

The Tribune

VOL. 1, NO. 20

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1906

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MR. ROBT. HUNGERFORD
President Toronto District Labor Council.

Mr. Hungerford was elected President of the Labor Council by acclamation for the fourth term. After being a member of the Council less than one year Mr. Hungerford was elected to the Vice-Presidency, and though having two opponents, he received the highest number of votes ever given any officer in that body.

On the retirement of Mr. Raynor, Mr. Hungerford took the office of President. Only once in the history of the Council has a President held office for four terms, and it goes to show Bob's great popularity to be elected for the fourth term without opposition.



MR. D. W. KENNEDY
Corresponding Secretary Toronto District Labor Council

Mr. Kennedy was first elected as Delegate from Cigarmakers Union No. 27 to Toronto District Labor Council in October, 1900.

In January, 1901, he was elected as Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the District Labor Council, and has been elected for ten consecutive terms by acclamation, except in one instance, when a contest was on for that office.

The present election is the eleventh successful term for Secretary Kennedy.



MR. I. H. SANDERSON
Treasurer Toronto District Labor Council.

Mr. Sanderson has been delegate continuously for over twenty years; has acted on Municipal, Educational and Organization Committees as chairman and Secretary of each. Was elected as Secretary of Council by acclamation for three terms, Vice-President two terms, President two terms, and is now holding the office of Treasurer for the third term. Has acted on most of the important committees of the Council in the past, and represented Council at Trades Congress three times.



MR. JOHN GARDNER
Financial Secretary Toronto District Labor Council

Mr. Gardner was first sent to the District Labor Council in the year 1892, and has almost continuously represented the Bakery Workers since.

The only official position he has held in the Council is that, to which he has this term been elected by acclamation.

He has been a member of the Legislative Committee during the last seven years.

British and Foreign You Workers are the Empire

One of the First Ladies of Britain Declares for the Workingman and Advises Them to Sow Seeds of Freedom

Lady Waryick, the court beauty, known as the democratic countess, took a hand in the election struggle recently, addressing her "comrades and friends," the dock laborers of Westham, in support of the dock laborers' candidate, "Will" Thorne. The countess, in a dainty Parisian costume, braved the bleak wind while from a tradesman's wagon she urged the laborers to work to secure an independent labor party in the House of Commons. She asserted that she was convinced of the ultimate victory of the democratic movement, and prophesied that the new Government would not last longer than eighteen months.

"You workers," said the countess, "are the empire. Remember your responsibility and sow the seeds of freedom for your children." Her ladyship was accorded a tremendous ovation by crowds of dock laborers, who went without their dinners to listen to her speech.

The Perth (West Australia) Building Trades Vigilance Committee has succeeded in organizing the local electrical engineers, fitters and wiremen into a good union, forty of these craftsmen joining as members at the initial meeting.

The Gympie (Queensland) Mineowners' Association has promised to give every consideration to the request of the local Miners' Union for the granting of a half-holiday on Saturdays to mine employees, so that they can indulge in football, cricket or other forms of recreation on that day instead of on Sundays, as at present.

Preference to unionists is granted in the last four awards given by the New Zealand Arbitration Court. In every case the usual provision for incompetent workmen, to work at less than the minimum rate is also included. The awards apply to the carpenters and joiners and operative bakers in the Auckland district, and the Gisborne district carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators.

Sixty disputes (including one lock-out) were reported to the Italian Labor Department as having begun in August, compared with ninety in the previous month. The number of work people taking part in fifty of these was 11,129, as compared with 18,592 who took part in seventy-nine of the July disputes.

PREMIER ONCE STONECUTTER. Thomas Price, the new premier of South Africa, was born in North Wales in 1852, and was brought up to his father's calling as a stonecutter. Curiously enough, he worked on the Parliament House in which he now sits as premier.

The first payments in New Zealand under the provisions of the old age pension amendment act of 1905 have been made, and pensioners hitherto entitled to \$1.50 per week receive \$2.50 per week, or about \$11 per month. Under the provisions of the act a couple who come within prescribed conditions of the act now receive \$5 per week.

United States

Insured for a Quarter of a Million.—A Pennsylvania capitalist pays \$18,270 per annum for a five per cent. gold bond policy. Charles T. Schoen, of Philadelphia, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, has taken one of the five per cent. gold bond contracts issued by The Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, N.J. The policy issued amounts to \$250,000, requiring an annual premium of \$18,270. The settlements under the contract are unique, the heirs of Mr. Schoen having the choice of two options: First, \$304,250 in gold; or second, the company to issue to the heirs \$250,000 in bonds of \$1000 each, on which five per cent. interest in gold is guaranteed annually for twenty years by The Prudential, the interest to be paid semi-annually. At the end of the twenty years, the company then pays \$250,000 in gold as a final settlement, making in all half a million dollars paid by the company.

Glove workers won a strike for higher wages in Milwaukee and another against a reduction in Ripon, Wis.

