

## City and Other Workers.

### Proceedings of the Trades and Labor Council.

#### Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Establish a Uniform System of Dues.

#### Rapid Growth of the Iron Molders Union—General Labor Items.

Notwithstanding the bad weather the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was well attended. Mr. James Woods, of Binghamton, N. Y., one of the organizers of the Cigar-makers International Union, was present, who, at the invitation of the president, delivered an address in advocacy of the cigar-makers' blue label, and cited several cases to show the good that could be accomplished by a united effort on the part of organized labor. Mr. Woods was given a hearty vote of thanks by the council. The committee to whom was referred the framing of a petition against the action of the Fair Board in charging a fee of \$25 for the use of the grand stands in Queen's Park, was ordered to have the petitions printed and placed in public places for signatures. A resolution calling on the Provincial Government to keep control of the recently discovered coal lands in Ontario was carried unanimously. Several reports of committees were received, which showed that the various works of the council were progressing favorably.

Copies of the proceedings of the last session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress were received by the secretary and distributed among the members.

There is a prospect of three more unions being formed in the city. Meetings of those interested will be called shortly.

Mr. Robert Pevler, of the Cigar-makers' Union, who has been an earnest worker in the Trades and Labor Council, has left the city and gone east.

The Railroad Trainmen's ball on Tuesday, Nov. 24, will be one of the events of the season. The committee are working hard to make it, if possible, more successful than its predecessors.

#### GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

The world has 5,000,000 unionists. London factories employ 200,000 girls. Chattanooga hasn't an idle union member.

There are 8,000 union bricklayers in New York.

A Waltham watch firm cut wages 15 per cent.

There is a Chinese labor union in San Francisco.

Unionism is having a boom in the State of Oregon.

Stonemasons in Atlanta have struck for \$2 75 a day.

Shoemakers in Copenhagen struck and won an advance.

A co-operative shoe factory has been started at Lynn, Mass.

The union of Italian laborers is one of the largest in Buffalo.

The Michigan Federation of Labor meets at Lansing on Dec. 1.

Each brewery in Boston and vicinity is now a union establishment.

A New Yorker who was boycotted has sued the union for \$2,000 damages.

The only union of carpet layers and drapers in America is in Toledo, O.

Carpet workers' wages in Jamestown, N. Y., have been cut 10 per cent.

Welsh steel workers won a 10 per cent advance in wages after a brief strike.

Twelve hundred men have been thrown out of work by the Washington lumber trust.

The Nashville Trades and Labor Council has joined the American Federation of Labor.

The Chicago Shirtmakers' Union, composed wholly of women, has adopted a new label.

The Missouri Lumber and Mining Company of Grandt is said to employ only women in its sawmills.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, of Indianapolis, will organize a women's auxiliary of waitresses.

Some Chinamen struck in San Francisco and gave Mongol grunts of disgust when Caucasians took their places.

The newshy of San Francisco are on a strike against the evening papers for their refusal to check unsold papers.

The first bill introduced in the Legislature of the new State of Utah

provided for an eight-hour day on all State contracts.

Patrick Maloney is 97 years old, but works regularly every day. He is a switchman in the yards of the Erie road in Jersey City.

The New Zealand Government pensions every worker who has arrived at the age of 65 if he has worked 21 years in the colony.

An effort is to be made to secure for the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

The waitresses of Minneapolis are on a strike to enforce a union scale of wages. The restaurant proprietors are making a combined opposition.

The United States Government has been asked by the unionists of Washington to fix a rate of wages for bricklayers in the navy yard at \$4 a day.

The English Government suppressed a crude hat and cap making machine, for it was "harmful" to turn so many laboring men into idleness.

The city charter of St. Louis is being revised, and unionists demand that clauses be inserted making seven days a legal work day, and that only union labor be employed.

The Ironmolders' Union of North America has increased its membership 7,000 since July, 1908. This gratifying exhibit is credited to the adoption of a system of higher dues and the payment of benefits.

