

With the Workers.

Amendments to the Constitution of the United Carpenters.

10,000 British Subjects in British Columbia Want a Higher Tax on Chinese.

Federation of the Dock Laborers of the United States and England—Labor Notes.

Bartenders in Detroit are organizing. The coopers in Chattanooga have organized.

A labor exchange has been started in Fruit, Cal.

The plumbers of the United States have 190 unions.

Bakers in Yonkers, N. Y., formed a union last week.

The meat cutters in Rochester, N. Y., have organized.

Wages of Dallas, Texas, cotton hands have been cut 10 per cent.

Sixty thousand coster-mongers are estimated for London, Eng.

Carpenters at Johannesburg, South Africa, struck for \$30 a week.

The 1,000 cracker bakers of Cincinnati were organized last week.

The United Hatters of North America will join the Federation of Labor.

The Painters' National Union headquarters will soon be removed to Cincinnati.

Cigarmakers are employees of the Government in Austria, and receive \$1.80 to \$2 a week.

Shipbuilders at Bay City, Mich., who struck for the discharge of an objectionable workman, were beaten.

Book-keepers have 25 local unions in Detroit, and are considering the project of forming a national organization.

The pastor of a Los Angeles church called a meeting at his church for the purpose of inducing men to join labor unions.

Wages at Wallace, Idaho, are reported to range from \$2.50 a day for laborers up to \$5.50 and \$6 for skilled workmen.

A labor exchange, which will operate a laundry, tannery, soap factory and cannery, has been organized at Coquille, Or.

Duluth's unemployed will shortly take to the woods. It is anticipated that hundreds of men will work in the lumber camps.

Employees of the street railway in Plymouth, England, work eight hours a day. The city owns the lines, and the fare is 2 cents.

The cormakers have decided to wait until after the December convention of the American Federation before forming a national body.

The Architectural Iron Workers' Union of New York filed a member \$30 for remaining at work in a shop where other men were on strike.

The first international convention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers of America was held in Detroit this week. About 30 delegates were in attendance.

Government employees throughout the country are making preparations to form an organization to be known as the United States Civil Service Association.

The great tailors' strike in New York ended in an almost complete victory for the men. Nearly all the contractors have signed the union agreement.

Cincinnati unemployed printers want the union to procure a Mergenthaler so they can learn to become operators, and benefit themselves to that end have been started.

Rapid headway is being made throughout the United States by the theatrical stage employees' union, which already has a membership of between fifteen and twenty thousand.

There is trouble in the Glass Workers' Association, and the blowers and gatherers have formed a separate organization, as they claim the strikers and gatherers have been giving them the tarred end of the stick.

Swiss watchmakers are now gathering watches whose hands move from right to left. They are intended for the markets of Turkey, Japan, and other oriental countries, where the natives read from right to left.

The new constitution of the Painters' and Decorators' union provides that no militiaman, deputy sheriff, or special officer may be employed by corporations 14 times of strikes can become a member of the organization.

A monster petition praying the Federal Government to restrict Japanese immigration and raise the Chinese tax to \$500, has been in circulation for three days in Vancouver, B. C., and has been signed by 10,000 British subjects.

The ninth annual convention of the National Brewery Workers' Union, which was held recently in Cincinnati, endorsed the eight-hour work day; voted down a plan to establish a death benefit; elected Ernest Rutenkows and Charles F. Bechtold secretaries.

Milk alone

is not always the best food for infants. It contains too much casein, and is not perfectly adapted to the infant. Mellin's Food added to milk renders the casein more digestible and makes the nearest approach to mother's milk. Mellin's Food contains the bone and muscle forming elements that produce firm flesh, strong limbs, sound teeth and healthy bodies that defy disease.

MELLIN'S FOOD Makes a Milk Like Mother's Milk

Write us and we will send you sample free of charge. DOLLER-GOODALE CO., Boston.

WE BEGAN giving Mellin's Food to a child that had been sick with cholera infantum, and could not digest milk at all. From the first Mellin's Food agreed with him, and he is now doing far better than we expected he could, thanks to Mellin's Food.

Major J. Single, West Point, California.

retaries at salaries of \$1,200 each, in place of a president and vice-president; indorsed all the labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and fixed Boston as the next place of meeting.

The Woonsocket Rubber Works of Woonsocket, Mass., have resumed. These works employed 1,200 hands, and have been shut down since last January. The Alice mill, at Woonsocket, R. I., owned by the same company, started up at the same time.