Trunk and bagworkers of Los Angeles, Cal., have secured the eight-hour day. Indications are that the movement will spread to other cities.

It is announced that 30,000 woollen workers in Fall River have been given a 10 per cent. advance in wages.

pulpit of the Congregational Church at Danvers, Ill., on a recent Sunday. He spoke in response to an invitation upon the subject, "The Church and the Workingman."

Demands have been filed with the railroads by the 2,800 union switchmen in Chicago for an increase in wages and fewer working hours. In support of their claims the employees present the argument that the cost of living has increased 37 per cent. in the last twenty years, whereas their wages have been raised only 10 per cent. in the same length of time. Vice Grand Master James B. Connors has prepared a table which each of the committees selected by the various unions of switchmen will use in seeking to convince the railroad officials. The statistics are taken from United States Government reports.

Which was the first labor union organized in the United States? The statement is made in a number of exchanges that the first national trade union was that of the journeymen printers, which was formed in 1850. Although the printers are given credit for having organized the first national union, the tailors are said to have formed the first local union in 1803. The real beginning of the labor movement in this country was an industrial congress which was held in 1845.—Shoe Worker.

The courts of New York have decided that the closed shop is lawful. The decision passed off thus: A contract existed between a union and an employing firm for a closed shop. The firm ignored the contract, broke it, and the case went to the courts. It was held that the contract was not unlawful—that it violated no principle of right. If employer and employee made such a contract both were bound by it until the term expired.

The purchasing power of wage-earners is to be used as the central force to strengthen the newly formed International Union of Employees recently formed at Chicago, and promote the welfare of its members.

A new wage scale making an advance of \$2.50 a week (about 9 1/2 per cent.) for skilled labor has been agreed upon by the wage committee and executive board of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

The Switchmen's Union of North America is not in the movement launched

by railroad brotherhoods in Chicago for the purpose of opposing Government regulation of traffic rates, according to F. T. Hawley, grand master of that organization.

The American Federation at its Pittsburgh convention decided that all teamsters, engineers and firemen who are members of the Brewery Workers' Union must withdraw and join their respective unions. This settles one of the most difficult questions that has come up for action in recent years.

It is announced that as a result of a conference between officials of the Lake Shore Railroad and representatives of the International Association of Machinists over the entire system between Chicago and Buffalo the workers will receive an increase of one cent an hour over the present wages. The advance is effective at once.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers suffer more injuries from the dangers of their work than any other Chicago trades union. A report for the past eight months shows the Chicago local No. 1 has paid to injured members \$1,780, for total disability \$400 and for deaths \$1,300.

A great strike of boot and shoe workers is threatened in the New England States. The lasters and their bosses at Lynn, Mass., have been at odds for some time; the Brockton unionists have pledged the Lynn lasters \$5,000 a week, and now some of the Brockton manufacturers are said to be planning an attack upon their employees.

After a three weeks' strike the elevator constructors of Philadelphia won their demands for better conditions.

John B. Lennon, the national treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and who is also the national secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of North America, occupied the

Women in all parts of the United States are to be asked to join in the fight against the age limit which bars men above forty-five years of employment. A letter of appeal has been prepared by the Anti-Age Limit League, recently formed in Chicago, and it is expected to spur the fair sex to action.

The central bodies of East St. Louis, Ill., have issued a stirring address to the local unions and members, calling upon them to cut loose from the old political parties and join in a Union Labor party, and assist in benefiting working class conditions.

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NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

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THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Does what all federations of labor unions do, attempts to give solidarity to the labor movement by getting the various sections of the labor army into touch with each other. It refuses to admit that occupation can be a barrier to the community of interest running through the wage-earning masses. From its inception it has taken the stand that while unions of miners, sailors, slicemakers, cigarmakers and printers, must each and all be left entirely free to govern themselves within their own borders, yet, that between the members of all these unions there should be a bond as great as that between the members of the same union. The great aim and object of the Federation is to strengthen that bond, and its method is, by organization, education and inculcation, to place the labor movement upon a higher and more effective plane. The strength of a chain is in its weakest link, and the Federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many non-unionists may be sympathetic with unionism, yet that the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions than are the organized, and being thus necessarily weaker in maintaining wages, keeping down hours, and resisting other encroachments, are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves. And there is this that the American Federation of Labor has already done: It has largely swept away the old and foolish jealousy that existed between the skilled and unskilled workmen; it has taught the great lesson that a man is a man, no matter whether he sets type or scales the ladder, whether he sews the garment together or sells it behind the counter, whether he makes the machine that spins the cotton or gathers the cotton in the field. Whatever a man may be, so long as he works honestly and seeks to wrong no other man, or to advantage himself at the cost of another, he is a man. The Federation maintains this and seeks to swing all into line regardless of how they may happen to be employed.

