters into one fold.

A Knockout of Pure Gold.

Mr. James Payn has just been telling that at Oxford, in Kent, there was formerly a palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury in which Wolsey is said to have held his court. "It was a small place, and is now a farmhouse, picturesque enough, but exhibiting no special signs of prosperity. The other day, however, this little incident happened: 'The farmer sent for a carpenter to do some odd jobs about the house, and among other things to mend the knocker. The man took it off, and said, after a close examination of it, 'Do you know what this knocker is made of?' 'Why, brass, I suppose.' 'No, it is pure gold.' And it was. Think of the years that that rich prize had hung at the mercy of every tramp!"—Westminster Gazette.

NO SUCH THING AS OLD AGE

To Those Who Use South American Nerve

A LADY OF 80 YEARS PERMANENTLY CURED BY THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

Three Doctors Said "Old Age Was Her Complaint" and Gave Her Up—
Three Bottles of Nerve Gave Relief—Twelve Bottles Cured Absolutely.



MRS. JOHN DINWOODIE, FLESHERTON, ONT.

Wordsworth speaks of "An old age serene and bright, and lovely as a Lapland night." And elsewhere this same writer talks of "An old age beautiful and free." These are conditions that come to the man or the woman though their years may border close on to a century, when in the enjoyment of good health. In fact, it is difficult to think of some of the old men and women on the stage of the day as old people, there seems to be such a perennial youthfulness about their every movement and act.

Does some one tell us that cases like this must be the exception and not the rule with those who have approached to, or gone beyond the allotted three score years and ten? Not so, if they have become acquainted with the virtues contained in South American Nerve. Before us in this sketch of the picture of Mrs. John Dinwoodie, of Flesherston, Ont., a resident of that town for 40 years, is a person in the town and country side around is, perhaps, better known than at 80 as at 40. With this old lady, and none more highly esteemed. Three years ago it was her sadness to lose a daughter who had been all the world to her. The shock sustained by this event completely broke up the system of Mrs. Dinwoodie. She supposed that she had come. She doctored for one year with three doctors and they gave her case up, saying that it was one of old

age, and no one, or any medicine, could do her good. Made of the kind of stuff that gives beauty to age at any time, she did not despair. She took three bottles, and this was sufficient to show that her end was not yet. From these she obtained relief. She persevered, and in all took twelve bottles of the medicine, with the result that she is today completely cured of that breaking up of the system that threatened her three years ago.

There is nothing wonderful in the fact that Mrs. Dinwoodie would put through this broad land, with old age does not necessarily come decline, decrepitude and disease. Why should we not live to the eighties and nineties, cross the border of the century? South American Nerve, what the person be young or old, is kept in proper condition the same as well able to withstand the in view, who would not live of old age, and enjoy the pick table of friends and society, and pleasure in watching the progress and development of these clogs days of a wonder of its wonderful discoveries not the recovery of South American Nerve.

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