President Campers, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a circular announcing that the trouble between the Granite Cutters' National Union, and Francis Jones, of Lithonia, Ga., has been adjusted.

Orders have been issued directing the employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad machine shops at Reading, Pa., to work five days of nine hours each per week each. For some time they have been running five and a half days a week and 10 hours a day.

The Winnipeg People's Voice issued a special number last week containing an account of the trouble between the Typographical Union and the Tribune newspaper of that city. The organizer of the International Union has instructed the printers to spare no expense in their efforts to win the fight.

The labor unions of all sorts are said to be rapidly increasing in numbers. This is the report from the great region of which Pittsburgh is the center.

As a rule, the unions decline in hard times and pick up during revivals of business prosperity. The gains of the unions must be in anticipation of good times.

Taking into consideration the price of commodities, the German mines and among the best paid in the world. Their incomes range between \$225 and \$300 a year, but in this sum is not included the value of the garden land given to them, nor the different insurance funds created for their benefit, such as the invalid, old age and life insurance.

Among the business men of Yankton, S. D., an organized general effort is being made to boycott the hard coal combine throughout the northwest by inducing as many customers as possible to substitute corn for fuel.

It is proposed to hold a convention at some central point, where an organization can be formed and the boycott made complete.

The Oneonta, N. Y., Trades and Labor Assembly has adopted the novel plan of holding a series of revival meetings in the interest of trades unionism. The meetings are modeled strictly on the lines of religious revivals, closing Sunday afternoon with a grand mass meeting, at which non-unionists are invited to enroll in their respective trades.

One of the most important changes, or reform, as it is called, effected by the recent national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was the establishment of a uniform system of dues for the unions throughout the country, which have a membership of about 600,000. The dues paid by members of the New York unions were taken as the standard, which will be 75 cents a month per capita.

It was resolved that there should be a minimum scale for initiation fees, and that no union should charge less than \$5, although they will have the privilege of charging more if the affiliated unions of a district council vote to do so. The change in the constitution of the United Brotherhood decided upon at the convention will be submitted to the various local unions for endorsement, and it is necessary that this vote be recorded by the general office before the amendments become a law.

#### Sad Complaints.

#### Ladies Must Protect Themselves

Several ladies have recently written to the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes complaining of having received very worthless dyes from certain dealers (whose names are known) instead of the Diamond Dyes that were asked for.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes, while they deplore this unwise and dishonest practice of substituting, cannot give any greater protection to the public than they are now affording in the way of warnings through the columns of the press.

All buyers of dyes who ask for the Diamond Dyes should look for the name on the outer envelope. If the name "Diamond" is not seen, rest assured you are being offered some miserable imitation.

Diamond Dyes are the only perfect dyes in the world for home dyeing. The best druggists and dealers sell them.

#### RUSTIC POLITENESS.

The father of Lord Abingdon, who was remarkable for the staleness of his manners, one day riding through a village in the vicinity of Oxford, met a lad dragging a calf along the road, who when his lordship came up to him, made a stop, and stared him full in the face. His lordship asked the boy if he knew him. "Yes," replied the boy, "What is my name?" asked his lordship. "Why, Lord Abingdon," replied the lad. "Then, why don't you take your hat off?" "So I will, sir, if you'll hold the calf."

#### Cataract Means Danger.

Because it may lead directly to consumption, cataract is caused by impure blood. This fact is fully established. Therefore it is useless to try to cure cataract by outward applications or inhalants. The true way to cure cataract is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures cataract by its power to drive out all impurities from the blood. Thousands of people testify that they have been perfectly and permanently cured of cataract by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## The Canadian Hen

### How to Raise Poultry for Eggs and for Market.

#### The Way to Manage Chickens and Make Them Pay.

#### Their Care, Food, Production and the Most Desirable Breeds.

#### A London Expert's Views on a Very Important Subject.

(Special correspondence of The Advertiser.)