The Federation is opposed to strikes, as are all peaceful institutions; but when struck, it will strike back as best it can. Strikes are barbaric in the act, but highly moral and absolutely necessary when forced by aggressive employers who would curtail the liberties of a portion of the community for the advancement of another, who refuse fair and open conference and adopt arrogance and forceful measures. Though strikes do not always win, even those that are lost at least induce the employers to forbear in the future and teach them a lesson they do not readily forget. That labor is the most important factor in production, entitled to consultation on the wages, hours and conditions under which labor shall be performed. Strikes pave the way to voluntary arbitration, but that such arbitration shall not be one-sided, labor must be possessed of determination, steadfastness, business methods and perfected organization, the highest form of which is had in Federation.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

We find in the letter page of last week's issue considerable exception taken to a recent article re lessons at the elections. This is no more than we expected, owing to the fact that upon all former occasions where a member endeavored to show a tangible plan of utilizing the labor vote to advantage he met with the same opposition.

A certain policy was adopted by the labor unions of the Dominion of Canada a great many years ago, which has always been a rank failure, and it has been demonstrated time and again that that policy cannot be successfully worked out, but it seems impossible for us to deviate from it.

We have always heard so much about what labor could do if they would only stand together. This we consider a great mistake, for we are perfectly assured that labor has stood more together than they have been given credit for, and the main reason of our failures is because we have always undertaken what we should know to be an impossibility, for if we just take the time to figure the thing out we will find that out of 15,000 union men there are not more than 11,000 voters; this divided into six wards, will give us 1,833 votes in each ward, provided that every union man voted and voted right, while it requires in the neighborhood of 2,300 votes to elect an alderman in any ward in the city.

In the case of the Board of Education, we must deduct from the 11,000 4,000 Roman Catholics, thus leaving but 7,000 votes all told. Now, in view of the fact that Mr. Tweed in the last election got 4,201 votes, we think we are perfectly safe in saying that labor stood far more loyal than they have been given credit for, and that the recent failures have not been the fault of the voters, but the fault of the policy.

Mr. Gardiner, in his letter last week, claimed that we should nominate nobody but a trades unionist. This, we claim, would be all right, provided we had votes enough to elect him, but this we have not, and we therefore must be governed by the circumstances.

By confining our nominations to members of trades unions we not only turn down our friends in the Council by running men against them, but we isolate ourselves so that we get no support only from trades unionists, and as there are not enough of them to elect we are up against an impossibility.

We therefore claim that we should adopt a policy by which the members of the Council or Government who have shown themselves to be our friends

could be given our support, irrespective of what their politics might be. We would like to ask what encouragement is there for any member of the Council to defend the principles of labor and stand for our rights, if at election time he is to find us putting up a man to run against him and defeat him if possible.

Mr. Stewart, in his letter of last week, defines a policy and says that he has no use for a politician in labor. We would like to point out to him that by that policy in the recent elections in Ward 6 the labor man was turned down, and one of the greatest union-haters in Toronto was elected to office. Still he would advise us to continue in the same old way, but we are not surprised at and have always found opposition from members who nominate themselves and use labor for the purpose of putting themselves before the public.

In the recent elections four men claimed to be labor men, brought out by labor. We would like to ask who asked them to run, or how many of them would have retired if the District Labor Council had refused to endorse them. They were self-nominated men, and labor had no more to do with nominating them than they had with any man running outside the ranks of labor. And just because we have members who aspire to be aldermen we must be dragged in the mire of ridicule and hauled to the trough and slaughtered, when by adopting the proper policy and being willing to be controlled by the majority, we could always be on top, and have nothing but the friends of labor in Council.

Mr. Stewart says, "Do not sell us that because we have to work for a living that we are any less honest than the millionaire." That is the rotten sentiment that has killed so many good arguments in the labor movement, and by telling us that the Canada Foundry Company or any other corporation cannot bribe him, he is playing to the gallery, and putting in one for labor and six for himself.

We are free to admit that it would be very nice to have labor men in Council, but when it can be clearly shown by practical figures that we cannot, then

we must do the next best thing, which to our mind is watch closely the conduct of every man in Council. If he deals squarely and honestly with labor, keep him there; if he refuses to do the right thing put him out and put some one in that will. And determine who we should vote for by a convention consisting of delegates from every union in the city, and if every union man is willing to vote for labor and be controlled by the majority there will be no failures.

In case some readers might argue that labor can elect members in the old country, we wish to say that in the elections now taking place in the British Isles, we hope and expect to see a great many labor men elected, but wish to point out that in some single constituencies there are more labor votes than in the whole Province of Ontario, in other words they have the votes to carry an election while we have not.

Let labor vote for labor's friends. We cannot carry a candidate of our own, but we can elect which we choose of the other fellows, and so long as we get what we want what does it matter who we get it from.