The New York delegation to the convention of the International Typographical Union, which is to be held in Colorado Springs on the 16th inst., was last week announced to pass through Detroit, but the members have since selected a southern route.

The Laborers' Protective Union, consisting of eleven divisions in New York, has agreed with the Employers' Association of that city that eight hours shall constitute a day's work and 30 cents the wages per hour, the agreement to be in full force for one year.

The Pennsylvania State convention of master horsehoers has decided to petition the Legislature to pass a law providing for the examination of men before they are allowed to shoe horses. The examining board is to be made up of three veterinary surgeons and one practical horsehoer.

The Cincinnati Central Labor Council has appointed a committee to make arrangements for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in that city in December. It will be the largest and most important labor convention ever held in America, and 150 of the delegates will each represent a national organization. Trades unionism has gained 40 per cent in the last year, and now has upwards of 1,000,000 members.

Arrangements are now being made to form a Federation of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States with those of England. The arrival in New York last week of Edward McHugh, of England, representing the International Federation of Ship, Dock and River Workmen, was in the interests of the projected organization, and he announced his intention to at once place himself in communication with the American trades unionists who have favored the plan.

Some of the most prominent members of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia are seriously discussing a proposition made to them by some of the labor leaders in New York city to unite with the latter in the organization into one great body of all the crafts whose national organizations have expressed a preference for an eight-hour day, and also that when formed the new union shall take up the question as a unit, and push the subject to a satisfactory conclusion.

At the recent convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the president was placed at the head of the organization work, and given a salary, so that he will be able to do good service. The mileage plan of the cigarmakers was adopted, thus insuring a large representation in future. The initiation fee was raised, and a rule adopted which excludes politics in every form from the organization. Headquarters of the union will remain at Philadelphia, for the next two years, and the next convention is set for New York city two years hence. All these changes, of course, will be submitted to a referendum vote. The officers chosen for the next two years were:

Harry Lloyd, Boston, president; L. E. Tossy, Detroit, first vice-president; A. N. McFarlane, Buffalo, second vice-president; P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer; executive board, A. M. Flagg, Lewistown, Me.; A. H. Sivart, Pittsburgh; H. A. Grimes, Houston, Tex.; A. Catermole, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Kent, Omaha, Neb.; delegates to American Federation of Labor, P. J. McGuire, Harry Lloyd, Wm. Leslie and J. A. Yarnell.

A VACANCY AT DRUMTOCHTY.

"U. P." Church Needs a New Minister and Will Make Him Happy.

Pall Mall Gazette

Even the most severe critic of "Ian Maclaren" can hardly accuse him of having given an exaggerated description of the interest taken by the good people of Drumtochty in theological questions and religious matters generally.

As many readers of the kailyard classics are aware, the original Drumtochty is the little Pictish village of Logiealmond, which lies about six miles from Methven, the nearest railway station, and in the vicinity of the beautiful and well-known "Sinn" Glen.

The present population of the parish is only about 300, including women and children, but no fewer than four kirkies are required to supply the spiritual needs of the parish. An old thing is that, while the population has been steadily decreasing, the number of kirkies has been increasing. This, however, according to a member of the parish presbytery, is "one of the peculiarities of Logiealmond."

It is certainly significant of the keenness of spirit for religious difference developed by these worthy people that, while one kirk served their forefathers, they require four, all, of course, of different brands.

Just now one of the kirkies, that belonging to the United Presbyterian (the U. P.) Kirk is colloquially termed in Scotland) has no minister, and a petition has, therefore, been presented to the Presbytery asking the latter to "raise in a call."

In other words, to authorize the appointment of a pastor. In the petition the encouraging information is given that there are "sixty-five members in full communion, and that the congregation is prepared to guarantee a stipend of £70 a year, with a manse valued at the yearly rental of £14," attached to which is a garden and a small green field.

The Presbytery is satisfied that with such emoluments the life of a minister of Drumtochty, or rather Logiealmond, cannot fail to be other than a happy one, and accordingly authority has been given to "call" one.

There is at present a large number of unemployed "probationers" in the U. P. Church, so that the famed Drumtochtyites will have a good choice, and with the capital opportunity of displaying their theological acumen. Meantime, there is likely to be quite a flutter among U. P. probationers. It is only in the nature of things that there should be keen competition for the privilege of ministering to the peculiar people of Drumtochty, and becoming the happy possessor of a stipend of £70 pounds a year with a manse and a garden and a "small green field."