As new-laid eggs during the winter season are in demand, and readily bring the highest prices, it is necessary for the poultryman to provide a comfortable and roomy house for the layers may have sufficient exercise. If practicable, the house should have a southern exposure, and the floor should be covered with a light layer of straw. There should be a dark department fitted with boxes for nests. The eggs should be removed before night. The food—milk (skimmed, sour, and buttermilk), brewers' grains, sunflower seeds, flaxseed, red clover, bran, meal, grain, vegetables, suds, lime, and sand, out those who have market gardens and those who keep cows for dairy purposes, would find it to their advantage to have a poultry department as well, as much of the waste from the garden and dairy may be utilized as most suitable food for the hen.

The first essential to success is proper feeding, so that on the one hand the hen may have suitable and sufficient food for egg production, and on the other, one that is not too fattening, for a fat hen will not prove nearly so laying one. In the morning soft food should be fed, and only enough should be given to satisfy. This may consist of a small piece of clover hay, cut into half-inch pieces, and steamed during the night by placing it in a pall and pouring hot water over it, and covering the pall and leaving until morning. In the morning mix this with meal, or bran, and the kitchen waste, and feed warm. Or, a mash made with small potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other vegetables, and cornmeal, or bran, out-mash and vegetables treated in the same way.

Follow this morning meal by scattering a few handfuls of grain in the straw so as to start the hen scratching, in order to give her exercise. In the afternoon, the hen should be scattered in the straw to keep her busy. In the afternoon, a hearty meal should be allowed, such as clover hay, cut before dark, and should be given in such quantity as to fill the crop of the hen, for she has a long night's work to do. What or buckwheat is the best. Water should be given three times a day, and in very cold weather it should be given in the morning, and should be given in the afternoon. It should be kept from freezing if possible, as a laying hen drinks a large quantity of water. It is ready substitute for clover hay as poultry food, as it is rich in all the elements of an egg, and gives heat to the body and production to the egg. It is readily digested and prevents over-fatting.

Many poultrymen feed too much grain. Less grain and more green stuff, such as grass, cabbages, turnips, onions, or anything of a vegetable nature, cheapens the cost and keeps the hen healthy, and means increased egg production. Hens during the warmer weather will fill their crops nearly half full with grass and green stuff every day, therefore when housed during the winter they require suds, sand and vegetable matter. The best food for the hen is the one that is not more than two years old, so many of our poultrymen contend, yet the Danish poultrymen believe that the most productive hen is the one that is arriving at her third year.

The poultryman having taken advantage of the high prices of the winter home market, can on the return of spring allow the hens from ranging outside. After a short rest they will begin to lay again, and if non-setters, will continue to do so until the moulting period (September) begins, and which will continue for about two months. By October the early hatched pullets ought to begin to lay, but the eggs will not be as large as those from hens. If the hens are non-setters, the poultryman will have to keep a few of the setting breeds to hatch out his chickens; and he will require to keep a few of his older hens for breeding purposes. The male should be young, and should never be kept amongst the laying hens, because he gets too much food, eats the eggs, and teaches the hens to do the same. Besides, he becomes too fat, which renders him useless as a breeder. Hens, when they are young, are as many eggs, and the eggs are thought to be better, though they will not produce chicks. They keep better and do not rot. Hens for breeders should run with the cocks.

#### LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The eggs are large and dark; in numbers, 100 and over per year. The eggs weigh about one and three-quarter pounds per dozen, but are not quite so large as when the hens are running at large. The layers require to be kept busy in winter quarters, and must not be overfed, as they will get too fat. They are quiet and easily kept in bounds. For market—They have large bodies, are hardy, grow rapidly, fatten quickly, but require generous feeding.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

There are three varieties, viz., barred, white, and buff. The pullets and young hens are good layers and will begin to lay before they are six months old. The layers must be kept busy, and should not be overfed, as they fatten very easily. The hens make excellent mothers. The eggs are not quite as large as those of the Brahmas. For market—Both the barred and white are excellent for the table, and are large, and are hardy, and fatten easily. The white is the larger fowl, and preferred by many. The buff is a new-comer.