TOLD ABOARD

We were sitting down in the tick, a bunch of us fellows, of the steamer Emerald Isle, telling of some of the worst tugs we had ever sailed in on the Upper Lakes. Nipper had begun by telling what a beggar the now defunct William Tell was to roll.

"Honor bright, fellows," he said for the fifth time, "in rough weather she would top right over and lay on her side, then gradually right herself again and lay down on her other side. The only time we got any sleep was while in port. Get down into your bunk and try to sleep, you couldn't do it. Every half minute you'd find yourself standing on your head, lying level on your back and standing on your feet again."

"That's nothing," said Jack, slowly taking a cigarette out of his mouth. "The old Niome, on which I sailed last season, used to roll right round like a

log, her decks dipping in the lake on the starboard and emerging on the port side.

"The Lilly Belle, which went down not long ago off Black Rock, wasn't much of a boat to roll, but she was a beggar to shake. In a heavy sea she used to shake like the very devil. The first time I sailed on her I became entirely bald. Every time a big wave hit her she shook a few hairs out of my head, so that when I got to port I had to get a lot of Syrian hair restorer."

"I've seen some good fishing in my day," related Bill, "but the best I've ever seen was done by the old Columbia. I never was on a ship which pitched so heavily as she did, and I never saw her pitch so finely as on her first trip on Lake Superior. Not long after we had cleared the Soo we got some pretty nasty weather. The Columbia mounted the waves in fine style, and took some very pretty dives. Her bowsprit plunged every now and then right under the water, and nearly every time speared a couple of fish. When things quieted down a bit Spunky, the cook's kid, climbed out and cut off thirteen, including a large sturgeon."

"Pshaw!" put in Mike, "I've been on the old Minorea when we've caught

fish in de smoke-stack, and had 'em roasted in de furnace." Just then the vessel lurched, and our plates met simultaneously at the same point.

All together—boom the label.

A general impression prevails that a Creole must be a colored person. As a matter of fact, anyone born in a West Indian colony is a Creole of that colony, whether he or she be English, Scotch, Irish, Chinese, Hindoo or Portuguese in blood. If a Chinese boy, born in Trinidad or British Guiana, were asked if he was a Chinaman, he would promptly reply that he was a Creole of that colony.

"To the bitter end," is a phrase of nautical origin. Admiral Smyth's "Sailor's Word Book" says that the "bitter end" is that part of the cable which is abaft the bits, and, therefore, within board when the ship rides at anchor. And when a chain or rope is paid out to the bitter end, no more remains to be let go.

Bakers' strike still on.

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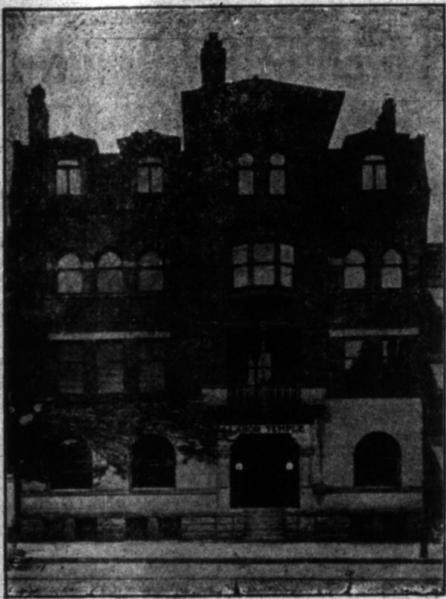
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SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

Labor Temple Supporters to Gather on Saturday, Feb. 10

An event of unusual interest to Toronto union men will be the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Labor Temple Company, Limited, on Saturday evening, Feb. 10th, at 8 o'clock sharp. Considerable interest is being manifested in this meeting because of the opportunity it will afford to test the possibilities of the Labor Temple as a trades union undertaking. At the last annual meeting only a bare outline of the future of the Temple could be given, and even that could only rest upon mere calculation, without any precedent. There could be no annual statement, because alterations and improvements had been going on for four of the five months the property had been in the possession of the trades unionists. Only one month's business had been carried on, and many unions had not made the Temple their headquarters. This year, however, the story of Labor Temple progress will cover a whole twelve months, and will give every shareholder an adequate conception of the significance and importance of a movement to which he gave his financial and moral support. The prophet who foretold failure, and the opportunist who foretold success will have an opportunity to see how actual conditions bear out their prophetic ramifications into the future. A complete statement of receipts and expenditures and assets and liabilities, will be presented. The initiatory efforts of the Board of Directors will be recited, and nothing will be concealed that a shareholder wants to know. The reports of the officers of the company will be full of interest to the enquiring shareholder, and will provide food for thought and reflection. Figures will be made as interesting as a plum pudding to an Englishman. The man who feared his money had gone into a sinkhole had better come early and avoid the rush, or he may miss a surprise. The man who gave freely of what he possessed had better bring all his spare change with him, because he might be induced to invest some more. If there are any of the doubting Thomas class who only venture on a certainty and want to get in on the ground floor, they can be made a shareholder without having to ride the goat or go through a college elevation. The secretary-treasurer will be on hand to give you a certificate of honor, entitling you to the full benefits of shareholdership. There are yet 13,000 union men who haven't even subscribed a collar button to the Labor

