

City and Other Workers.

Sweat Shops in New York and Vicinity Abolished.

Hundreds of Men Reported Out of Work in Toronto.

Condition of the Labor Market in This City.

CITY LABOR ITEMS.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday night, the question of reducing the number of wards and aldermen will be discussed.

Mr. Alex. Marshall, who has been appointed agent of the organized charities and labor bureau, is a member of London Typographical Union, and will no doubt fill his position acceptably.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 5, has adopted a resolution congratulating the printers on the successful termination of recent boycotts instituted by the International Typographical Union.

It is reported that the local Tailors' Union is in bad shape. Grand Secretary Lennon, who visited London last month, no doubt came with the intention of stirring up some enthusiasm in the local branch, but his efforts do not appear to have been very successful.

The International Association of Machinists and Engineers, No. 5, has adopted a resolution congratulating the printers on the successful termination of recent boycotts instituted by the International Typographical Union.

Thomas J. Kidd, general secretary of the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, has written to the organizing committee of the Trades and Labor Council, with a view to getting the workers of that craft in the city formed into a union. The machine woodworkers had a union some time ago, but for several reasons the charter was surrendered. Any of those who were affiliated with the organization or others desirous of forming a new union, should send their names and addresses to the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council. If there are a sufficient number interested, the organization will be applied for, and the woodworkers' cause more brought into the fold.

Day laborers generally are suffering from the early closing down of outdoor work. But for the street railway, asphalt paving and other work done this year, employment of this kind would have been scarce in London. Last winter the laborers suffered most from lack of employment, while this season it is the mechanics who are out of work. The members of the Trades and Labor Council were of the opinion that there would be no need for a relief bureau this winter, but from reports received lately it is believed such an institution will be necessary. In order to raise funds to carry on the work of relief, a benefit concert under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council will be held on Monday night in Dufferin block. It is expected that a large amount of money will be raised for this worthy cause. A good evening's entertainment will be provided. Some first-class local talent has been secured.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

The machinists have seven local unions in Chicago.

The bricklayers of Chicago are being organized into a national union.

The granite cutters have voted to join the American Federation of Labor.

Broom-makers of Paris, Ill., won their fight for an increase of wages.

The American Federation of Labor meets in New York on Tuesday next.

Unemployed printers of St. Louis, Mo., have started an eight-page paper named the Evening Journal.

The strike of the Philadelphia children's jacket makers has been settled in favor of the employers.

German trade unionists of Cincinnati are discussing the advisability of starting a weekly labor paper.

The National Union of Retail Clerks has now affiliated with 132 unions, and the number is steadily and rapidly increasing.

By a new arrangement of the board of directors, commercial telegraphers will be admitted to the American Railway Union.

The International Printing Pressmen's Union has joined the American Federation of Labor with a membership of 2,500.

Kier Hardie, the Socialist leader, acknowledges that he is much more a trade unionist now than when he landed in America.

The British fraternal delegates to the annual session of the American Federation of Labor will be Messrs. Mowday and Cowes, miners.

Wages in the mills of both Caryville and North Bellingham, Mass., have been increased 15 per cent in six months. The mills are on full time.

President Werner, of the Werner Printing Company, has donated to the "Napoleon's Victories" and "Beautiful Britain."

The official headquarters of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America will be removed to Bloomington, Ill. The final vote was: Bloomington, 2446; St. Louis, 530.

There is a movement on foot in Cincinnati to establish a labor bureau similar to the one recently founded in New York city, and called the Cooper Union Labor Bureau.

Representatives of the international associations of wood workers and furniture workers met in St. Louis, with a view to arriving at an agreement looking to the amalgamation of the two bodies.

Structural iron workers at Pittsburgh are organizing and will affiliate with the National Association, Cleveland members of the same craft have had meetings also with a view of getting together.

The Toronto News says that hundreds of workmen are out of work, and can find no employment. The summer has been very slack and they have no food, work or money to ride over the winter.

A general strike of plumbers was inaugurated in Pittsburgh, the object being to force a restoration of the 10 per cent reduction made in wages two years ago. About 400 men are out, and all the shops are idle.

