MAIN 3289 & 4546

New Method Laundry

Rough Dry 4c. per pound.

Townsend Laundry Co.
PROPRIETORS
187 & 189 Parliament

We are Union.

Merchant Tailors

Using this Label are fair to organized labor.

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 1898 898

Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms.

James Sim	343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co	346 " "
Alex. Rose	1134 " "
Geo. Ward	825 " "
J. Smillie	216 " "
J. J. Ward & Co	1298 " "
Smith & Co	286 " "
Martin Ward	26 Maple Grove
J. Dunkin	164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes	723 " "
R. N. Morrison	Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham	Victoria Chambers
A. Jury	19 Richmond St. E.
G. McClure, Room 10, 11	Richmond W.

Unfair Employers mean
Unfair Dealers.....

"THE LABOUR BUREAU"

ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900-1 session of the Ontario Legislature a Bureau of Labour has been established for the purpose of collecting, assorting and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes, or other labor difficulties: Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, the relations between Labor and Capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial, and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

For which purpose the co-operation of Labor Organizations and others interested in the general prosperity of the Province is invited.

F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Public Works

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary The Labour Bureau

THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO.
LIMITED.

Furniture and Upholstery Mantles, Grates, Tiles

INTERIOR WOOD WORK

97 YONGE ST.

Dominion Brewery Company Limited

Brewers and Maisters
TORONTO, ONT.

ALES and PORTER

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

White Label Brand

WM. ROSS, Manager

484 QUEEN ST. W.

I respectfully inform all Trades Unionists and their friends that I have a full line of

MEN'S SUITS
MEN'S PANTS
MEN'S OVERALLS, SHIRTS, Etc.

with Union Label attached at reasonable prices and solicit your patronage for **Union Made Clothing.**

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA 704 144 UNION MADE

R. R. SOUTHCOMBE
Tailor & Clothier
484 QUEEN STREET WEST
Cor. Denison Ave.

When you have learned what taxes are, who pays them and who should pay them, you have pretty nearly solved the social problem.

Smith & Co.

286 Queen St. W.

MERCHANT TAILORS

We use the Label and it costs you no more.

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

BY UNIONIST

Hamilton Railway employees are asking for an increase in wages.

✣ ✣

The city laborers are discussing the question of asking an increase in wages of from 20 to 25 cents an hour.

✣ ✣

Nearly all labor difficulties in New York have been settled, and no great strikes will occur there May 1st.

✣ ✣

Toronto Junction brick manufacturers refuse to arbitrate the differences with their men and the latter will remain on strike till they obtain their demands.

✣ ✣

Fifty journeymen cigarmakers employed by Stirton & Dyer of London stopped work Monday on account of the firm having thrown out the union label about six weeks ago.

✣ ✣

The Cornwall canal lock tenders and lock masters have been notified by the government that their day's pay has been raised twenty-five cents per day

✣ ✣

Two thousand union and non-union metal workers are on strike in the plant of the Deering Harvester Company, Chicago, for the reinstatement of ten men who were discharged for belonging to the union. Recognition of the union is now demanded.

✣ ✣

A deputation of labor men of Montreal, including several manufacturers, will go to Ottawa in a few days to urge upon the Government the necessity of passing the Union Label bill, now under consideration. They claim that their business has been greatly injured by competitors counterfeiting the label and sending goods all over Canada as union-made.

✣ ✣

The strike of trackmen on the Canada Atlantic Railroad, is still on, though most of the strikers have obtained other employment, and all have vacated the company's houses. The company is looking after the tracks by means of large gangs carried by special patrol trains, but the men claim this is only a temporary and defective expedient.

✣ ✣

At Monday night's meeting of the Paviors' Union 120 members were initiated, making the membership about 350 at present. The men are divided into three classes—laborers, finishers and layers, their wages being 20 cents an hour for laborers, 25 cents for finishers and 35 cents for layers. A request was forwarded from the union to the Employing Paviors' Association, asking for an increase in wages of five cents an hour all round. A committee waited on the employers and, failing to get satisfaction, a special meeting of the union will likely be held.