Temple, and many of this great army are laboring under the impression that their opportunity is gone. There is yet 25,000 one dollar shares unsold, and there is no excuse to offer if you are not a shareholder. One cent a day for one hundred days will make a union man a partner in the Labor Temple Company, Limited, and give him a share in the praise that is being passed around among the trades unionists from all parts of the United States and Canada who have seen the splendid property of the trades unionists of Toronto. There's a big field for a union man's generosity if he will only loosen his purse strings, and if he is not a shareholder to-day he can be one before the 10th of February.

Shareholders should take advantage of the annual meeting to get their stock certificates. The cost of sending them by mail and the uncertainty of their delivery because of the changes in addresses made it impossible for the secretary-treasurer to satisfy the desire of the Board of Directors in this regard, and the only satisfactory method of distributing the certificates is to leave it to the individual shareholder to call at the Labor Temple.

At the last annual meeting shareholders were allowed to vote on every share of subscribed stock, providing twenty-five per cent. had been paid. This year shareholders will only be allowed to vote on the shares fully paid up. There are a large number who have paid only a portion of their subscribed stock, and if they desire to poll the same vote as last year it will be necessary to pay the balance standing against them on the books of the company. This should be clearly understood to avoid friction. Following is Clause 21 of the by-laws adopted by the shareholders:

"That the Board shall have power to summarily forfeit shares and the money paid thereon, upon which any call shall have remained unpaid for six months after it shall be due and payable, and such forfeited stock shall thereupon become the property of the company, and may be disposed of in such a manner as the company in general may think fit."

An important part of the business to be transacted at the annual meeting is the election of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Astonishing progress has been made since the last annual meeting, and during the next three years the very best men in the labor movement must be selected to direct the affairs of the Temple. It is a business proposition, and can only succeed by the adoption of business principles in its management. It is always poor policy for shareholders to stay away from the annual meetings and then complain if everything does not go on to their own liking. Be present to offer your wise counsel and be ready to support men and measures that stand for progress and success.

JAMES SIMPSON.

Local No. 457
The Varnishers and Polishers held their twelfth annual ball and supper in the Temple on Friday night the 12th inst. There was a very large attendance of youth, beauty and elegance.

Varnishers and Polishers
Local No. 457 met in Labor Temple on January 7, 1906, and elected and installed the following officers: President, Bro. Nutley; Vice-President, Bro. O'Rourke; Recording Secretary, H. R. Barton; Financial Secretary, G. Sewell; Treasurer, Jas. Devaney; Trustees, J. Ganagan, J. Smith and Kearns; Conductor, J. Stewart; Warden, O. Finegan; Delegates to Trades Council, Owen Finegan, J. O'Rourke and H. R. Barton. They passed a resolution that they would support all union label goods and that they wished all organized labor to likewise support their label, as there were only two yards at present carrying said label.

W. I. U. L. League 177
Held its regular meeting in Occident Hall, Saturday Eve. inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of getting away early to attend the Bakers' At-Home. The League initiated two new members and read three more applications. The League also passed a letter of condolence to be forwarded to the family of our late Sister, Mrs. Baltz, Int. Sec. Treas. Sister Baltz will be deeply regretted by all who knew her. A copy of the letter will be printed in the Label League Journal. The rest of the business was mostly routine. One word more, the League has noticed a great deal of label talk in THE TRIBUNE lately, but the members say that if they start at home first with their wives a little, and get them to join the Label Leagues, they would then learn a little more. In our work in asking members to join us, they say they don't understand anything about the Label or Trade Unionism. We should like to know if the men were to blame; if so it is time the men woke up and told their wives what it means, and help us with the good work.

Bakers' Annual Concert and Dance

The Bakery Workers held a very successful entertainment and dance in St. George's Hall on Saturday evening, 13th inst. The following artists contributed to the concert part, viz.: Mr. G. Beales, Mr. Levack, Mr. Sumers and Ed. Whiteacre, Miss Sharpe, elocutionist, and Miss Vera Woolner, club swinging. Miss Vera who is only 8 years old, did her part excellently. The committee presented her with a bouquet of flowers. Every one present wore a maple leaf worded, "I don't eat Weston's, Tomlin's nor Bredins Bread." The chairman in a few, well-chosen words, told the large gathering that the strike was still on, and that the bakers were in a better position to continue the fight now than in any period of the struggle.

BUY UNION-LABELED GOODS.

The man who condemns the manufacturers who employ female and child labor at less than living wages and then purchases the goods produced by such labor is no better than the manufacturer himself. In order to wipe out the evil it must be attacked from every quarter. Buy only union-label goods and hit the unfair manufacturer in his weakest place.—Chicago Union Label Bulletin.