John McBride, president of the American Federation of Labor, has authorized the announcement that he is a candidate for re-election. It is understood that Samuel Gompers, ex-president, is a candidate against McBride.

After a long and bitter struggle between the wharf workers and stevedores in New Orleans, an agreement was arrived at to the effect that the workman's organization allow its members to be employed by the stevedores.

The London Labor Gazette for Octo-

ber contains an article on the wages of the manual labor classes of the United Kingdom, in which it gives the average rate for men at \$5.62 per week; women, \$3.04; lads, \$2.14, and girls, \$1.52.

The Central Labor Council of Cincinnati will confer with the mayor and Chamber of Commerce of their city with a view of uniting in trying to get the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to meet there in 1896.

At a mass meeting of the Chicago unions of cigarmakers it was decided to open the non-union shops so that union men might work in them. This decision was reached by a good majority and has been the means of employing a larger number of men.

No candidates whatever will be brought out at the coming municipal elections in Toronto by the different labor organizations. That was decided definitely by a conference called by the Trades and Labor Council specially to talk over the civic situation.

The Carmaux (France) strike of glass makers—after seven months' standing—has received an unexpected, but happy solution. A lady has presented 100,000 francs for M. Rochefort to see expended in the opening of a factory to be organized and worked by the 600 hands on strike.

The strike of carpenters and other workmen on the Real Estate Exchange building, Buffalo, has been settled, and the men have returned to work. The contractors agree to employ only union men, and the objectionable carpenter foreman will be given supervision of the work, but will not work on site.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, of California, thinks that the tailors are the most independent class of workmen in San Francisco at this time. He says that there have been about 8,000 applications for labor filed with the State bureau in that city, and in all this number there has not appeared a tailor who sought employment.

Samuel Gompers says that during the industrial period of 1893-95 there were from two to two and a half millions of men idle in the United States. He asserts that the country has not yet emerged from this panic, and thinks it is safe to say that there are at least one million workmen in idleness across the border at the present time.

The Lawrence, Mass., iron and brass molders have been successful in their request for the establishment of \$2.50 as the minimum pay per day, and also an advance in the wages of the higher priced men. The increase has gone into effect. Besides the advance in wages the men have also secured the abolition of piece work and the recognition of their union.

The Union Men's Mantel and Furniture Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are all members of Rockford Union, No. 79, of the International Wood Workers, and the company will have the union label or stamp on them before being placed upon the market.

The Detroit cigarmakers' strike is now six months old, and there are 128 men and women receiving strike pay. "We are in excellent shape," said one of the members of the advisory board, "and are prepared to fight to a finish. We have won over the Cabinet Cigar Company, and made it a union shop and lost no points." At present the week's pay, \$675, was distributed, and the following donations were received: Iron Workers' Union, No. 31, \$55; assessment on cigarmakers at work, \$50; garment workers, \$23.25; Jackson, \$7.25; Philadelphia, \$5; St. Joseph, Mo., \$2; Green Bay, Wis., \$2; Federation of Labor, Martin's Ferry, O., \$5; Lathers' Union, \$2.50; musicians' concert, \$14.50; Musicians' Union, Buffalo, \$12.

The sweat shops in New York city and vicinity have been exterminated, and the trades unions did the job by a strike. Referring to this recent victory the New York Herald says: "The sweat house sweat shops, the addition of which was one of the chief reasons for the institution of the Factory Inspection Department in 1886, have been totally abolished, in so far at least as the cause of making money is concerned. They have been abolished not by the factory inspectors, but through the efforts of the workers themselves. The organization which has accomplished this work is the United Brotherhood of Tailors, whose members have been on a strike to maintain the conditions gained by a ten weeks' strike a year ago, and to completely get rid of the tenement house system of manufacturing."

W. H. SHERMAN, OF MORRISBURG, ONT., is Luthasian in his tastes of Scotch American Nervine—A Great Sufferer for Years from Stomach Trouble—His Case Scarcely Became Incurable.