✣ ✣

The Western Union telegraph office at Butte, Montana, was closed at midnight last Friday and the management announced that business through the office in that city will be entirely suspended until further notice. The trouble arose from a strike of messenger boys, and the decision of the company to close its offices here followed an unsuccessful attempt to deliver messages yesterday. Men were employed at $5 a day, but were pelted with eggs, and driven back to the office. The officials complain that the police protection given their employes was wholly inadequate.

✣ ✣

The Arbitration Court of New Zealand, after an exhaustive hearing, on April 28th dismissed all the informations against the employers. Seven weeks ago all the cabinetmakers of Auckland were locked out, in consequence of an arbitration court raising their wages to 1s 3d an hour. The masters announced that they would in future import all the furniture required. The lockout caused a great deal of interest, the dispute being regarded as the most important that had arisen since the passage of the Arbitration Act. This is an evidence that the courts in the Antipodes have their interests in the same place as our Canadian and American judges—eternally on the side of capital. How long will the people submit to having these self-sufficient semi-somethings tell them that they don't know the meaning of the laws they have made?

✣ ✣

The strike of 2,800 men and boys at Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, just outside of Bangor, North Wales, has now lasted two and a half years. About 1,200 men and boys are working. Lord Penrhyn has secured a verdict and £500 damages against the leader of the strikers for libel, but the strike appears to be as far as ever from settlement. It has been made an issue in the House of Commons, and the proposition has even been made to expropriate Lord Penrhyn's property. The issue is a simple one. The owner refuses to recognize any union and wants to run his own property in his own way. Some of these fine days "his lordship" may be surprised to find the people of Britain determined to run things their way and dispose of the blue-blooded barnacle.

Every tailor shop in Cornwall is union.

✣ ✣

There is a federal labor union of women only in Cleveland.

✣ ✣

Geneva, N. Y., Shear Co., have notified its men to join the union if they would hold their positions.

✣ ✣

Ottawa has refused to renew the franchise of the Bell Telephone Co., and the latter has raised its rates.

✣ ✣

Application for membership in the Trades Congress of Canada has been made by the Canada Postman's Union.

✣ ✣

Winnipeg union tailors are negotiating for a new scale of prices and the employers are agreeable to meet them.

✣ ✣

The following report taken from the Victoria Colonist is definite evidence of the progress of radicalism in British Columbia;

✣ ✣

In the first quarter of 1903, 19,418 immigrants came to Canada. Of these 7,057 came from Britain and 6,712 from the U. S.

✣ ✣

The Laborers' Union, of Winnipeg, is asking an increase from 22 1-2 to 25 cents per hour and will likely get it without trouble.

✣ ✣

S. A. Corner has been appointed business agent of the Painters and Decorators' Union, in succession to Henry Royson who resigned.

✣ ✣

The bricklayers at work on the Carnegie plant at Homestead, Pa., have received an increase in pay from $3.75 to $4.50 per day.

✣ ✣

A break occurred in the strike of the carriage and wagon builders in Philadelphia last week, when one of the largest firms gave in and signed the scale. About 375 men are still on strike.

✣ ✣

Woodworkers, plumbers and longshoremen have formed unions in Owen Sound. A federal union of the A. F. of L. was also organized recently and a trades council will soon follow.

✣ ✣

The plans presented by the president of the St. Louis Mutual Trade Association to appoint a board of arbitration to prevent strikes during the world's fair is timely and should be adopted. It was endorsed by the Executive Council of the St. Louis Mfrs. Association last week.

✣ ✣

Hamilton, Ohio, boasts of being the best organized city in that State. With a population of only 25,000, its trades unions comprise a membership of over 2,000, a little over 8 per cent. of its entire population. During the past year the growth of unionism has been phenomenal there.