The fellow who comes out on top is the one who gets to the bottom of things.

SUBSCRIBERS CHANGING ADDRESS

Subscribers wishing to have the TRIBUNE sent to a new address, cut out and fill in the following, and send to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE:

Please change my address from No. Street
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To No. Street
..... Town
Name
Union

WHY CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS SHOULD BE A PART OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The labor movement of the continent is expressed in the American Federation of Labor, and all local movements, expressed in central bodies, should be in touch with the national desire and demand. Unions, like individuals, will achieve greatest results in co-operation.

A link in the chain of communication, fellowship and solidarity is welded by such connection. Its SEAL certifies the genuineness of purpose, attests the worth, entitles respectful hearing and commands recognition from organized labor. Unity is fostered and advanced.

A bond of this kind keeps the movement clean from spurious and rival organizations, which otherwise would scatter the forces of labor; protects the territory, the vitality, of all national unions, and it is to the interest of local unions of such nationals to extend that protection by securing charters for centrals.

A combination of thought is the mother of combined action. Exchange of thought must precede combination. A chartered union is in the exchange channel. It writes and questions, receives and reads and profits by the tests and experiences, the gains and losses, of its fellows.

A larger field is thus within the reach of all. Prompt and concerted action can be secured. Unity is extended and its power increased. Obnoxious or favorable legislation can be retarded or advanced. Labor's weapons can be used more effectively and general interests furthered.

A voice is had, as well as vote, in the national forum of the workers, the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to which annually gather the wageworkers of all classes and callings from all localities, to exchange views and speak to a listening world the demands of labor.

A rudderless ship is akin to an organization without a charter. There is no union law to guide it, no directing hand to move it. It may sail smoothly for a brief time in fair winds, but at the critical moment it is at the mercy of the elements. Wise unions get together.—American Federationist.

Calgary Strike

Thirty-two members of the Calgary Union No. 496, plumbers, steam fitters, gas fitters and steam fitters' helpers went on strike Monday owing to unsatisfactory wages.

Last May the union asked for fifty cents per hour, but finally agreed that the scale would be forty cents per hour until January, 1906, and then forty-five cents. A few have received the increase, but a number have not, hence the strike. The employers claim the incompetency of some of the men is the only objection to paying the scale.

The union delegation sent around a committee last week to interview the employers. Some were willing to abide by last May's scale and others were not. However, there appears to be a desire amongst a majority of the employers to settle the difficulty.

The strike was settled on Thursday. The union gets the 45c. rate.

Maintain your union and you will maintain high wages.

Another Prominent Torontonion Seeking NOTORIETY



WHO IS IT?
There were so many answers to last week's picture that we have not room to publish them, and every answer was quite correct.

THE POOR MAN'S BURDEN.

(After Kipling.)
Pick on the Poor Man's Burden—
Drive out the beastly breed;
Go bind his son in exile
To serve your pride and greed;
To wait, in heavy harness
Upon your rich and grand;
The common working peoples,
The serfs of every land.
Pile on the Poor Man's Burden—
His patience will abide;
He'll veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride.
By pious cant and humbug
You'll show his pathway plain,
To work for another's profit
And suffer on in pain.
Pile on the Poor Man's Burden—
Your savage wars increase,
Give him his full of Famine,
Nor bid his sickness cease.
And when your goal is nearest
Your glory's dearly bought,
For the Poor Man in his fury
May bring your pride to naught.
Pile on the Poor Man's Burden—
Your monopolistic rings
Shall crush the serf and sweeper
Like iron rule of kings.
Your joys he shall not enter,
Nor pleasant roads shall tread;
He'll make them with his living
And near them with his dead.
Pile on the Poor Man's Burden—
The day of reckoning's near.
He will call aloud on Freedom,
And Freedom's God shall hear.
He will try you in the balance;
He will deal out justice true;
For the Poor Man with his Burden
Weighs more with God than you.
Lift off the Poor Man's Burden—
My Country, grand and great,
The Orient has no treasures
To buy a Christian state.
Our souls brook no oppression;
Our needs—if read aright—
Call not for wide possession,
But Freedom's sacred light.
—Geo. E. McNeil.

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of the Toronto District Labor
Council and we bespeak for
it the hearty support of the
advancing public.
The "Tribune" is the only
official publication of the
above Council.
Signed _____
Business Secretary
Jan 10/06
Subscribe to the Tribune.

"The Tribune"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL



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PHONE MAIN 181

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THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to be in every essential a first-class newspaper, and zealously labor to further the trade union movement and economic progress. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Anonymous communications will not be printed. No name will be published when a request is so made. THE TRIBUNE will not hold itself responsible for the views of correspondents.

Address all communications and make all remittances by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, or Bank Draft to

FRED PERRY.

106-108 Adelaide St. W., Toronto
"In Union there is Strength."