#### THE DORKINGS.

There are three varieties, viz., colored, gray and white. They are only fair layers of an egg of good size. The colored and gray are considered the best. For market—They are large, hardy, and of superior quality and quantity of flesh.

#### RED CAPS.

They are good layers of eggs of medium size; from ten to twelve dozen for the year. When well cared for, they lay well in winter. For market—The chickens are hardy and grow rapidly, making fair table fowls.

## Black Minorcas.

They are layers of large white eggs, of 1-4 to 2 pounds per dozen. They are good winter layers when properly housed and fed and eggshell material supplied. They lay from 10 to 12 dozen per year. They are non-setters. For market—The chickens are hardy and grow rapidly, making fair table fowls.

## White Leghorns.

One of the best layers of large white eggs of nearly 1-4 pounds per dozen. They are the best keepers. For market—They are large, hardy, and grow rapidly, making fair table fowls. They are also good layers.

## The Andalusians.

They are called the Blue Spanish. They are great layers of large white eggs. They are hardy, quick-sayers and layers of eggs 1-4 pounds per dozen. Pullets lay at six months. They are good winter layers. They are non-setters. They are good layers. They require to be kept busy and supplied with eggshell material. The pullets lay under six months of age. For market—They are large, hardy, and grow rapidly, making fair table fowls. They are also good layers.

## Buff Cochins.

The eggs are large and of a dark color. The chickens are hardy, grow well, and become large at an early age. They do not prove nearly so laying one. The eggs should be removed before night. The food—milk (skimmed, sour, and buttermilk), brewers' grains, sunflower seeds, flaxseed, red clover, bran, meal, grain, vegetables, suds, lime, and sand, out those who have market gardens and those who keep cows for dairy purposes, would find it to their advantage to have a poultry department as well, as much of the waste from the garden and dairy may be utilized as most suitable food for the hen.

## Common Breeds.

are not as good winter layers as thoroughbred. The eggs usually run small and the hens begin laying when eggs are cheap. The birds are not as large as the thoroughbred, but are useful by do not take on fat so rapidly, and bring less in the market.

## General's Story.

He Relates the Narrow Escape of His Daughter.

Weakened and Run Down by the Oppressive Climate of India, She Returned to England. When Her Father Found Her in a Serious Condition.

From the Hampshire Independent.

There is nothing more interesting than the talk of our brave defenders, who have served the Queen and country in far distant lands. To talk with an Indian officer, hearing his reminiscences and adventures, is what those who have enjoyed it always appreciate. Consequently (writes a special reporter of the Hampshire Independent) I was delighted to receive instructions to interview Lieutenant-General Shaw, who has won his spurs in India, and is now living, with his family, in honorable retirement, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. I arranged to meet him at his home, and one tug when the door opened and the general stood before me. You knew he was an officer. His manly, upright bearing, his smile, his pleasant voice—all told you that you stood in

the presence of one of Nature's noblemen; but, alas! he held a timetable, and I felt that the interview must needs be short. However, he ushered me in, and at once put me at my ease by his amiable conversation.

"I am afraid," he said, "that you have come a long distance; but let me know the precise object of your visit."

I explained to the general that I was most anxious, with his consent, to obtain some personal explanation as to the life of the general, and I had heard one of his daughters had recently experienced.

At that he brightened visibly. "You must know," he said, "I'm just a bit of an enthusiast on this point; but the tale is very short. My daughter came home from India, and when I joined her in London I found her ill in bed. She had rheumatic and neuralgic pains; she was perfectly bloodless, listless, and in a generally weak and prostrate condition. A doctor was seen, but she remained absolutely colorless, was in great wretchedness and suffering from anaemia or blood-poisoning. She had a kind of fever, nervous headache, and other pains. Well, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My daughter took some, and the first box had a marvelous effect. She regained her color, lost her pains, and became altogether different. She had quite a glow upon her. She went on taking the pills, and I am glad to tell you that she recovered completely. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all with whom I come in contact, and all who take them derive great benefit therefrom."