✣ ✣

It is generally granted that the child labor bill which has been laid on the table by the lower house of the Georgia Legislature will be defeated. Proof that the greeds of a few capitalists is paramount to the wish of every honest citizen and the future happiness of thousands of children.

✣ ✣

The C. P. R. has a secret service man shadowing President Estes, of the U. B. R. E., wherever he goes, but the president only makes fun of him every time he has a chance, and the public in general, but especially the hotel waiters, make the detective's life anything "but a pleasant dream."

✣ ✣

Cleveland Ironmolders Union and the Founders' Association, have signed an agreement to submit all difficulties to arbitration in future. The men receive ten cents per day increase, but continue to work ten hours per day. They get time and a half for overtime and double pay for holidays and Sundays.

✣ ✣

Over a month ago 350 men struck work at the Frost & Wood implement works, Smith's Falls. Last week the men accepted the compromise increase offered by the firm, and returned to work. The strike was orderly throughout. The men have gained an advance, but the firm does not recognize the union.

✣ ✣

Organized labor in Waterbury, Conn., has offered a reward for information that will lead to the apprehension of the parties guilty of the murder of the policeman who rode on the car operated by an unfair conductor and motorman that was attacked by several masked men claimed by prejudiced newspapers to be strikers.

✣ ✣

The International Glove Workers' Union have shown just what can be done by those who really mean business. It was formed last December and now has 38 locals, with 5,000 members. They have 33 factories run on strictly union lines. The block cutters of Gloversville and Johnston, numbering 500, are on strike, backed by the International Glove Workers.

✣ ✣

The strike of the U. B. R. E. on the Western and Pacific divisions of the C. P. R., still continues and the strikers are increasing in number. At Winnipeg there are 129 out; at Calgary fourteen, at Vancouver there are seven more out than when the strike began; at Nelson thirty-seven are out; at Revelstoke four are out, with more at different points along the line. The men are determined and expect to win with the assistance of other unions.

✣ ✣

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., delivered an address at the Socialist party's meeting on Sunday evening in Labor Hall on "The Class Struggle." He urged the need of the working class forming themselves into a distinct political party, with the object of securing the reins of government for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme of the working class, transforming all capitalist property in the means of wealth-production into the collective property of the working class, bringing about thorough and democratic organization and management of industry by the workers, and the establishment of production for use instead of for profit.

Mr. W. C. Brake left last Saturday to attend the Sheet Metal Workers' Convention in Milwaukee, as a delegate from Local 3, of Toronto.

✣ ✣

Since being organized in St Louis, January 28, the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemens' Union has issued 27 charters to local unions, and its membership has been increased 1,598 in the last month It now has a membership of about 10,000.

✣ ✣

From Dayton, O., comes the prospectus of a publication called Employer and Employed, to be issued by the Employers' Association of Ohio, which says it will "condemn strikes and lockouts as inimical to the interest of both employer and employe; advocate a policy of good will, friendship and mutual concession, and condemn the oppressions of unionism."

✣ ✣

The first annual convention of the National Association of Tube Workers will be held in Pittsburg on May 4. The new organization has about 10,000 members and is growing rapidly. A national wage scale will be arranged at the coming convention. The officers of the association are Charles Sable, of Washington, Pa., president, and John B. McDonough, of Reading, secretary.

✣ ✣

The convention of the Sheet Metal Workers opened in Milwaukee this week. Owing to the impossibility of getting Mr. Bray here last week, the other members of the Executive Board went on to that city to hold their executive session before the opening of the convention. Messrs. John H. Kennedy, Frank Cole, Hugh Frayne and Duffy were the members of the board who were here.

✣ ✣

The Telegraphers' Association and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union are now one organization, with a membership of 8,000. They will hold a convention July 19 in New York City to elect officers. Rival unions can always unite if they will use good sense and fairness, and those who will not use every effort towards union, that is, one union in a trade, fail to understand what trades unionism stands for.

✣ ✣

It has come to light that the advertisements appearing in the eastern papers and stating that there was a great scarcity of labor in the California fruit belt, mistake the facts, which are that instead of a scarcity, there is really a surplus. Any workingman thinking of journeying there on the strength of these advertisements will be greatly disappointed upon arrival.