Send along your subscriptions. They are commencing to move now. Keep the good work going.

It seems impossible that in the year 1906 in the enlightened City of Toronto we find teamsters working for a miserable five, and in some cases, six dollars a week. Men miserable enough to work for it, and employers miserably enough to pay it.

The Carpenters and Joiners have determined that as a skilled body they are greatly underpaid, and will demand an advance in their pay this coming spring, and to this end have given notice to the employing contractors, so that no surprise will be sprung, and no mistakes can be made by contractors in their figuring for the coming season, and no complaint can be made of the action of the Brotherhood. The carpenter has to give more time to learn his trade, more money for his outfit, more expense to keep his outfit in good order, than any other branch of the building trade. He is perhaps the most skillful man on the building. He has to be the first man on the job, and the last man to leave it. He has to be on the job all the time, as the other trades could not work only under his guidance.

Why do bartenders insist on handing up a non-union cigar every time a cigar is called for, and seem to enjoy being turned down all the time. They should know that they certainly drive trades unionists away from the house by persistently handing out these goods. They are cheaper, and more profit goes to the proprietor, perhaps, but a union man wants union goods all the time. The bold man calls the turn; the quiet man does not, but he resents it all the same, and keeps away for the future.

A meeting will be called at an early date by the provisional directors of the New Co-operative Store for unionists only.

Buy from advertisers in the Tribune. Patronize those who cater to your trade through our columns. They show they appreciate your money and have a friendly feeling towards organized labor.

The Carriage and Wagon Makers are a greatly underpaid class of mechanics, considering the skill required to produce genuine articles.

The Teamsters' Union intend holding their annual concert and dance on the 8th of February, in all probability in the Labor Temple assembly hall.

The Council have elected a good, strong label committee, and it is expected that a combined move will be made to push the label as never before in Toronto.

Let manufacturers who make goods and that are catering to the trades unions for support see that when they are ordering their work from outside trades that the union label is on every article. It costs them no more to have the label on than to be without it. Imagine a wagon carrying union-made goods bearing a union drivers' label, and no union label on either harness or vehicle.

The bakers intend to carry on their strike to the very end, and ask every trades unionist to insist on getting their bread from union label shops. Instruct your wives, and show them the necessity of this. It is the bakers now—it may be your turn next.

The Coopers are jubilating over their anticipated victory. Their sun has commenced to shine on them.

Have you sent in your subscription to the Tribune yet? Are you working for your paper in your meetings? If not, why not? It is necessary that you have a paper that will support your cause. Don't let the good work stop for the want of your individual effort.

The Molders' strike is still on with the Canada Foundry and the Gurney Company of Toronto, the McClary Mfg. Co., of London, and the Dougherty Mfg. Co. of Sarnia. The harder the union men works, the sooner efforts will be crowned with success. Just at this time it is necessary for every member to do his full duty. It is about the time dealers are placing their order for stoves for the next season.

The Lithographers of Toronto are still out. They have every hope of ultimate success.

Trade is booming, and everything is prosperous in Canada, and now is the time to pay in more dues and prepare a defence fund; even if it is not necessary now, the time may come, and shortly at that. In the time of peace prepare for war.

No union can exist on a paltry 50c per month paid in as dues. You are mostly getting fair money now, and how did you get it? By organization, was it not. Then don't begrudge a small portion of your earnings to defend your position if necessary.

Subscribe to the Tribune. Support your own organ.

In a tremendous flare heading in one of our evening papers the announcement appears that a wife of ONE OF THE TYPOTHETAE WAS MURDERED. Perhaps there was no inference meant. We don't know.

A few days after the same paper says: (without a flare head this time) "it was not a Union man who murdered the Chicago lady." Should we sympathize with their disappointment?

No report so far from the Label Boosters. Big things are being looked for.

Now is the time to lend a helping hand and show a fellow feeling with Local 30 of the Sheet Metal Workers, who are fighting with an unjust decision given by Judge McMahon, which they are trying with all their might to upset. Let us all get together and deny ourselves of 25c worth of luxury for one week and send it in to these men. 25c from each and every man would be a step in the right direction, and nobody would miss the small amount.

The Bakers could also stand some of the medicine. They have had a long siege of it up to date. While they don't want as large an amount, they would be more than thankful for assistance.

Don't let us be narrow. Nothing can be accomplished by the trades unionist without a little self-denial. Hold out a helping hand to your suffering brothers as you would like it extended to you under the same circumstances.

The "Tribune," the official organ cannot be run on hot air, and it is about time we were alive to the fact. It takes money and plenty of it. Our baby paper should be walking by now. Are you doing your best to send us more paid-up subscribers. The postage alone is a serious item. Think it over, and then get to work. Don't let a meeting pass without making an effort to corral those who are not yet subscribers.

Wanted for the "Tribune," more writers, more news items. Everyone can do his share, no matter how small, and every little helps us along with the good work.