HE fact that W. H. Sherman was an old veteran of the American war, and had safely withstood its battles, did not save him from becoming a victim to stomach trouble. Disease took hold entirely, and he was a great sufferer from stomach trouble for years. I tried nearly every medicine that was on the market, but got very little, if any, relief, from them. Having seen South American Nervine advertised, I obtained a bottle from the local druggist, and I felt very great relief before I had half a bottle taken. I have taken six bottles in all, and I feel like my old self again, and am very thankful, and can recommend this remedy as being a good medicine, the best I ever took.

After all there is nothing remarkable in the wonderful testimony, voluntarily furnished by the many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of Nervine. As nerve centers, and gives strength and health there, it is bound to cure disease of any kind, and particularly troubles of a character of indigestion, nervousness and general debility.

Kindness is a precious oil that makes the crushing wheels of care seem lighter.—Eugene Field.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her."

Kindness to the just is never lost.—Plutarch.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

A sure cure for H. adache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by W. T. Strong.

The wild beast feels man's kindness more than man.—Bulwer.

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Fancy Eggs and Butter

Stamped With the Name of the Farm and Sold at Big Prices.

Delivered at Houses of Wealth in Big States' Cities.

Freshness and Purity "Guaranteed" for Which Many Persons Will Pay a Fat Premium.

There are fashions in butter and eggs as there are in nearly everything else. Catering to a trade that they have created out of the whims of people for delicately and daintily put up dairy products, there have been established this past year or two a half dozen and more artistic shops. These have but little "shop trade," but from an early hour each morning their wagons go through fashionable sections delivering cream, milk and eggs fresh from the dairies up the river, the products of world-famed herds and poultry yards. In each of these wagons is a smartly dressed "butcher," a delivery boy that seems, from his immaculate uniform, like a private servant.

Though cream and milk in immaculate jars—constitute the large part of the business of these dairies, daily deliveries of butter and eggs are also an important branch. The eggs are packed in dainty paper boxes, each in a compartment by itself, and are carefully stamped with the poultry yard's name, which is a guarantee of their absolute excellence. The dairies are selling such eggs nowadays at 48 cents a dozen, or double the ordinary price for "strictly fresh" eggs in New York today, and in some places they are sold for even more than that. The dairies have found a tremendous advantage—their eggs are bought because of the stamp upon them, and the price makes little difference to their customers. In most cases they would be purchased just as cheap if the price was raised 100 per cent.

An interesting fact about this is that at the same shops precisely the same eggs can be purchased, without the stamp and without the careful packing in dainty boxes, for as low as 20 cents a dozen, even. These, of course, are not "guaranteed," but as a matter of fact, they are just as good. The distinction the dairies make is that these stamped eggs are for kitchen use, and the stamped ones for the table. There are any number of orders on the books of these shops for a dozen or eighteen stamped eggs to be sent to residences each morning of the year.

The old proverb, "Eggs are eggs," is not correct, according to modern ideas. One egg, it is certain, can quite differ from another in point of excellence. The poultry yards which are owned by these dairies find it no small task to keep their product up to their standard. To do this they have to pay the most careful attention to the food and feeding of their flocks, and keeping them healthy by the best known scientific methods. These precautions entail no small amount of extra work, and "guaranteed" eggs, therefore, have quite a naturally increased market value.

With butter it is the same. The difference in price between very-day first-class butter and the product of a first-class dairy is not so great as one might think. Behind them is even greater than it is in the case of eggs. Thirty-five to forty cents a pound is a good price for most people to pay, and yet these dairies are willing to submit to a charge of from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pound. Of course, few of the dairies set up to this figure, but it nevertheless is an established price for some people.

Fancy butter like this is beautiful to look at. Its rich, soft color is enhanced by the carefully, exquisitely made pats into which it is molded, and the artist's stamp which adorns them. A stamp of the name of the farm, and guarantees its quality better than a thousand affidavits could. A favorite method of putting it up is in square pound molds, divided by depressions in line into four pounds, and each bearing the stamp of the farm. Each quarter pound or pound, as the case may be, is delivered in a box "some" pasteurized and specially made for it—New York W. id.

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