✣ ✣

The suit brought against the labor unions of Waterbury, Conn., is an attempt on the part of the Conn. Railway and Lighting Co. to test the value of the English decision in the Taft Vale case, which is, that a trade union, although not a corporate body, is liable to be sued as a legal entity, and that the funds of such unions may be held for damages. The suit in Waterbury is for $20,000. The outcome will be watched with the greatest interest.

✣ ✣

The upholsters having received a substantial increase in wages in every city and town in Canada where a local union now exists, are endeavoring to organize those places where their fellow craftsmen have not been so fortunate. Last Saturday A. R. Lee, member of the executive board of the Upholsterers International Union, organized a local union in Hamilton, which, judging from the enthusiasm of the new members, promises to be successful in bettering the conditions of all the different branches of the trade in that city.

✣ ✣

May 1st 2,500 moulders, 4,000 machinists, 3,000 blacksmiths and helpers and 200 bakers in Chicago will go out on strike if the nine hour day is not granted them. On April 1st, in the same city, the furniture workers to the number of 2,000, upholsterers 1,000, carriage and wagon workers 1,600, tanners and curriers 3,000, supply house clerks 800, all sought for and obtained a nine hour day. Of the former group the machinists are practically on a nine hour basis now, there being but a few shops in the city working more than 54 hours a week. The machinists, however, want to put every shop on a straight nine hour basis, instead of ten hours and a Saturday half holiday. They also want an increase of 5 per cent. for every man, with such an additional increase for those working below 30 cents an hour as will bring the minimum up to that figure.

✣ ✣

The following very nice set of rules (?) for the owner is furnished us. They are posted in the Toronto Knitting Factory, where the employees are no doubt treated with that fair consideration Mr. Edward Gurney spoke of at Ottawa:

1. Work hours from 7 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m., stopping one hour at mid-day. The engineer will furnish power at 7 a.m.

2. The machinery will start at 7 am., and 1 p.m. every day, and hands must be at their posts punctually at these hours.

3. Employees absent from their posts after the above hours will be docked in their wages for lost time, and unless their absence is shown to be occasioned by sickness or unavoidable accident, such employee or employees may be immediately dismissed, and such dismissal shall forfeit their unpaid wages.

4. Extra wages will be allowed for over-hours work. Wages paid once in two weeks on Saturdays.

5. Any employee intending to leave will be required to give two weeks' notice before leaving, and will forfeit his or her unpaid wages in case of default. Absence after notice given unless proved to be occasioned by sickness or unavoidable cause, will be construed as leaving without notice. One week's wages will always be kept in hand to secure the performance of these rules and conditions.

6. The term "wages" shall cover moneys earned by piecework.

✣ ✣

Remember that the new address of the Scottish Laundry is 230 Gladstone avenue, corner of Dundas. The Scottish Laundry makes a specialty of washing without chemicals, and claims clothes will last twice as long as when laundried elsewhere. A trial will satisfy you.

Throwing a Searchlight on the "Union Label" Business Field

WE wanted to know, you know, and we now know you do know. Our EYE OPENER No. 1 the announcement of which was made in the last week's "Toiler," and the response to it has shown us that we made no mistake when we counted upon the support of the Labor Unions of the city in our effort to procure for them any and everything in Men's apparel that had the Union Label on. All day long last Saturday our large double store was filled with an eager throng of anxious buyers, who went away mightly pleased with the values they received and the attention we gave them. Pleased because they got the highest class of goods manufactured in the world, the kind that had the Union Label on, and more than satisfied that we had given them better values than they had ever received before and had consistently carried out the promises we made.