ARABIA'S LAUGHING PLANT.

The laughing plant of Arabia produces small, bean-like seeds, small pieces of which, when dried and powdered, intoxicate like laughing gas.

The person indulging in the drug, dances, laughs and shouts like a madman for about an hour, when he becomes exhausted, and falls into a deep sleep, which often last several hours.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Earth's Greatest Kidney Treatment.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!!

Undeniable Evidence of Success.

It is now positively proven that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a success. This success is not a mere happen-so, a chance, or the result of accident, but has come naturally as the reward of merit alone.

It is scarcely a dozen years since Dodd's Kidney Pills were first offered to the public. Without any flourish of trumpets they have advanced from one degree of success to another, until today they are recognized by the general public, as well as the medical profession, as the only positive cure for all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

This success has outgrown every expectation; it has developed into a perfect triumph, and still it continues to grow. Among the hundreds of thousands who have used Dodd's Kidney Pills there is but one opinion, and that is unimpaired with doubt. There are still remaining many who suffer because they have not used this great Kidney Treatment. To those who have used Dodd's Kidney Pills we have nothing to say, as they are more enthusiastic in their praise than we are; but to those who have not used them we confidently say, that thus far no user of Dodd's Kidney Pills has ever died of Kidney Diseases.

We have very positive ideas regarding this remedy and as to what it will do. The strongest, the most irresistible support of these ideas is the undeniable proof of what they have done in the past—considered in connection with vast and increasing sales. Their record in curing Kidney Disease at hopeless stages has already become a part of the Health-history of Canada, for wherever they have gone into general use in any locality, the death rate has been lowered.

Proofs of Success.

The praises voiced and written by upwards of a hundred thousand grateful users of Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the best of all evidence of their supreme merit. We have published these testimonials in various forms from the beginning until now; thousands of them have already appeared in the newspapers of Canada and thousands more will follow.

When it is remembered that of every twenty deaths nineteen of them are the result of diseased kidneys—as such troubles invariably affect weak spots in various constitutions; and that in no case, at any stage yet brought to our notice, have Dodd's Kidney Pills failed to absolutely cure; these facts once realized, the true character and power of Dodd's Kidney Pills are revealed.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have scored their great success in curing diseases which had been previously considered incurable—such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease and Paralysis. That they have never failed in curing these diseases is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. But in addition they are a positive and specific cure of the following diseases, none of which can be cured by any other than by Kidney Treatment; such as—

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| —Backache! | —Rheumatism |
| —Irritability! | —Catarrh of Bladder! |
| —Disturbed Urine! | —Stone in the Bladder! |
| —Discolored Urine! | —Heart Trouble! |
| —Brickdusty Deposits! | —Shortness of Breath! |
| —Irregularities! | —Dropsical Swellings! |
| —Suppressions! | —General Debility! |
| —Female Weakness | —Wasting Disease! |
| —Dragging Down! | —Diabetes! |
| —Lame Back! | —Bright's Disease! |
| —Spinal Weakness | —Eruptions and Sores! |
| —Neuralgia! | —Paralysis! |

AND ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

Another proof of success is the numerous imitations, substitutes and counterfeits, sought to be thrust upon unwary seekers after kidney treatment. The genuine Dodd's Kidney Pills are put up in large round boxes covered by blue labels with red band. They are never sold by count, or in bulk, or under any other name. Price fifty cents, or six boxes for \$2.50. If not obtainable at any store they will be sent by mail on receipt of the price.

The Dodds Medicine Co., Ltd.

PROPRIETORS OF DR. L. SMITH & Co.'s PREPARATIONS, TORONTO, CANADA.

Pulpit and Press.

An Eminent Clergyman Bravely Announces Some Telling Truths.

Speaks of the Press as One of the Wonders of the World.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Strickland, of Sioux City, recently delivered a sermon of direct interest to newspaper men. Cutting only to save necessary space and being forced to do less blue pencil work with it than we had expected, owing to its excellence, we present Dr. Strickland's sermon, as follows:

"We frequently speak of the wonders of the world, such as the pyramids, the mighty Colossus at Rhodes, the hanging gardens of Babylon. We speak of the modern wonders of the world, such as a railroad locomotive or a steamship. But to my mind the newspaper is the greatest wonder of all."