"I have a sister at Jersey, and she has taken them for a very long time, and has always recommended them to other people, and found them to do a great deal of good to all to whom she has recommended them; and I myself, when I have heard of people being ill, have taken them or sent them some of them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills directly enrich and purify the blood, and thus it is that they are so far-reaching in their effects. They cure anemia, chronic erysipelas, and restore pale and sallow complexion to the glow of

health. They are also a splendid nerve and spinal tonic, and have cured many cases of erysipelas, locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and nervous headache. A specific for all the troubles of the female, and in men, cure all cases arising from worry, overwork, or indiscretions of living.

## A JOKE ON THE WIZARD.

A few years ago the late Bill Nye and Herrmann, the magician, met for the first time in a small Ohio town. The humorist carefully looked over the reputation and from personal characteristics, but they never had been introduced. By chance they stopped at the same hotel on the occasion referred to, and were given seats at the same table in the dining room. They bowed politely and began talking about the weather, each believing that the other did not recognize his vis-a-vis.

Just as Nye raised his knife and fork to cut a dish of lettuce which Herrmann uttered a cry of protest and surprise. Nye stopped in astonishment.

"Excuse me, sir," remarked the wizard, "but I thought I saw something queer there in your lettuce."

The humorist carefully looked over the salad, leaf by leaf, but found nothing, and again raised his knife to cut it. Again he was stopped by a sharp cry from Herrmann, who added, apologetically: "I beg a thousand pardons, but I surely could not have been mistaken that time. There is something there. Excuse me"—and he pointed to a large lettuce leaf, raised it and disclosed underneath a magnificent diamond cluster ring worth several hundred dollars.

Nye slowly picked up the ring, and without the slightest manifestation of surprise, drawled out: "This sort of thing has gone just far enough. I'm certainly adding diamonds where ever I go. Day before yesterday I lost a solitary ring in a sugar bowl in Pittsburg, and in Cleveland this morning, the chambermaid, in sweeping my room, found three or four more. It is positively giving me a brain fog to keep track of these things, and I'm going to give it up as a bad job."

Beckoning to a waitress he slipped Herrmann's ring into her hand and said: "Here's a trifle for you. Keep it to remember me by; it's yours."

It took the wizard of the ring about half a day to recover it—Chicago Times-Herald.

## SURPRISE

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 14, 1899.  
DEAR SIR: I have only been from England about six months. I like your soap better than any I have used either in the old country or this. I am sure it is superior to any other.  
I remain yours truly, S. MURRAY.

OTTAWA, March 3, 1897.  
My wife says your Soap is and does everything you claim for it; that she never had clothes so clean and sweet; that the washing can be done with one-half the labor and that the hands are not cracked in doing it.  
The above is no "rally," but genuine admiration of your soap.  
Yours faithfully,  
W. H. GRAFTON, Customs Dept., Ottawa.

UPPER CANE TOWN, Oct. 15, 1898.  
DEAR SIR: Please send me the Soap for twenty-five wrappers. I am only a little boy. My papa keeps shop and sells lots of your Surprise Soap.  
DALE McMULLEN.  
St. Croix Soap Co., St. Stephen, N.B.

DEAR SIR: We use no other soap as we find the labor greatly reduced in washing, scrubbing or any other work by using Surprise.  
Yours,  
MRS. JOHN BURKE.

DEAR SIR: Please send me the Soap for twenty-five wrappers. My mamma says she would not be without your Soap for our family washing for anything.  
Yours truly,  
BERTIE L. LITTLE.

DEAR SIR: I have only been from England about six months. I like your soap better than any I have used either in the old country or this. I am sure it is superior to any other.  
I remain yours truly, S. MURRAY.

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