OUR AIM IN THE FUTURE

will be as in the past—to merit the confidence and support of the union people of the city, and if conscientious effort merits a continuation of your support, we feel we thoroughly deserve it. We tell the truth and we stick to it. The argument of facts back up, hold out, makes solid, stands firm, fasten immoveably the sterling, unanswerable, undeviating fact that we keep the union label goods, that we push the union label goods and that our prices for the union label goods are right. Come to this Union Label House for your Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Gentlemen's Furnishings. Again thanking you for your grand response on last Saturday.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA 704 144 UNION MADE

George St., Peterboro.

GOUGH BROS.
Union Outfitters from Top to Toe.
186 Yonge Street } Toronto
6 & 8 Queen St. W. }

CONVENTION DATES.

May 4. Wheeling, W. Va. National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

May 4. Pawtucket, R.I. Amalgamated Lace Curtain Operatives of America.

First week in May. New York City. United Hatters of North America.

May. 5. Anderson, Ind. Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America.

May 11. Philadelphia, Pa. Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 19. Indianapolis, Ind. American Federation of Musicians.

June 1. Cleveland, O. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 1. Columbus, O. Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America.

June 1. Louisville, Ky. National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

June 8. Philadelphia, Pa. International Ceramic, Mosaic and Eucaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

June 15. Minneapolis, Minn. International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.

June 15. Cincinnati, O. International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 17. Philadelphia, Pa. International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.

July 4. Lynn, Mass. Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 13. Cincinnati, O. Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 14. Indianapolis, Ind. Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 18. Brooklyn, N.Y. American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 24. Philadelphia, Pa. International Association of Marble Workers.

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.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

✣

THE ROOT OF ALL KINDS OF EVIL. By Rev. Stewart Sheldon. Charles H. Kerr & Company, Chicago, publishers. Price 10 cents.

The false standard placed upon the root of all evil—money—is dealt with at length, and though in small bounds and at a small price, it contains much that should be thought about by us all. It's worth more than the price asked.

✣

THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO. Book III. Translated by Alexander Kerr. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., publishers. Price 15 cents.

A neatly printed publication, reviving the thoughts of other days. A perusal of the philosophy of Plato will help to thoughts that are beneficial in our time.

✣

THIRD REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. R. Glockling, Secretary.

An article by Carroll D. Wright upon "The Value and Influence of Labor Statistics" is given the first position in this report. It is written in the author's usually good style, and contains a fund of information for the thoughtful. The report contains much that will be found useful to the workers, as well as the manufacturers. There is still a lack of interest shown by the organizations in taking advantage of the uses the bureau has at hand for their benefit, and as the secretary properly points out this can only be overcome by personal contact with the officers of the various unions throughout the province. The statistics are compiled with the care usually given to all matters which come under the notice of the secretary. The report shows that there are now twenty-five central organizations in the province, and 644 locals. Fifty-two successful strikes, seventeen compromises, nineteen settled by arbitration, thirteen unsuccessful, twenty-two still pending and six no particulars is the record for Canada. One hundred and twenty-four of these were reported from Ontario, eighteen from Quebec, eight from British Columbia, eight from Manitoba, one from Alberta, nine from Nova Scotia, seven from New Brunswick, two from Prince Edward Island. It would take too lengthy an article to review the whole contents of the report. The only drawback to the report is the fact that it does not yet bear the union label.

✣

We have received an invitation to the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is exceedingly handsome from the printorial standpoint. The ceremony takes place on the 30th April, and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of May.

Decide now to save money by opening an account with the Bank of Toronto, King and Bathurst St. branch. Fuller particulars on first page.

LET LANLORDS PAY FOR IMMIGRATION.

It is the avowed policy of our Government to encourage industry; to promote manufactures and the production of wealth. With this laudable object in view various kinds of legislation are enacted, but all along the lines of special favors to a few. Certainly justice should be aimed at by our Government before anything else. No system of encouragement or protection should be maintained that does not accord with justice, and yet what do we find? Manufacturers are protected by tariffs which compel the consumer to pay two and three times the actual value of his purchases. At the same time our politicians tell us that they are protecting the manufacturers to provide employment for the laborers and raise their wages. That is, they are taxing the laborers to keep up their wages—something like the man who was lifting himself over the fence by his own bootstraps. While our politicians are so anxiously taxing the workingman to provide employment for him they are also taxing him to bring other laborers into the country to share that employment. What a contradiction! But they say these immigrants will develop the country. You put a thousand men into the Northwest to-morrow; they will all want furniture and clothes and houses and implements. See how that stimulates production here. All those things have got to be provided for them, and our mechanics are the ones who do it. Then the wheat they produce is sent down here in payment for these things. That means a great increase in trade.