"It is the potential agency for good or evil in the world today; a factor in constantly advancing civilization, and a mighty power to uphold or destroy all that is good and true and beautiful among men."

"The mass of men are readers of newspapers. It requires leisure to read a book, but comparatively a short time suffices to scan the daily paper that comes to us, and we look at it, again looking upon it as behold the photograph of the city, state, country, and we obtain a glimpse in the distance of the entire world."

"We go through its editorials, if we have time; we dip into its foreign news; we read all the headlines; every page; we study its market reports; we look to see the prognostications for the weather for today and tomorrow. The news is boiled down and thoroughly pepper-sauced for us, and as we hold that paper we are no longer simply a citizen, but we are a citizen of the world, and we touch elbows with mankind everywhere."

"THE MIGHTIEST WIZARD." The newspaper is the mightiest wizard we have ever met. No magician ever wielded such a spell as it does, and Aladdin's lamp was not nearly so wonderful.

"To estimate the influence and power of the newspaper is beyond my ability, I simply call attention to it as one of the potent agencies for good and evil in this world. It has access to all the homes in the land, and every intelligent eye must look along its columns. It gives shape to public opinion, as well as utterance thereto; it enlightens the people; it stimulates; it promotes civilization; it makes peace, and it foment wars."

"I had almost said that a great newspaper is omniscient, omnipresent and omnipotent. Not in the sense in which we use these great words, but in the sense that it is applied to Deity, but in a lower sense they may be applied to a great daily."

"We learn to love our daily paper, it becomes a familiar friend to us because it is helpful and finally necessary to our daily life. We pay for it, but the idea of purchase does not enter into our minds. There is a kind of friendship between us and the newly printed paper, damp from the press that we hold between our fingers. We criticize it, and talk about it, and quarrel about it, and yet could not do without it."

"INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS." "Say all we may and all we will, we cannot fully realize or estimate the influence of the newspaper. If the Lord Jesus Christ owned the newspaper and ruled in the hearts of editors and reporters, the Golden Age would begin at once, and there would be 'peace on earth, good will to men.' The war drums would throb no longer and the battle flags would be furled."

"Our great dailies too often chronicle evil without assailing it. They speak to vast audiences, and I say respectfully that they ought to denounce immorality, wrong and sin. They do teach industry, enterprise, patriotism and virtue."

"I have not patience with that Phariseism that condemns the press sweepingly and unsparingly because it chronicles the evil that occurs among men from day to day. The paper is the current historian of the times. It must chronicle the faults of men. But I do hold that it should condemn the wrong and point to the remedy. It should be a teacher of right doing and right living."

"The pulpit needs to learn a lesson from the press. For instance, the preacher needs to look at life as it is, to come down and stand on a level with men, touch elbows with them in their joys and sorrows, be in contact with them in their victories, and in their defeats feel the great pulse of humanity throbbing against his own heart, that he may be able to cheer, to comfort, or to rebuke as occasion demands. This is what the newspaper does; this is what the editor does. As is the power of the paper, so is its responsibility to God."

Wise Men Baffled.

The wise men of England have been holding a seance lately over certain animal forms which persist in going on contrary to the findings of the schools. Certain well-equipped monkeys whose bones are in the museums have died out, and certain poorly equipped monkeys have refused to give up the ghost. It was supposed that the scientific canon of the "survival of the fittest" would, as Mollere says of the location of the heart, "change all that. But despite all the elasticity that may be given to the meaning of the 'fittest' it cannot be denied that a monkey with reduced and abbreviated toes ought to die. The truth is it is pretty hard to construct a theory of the universe which will account for its being without a creator and keep it running without a supervising intelligence. Persistence of animal forms could always be ascribed to 'heredity,' and change in animal forms to 'environment'; so that the universe seemed to be in a fair way to get along without God. But now we find certain lemurs, in which the force of heredity has been sufficient to preserve the form unchanged for vast geologic periods, suddenly give way to inferior and 'unfit' forms which become persistent. The force of heredity, buttressed as it was by the in-breeding of the thousand generations, could not prevent the loss of a toe; but the force of heredity in that single defective generation could prevent its restoration, badly as the lemur needed his lost member. We do not wonder that the British Association is 'all tore up' about it. What is the use of constructing a scientific basis for the universe to nullify it? Nature will insist upon kicking over the traces in this fashion?"

Pictures have been obtained by the Röntgen rays through 22 centimeters. 8 1/2 inches of plate iron by Herr Dormann, of Paderborn.