So far so good. But who benefits by this increase in trade? Let us see. As the population of a country grows, the subdivision of labor increases. Men specialize along different lines, while in the newer districts they have to be Jacks-of-all-trades. And as they specialize their productive power increases, and land values rise commensurately. So the more men we bring into Canada the greater will be our productive power both as a country and as individuals; and as our productive power increases so does our land value. Thus the landlord reaps the whole benefit of the immigration, and the workingmen get all the bad results in the form of increased competition for jobs. If the land was taxed to bring these immigrants here, there would be no objection, as it is the land which receives the increase by their presence. Our system of immigration is maintained solely for the benefit of the landlords, and yet the producer is asked to bear the burden of it.

Walter H. Roebuck.

"Because, stranger," replied the native, "we barred out automobiles and refused a Carnegie library."—Chicago Daily News.

IMPORTING SKILLED LABOR.

An organizer of the National Metal Association is in the city looking after the placing of skilled mechanics imported from Germany, and at the same time blacklisting the mechanics who struck work at the Kingston Locomotive Works some time ago.

Some 50 foreigners arrived here during the past week, and room was made for them by the members of the association, the members of which each pays a proportion of the cost of importing the men. The Germans are good mechanics, but being unable to speak English, they cannot possibly be of equal use to others.

In one establishment several of the men who went on strike at Kingston applied for work, but were refused it on the ground that nothing was wanted there with men of the striking tendency. They were also refused employment in various other establishments for the same reason, showing that quiet but effective means are being taken by the proprietors of the establishments, through organization, to combat any course on the part of unions that they might object to.

This is one more evidence that the interests of the employers and the workingmen are diametrically opposite in a large number of cases. Labor men must understand this and prepare themselves to act accordingly.

WE'LL OWN THE EARTH.

Let us corner up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Get a trust on wheat and roses,
Give the poor the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our chiefest pleasure
Hoarding bounties of to-day.
So the poor will have scant measure
And two prices have to pay.

Yet; we'll reservoir the rivers,
And we'll levy on the lakes.
And we'll lay a trifling toll tax
On each poor man who partakes.
We will brand his number on him
That he'll carry through his life;
We'll apprentice all his children,
Get a mortgage on his wife.

We will capture e'en the wind-god,
And confine him in a cave,
And then, through our patent process,
We the atmosphere will save.
Thus we'll squeeze our little brother
When he tries his lungs to fill;
Put a meter on his windpipe
And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the starlight
And monopolize the moon!
Claim a royalty on rent-days,
A proprietary noon;
For right of way through ocean's spray
We'll pay just what it's worth;
We'll drive our stakes around the lakes,
In fact we'll own the earth.

—B. C. Workman.

IF.

He has no enemies, you say;
My friend, your boast is poor;
He who hath mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes! If he has none,
Small is the work that he has done.
He has hit no traitor on the hip;
He has cast no cup from perjured lip,
He has never turned the wrong to right;
He has been a coward in the fight.

—Florida Labor Journal.

Eats without an appetite—acid.

✣

A band box—the music pavilion.

✣

Would a cow with the ague give milk shakes?

✣

"Yes," said the tony dentist, "I furnish the smart set."

✣

Summer girl—The man I marry must be handsome and clever.

✣

A rug peddler called several times at a Wichita, Kan., house and found the people away from home. At last he wrote and pinned this note on the door; "Madam; Kindly remain at home to-morrow forenoon. I want to sell you a rug."—Kansas City Journal.