Are you a shareholder in the Labor Temple Company? It is one of the best-paying concerns in Toronto, and the debt should be wiped out in a hurry.

We notice in the Typographical Journal strong appeals made for printers to wear a button. It would be a good thing for Canadian printers. The chaff would the sooner be winnowed out. In fact, all trades unionists should wear the emblem of their union.

Buy only from advertisers in the Tribune. Support those who cater for your trade. Don't pay out your money to those who have no use for you, and imagine you have to deal with them.

The call of Controller Jones has had effect. The Street Railway Company has been forced to make their service a convenience once again. The next time the manager wants to have stations and a regular steam road service he should be sat on before he inflicts his experiments on a long-suffering community.

Another foolish thing the Street Railway Company are trying to manage, against all common sense. They try and bring all their cars to the centre at 6 p.m., and as a consequence one can never tell when he will get home. The traffic is always paralyzed. The cars should be run on the proper periods, as usual, and if the service is not adequate new lines should be built. This should be enforced by the Council without a month's waiting. It is all fudge for manager Fleming to say the service will not be as quick. They run the cars on exactly the same time. The motorman is the only one to suffer with his brakes, and as soon as the cars are properly equipped with air brakes even this will be remedied.

The Musical Protective Association of Toronto have asked the city for an increase of pay for public concerts for the coming season. They ask \$1.50 instead of \$1.25.

When will that awful hole in the Allan Gardens be filled in. It is a perfect disgrace as it is.

Mr. George Wm. Briggs, general auditor I. B. of T. of Indianapolis, paid a flying visit to the brotherhood of Toronto, and we were pleased to receive a call from George whilst here.

Regarding the overcrowding in the Majestic last Sunday, we suppose if an accident had occurred the manager would have been ordered to make a few slight alterations in the internal arrangements of the house and again be allowed to over-pack the house, no matter how many the house is licensed for. That don't seem to count. What a squeal the authorities make about a little overload on the ferry boats, which are ten times more safe than the Majestic Theatre ever was.

"Hail to Labor! Organize and stand together."—Wendall Phillips.

"Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop."—President Lincoln.

On Sunday, Jan. 22nd, 1905, thousands of Russian workmen were fired on and killed in the streets of St. Petersburg while they were peacefully marching to lay a peaceful appeal before the Czar.

According to the averages made by the Might Directory Company, Toronto has a population of 305,224, and 49,559 houses, of which 1,307 are vacant, which gives about 6 1-3 persons to each house, but still it is hard for a working man to get a decent house fit to live in for a rent that he can afford to pay, especially now the price of necessities have gone to such large proportions.

The City Engineer's report for 1904 gives us some very interesting figures that are well worth studying:

The area within the city limits, not including the portion of the city land covered by water, is 17.42 square miles.

There are 265.45 miles of street and 84 1/2 miles of lanes, of which 189.65 miles are paved and 75.80 miles unpaved.

There are 240.31 miles of sewers and 272.835 miles of water mains, with 3,205 hydrants. The average quantity of water pumped in 24 hours during 1904 was 24,799,758 gallons.

The electric street cars run over 90,836 miles of tracks, and more than 305 cars are in use. They carried 60,127,490 passengers in 1904.

The business of the Toronto Post Office shows a tremendous growth for 1905, showing an increase of \$105,003.79 over 1904, being \$375,232.61 more business than the City of Montreal for the same period. Montreal only showed \$36,739.47 increase in 1905 over the year 1904. Increase during the last five years: Montreal, 50.15 per cent.; Toronto, 72.79 per cent.

A petition is being freely circulated and largely signed by persons who have done business with William Smith, the treasurer of the Majestic Theatre, praying that he be released from durance vile, as his character has always been beyond reproach in the past, and that the sentence was much too severe.

MR. MERRICK AND THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

It has been several times stated in these columns and in other labor papers that the Employers' Association was formed not for the legitimate protection of its members, nor with any aim to promote good citizenship, but for the express purpose of dragging down and crushing the working people.

Surely the action of Mr. Merrick, the secretary of the Employers' Association, in reference to the increase in the wages of the civic scavengers will bear us out in our contention.

Mr. Merrick expressed his great displeasure and characteristic repugnance to the men having any advance in their wages, and said there are 1,000 common-sense business men in the town that think the same as he does.

This assumption we doubt very much, and would remind that gentlemen that he is the hired man of an association whose members would be ashamed to do the work assigned to its secretary, and that it would be an utter impossibility to find 1,000 men in any community who would be mean and narrow enough to accept an office, the duties of which are to prevent hard-working, honest men from procuring for themselves a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

We highly commend the action of Dr. Sheard, and hope that his consideration will be sufficiently appreciated by the men so to make the move a profitable one to the department.

Editor Tribune:

In answer to Mr. Storey's letter about the finances of the Labor Temple Company, I think if the Tribune would give more prominence to the status of the company more money would be received. I have looked for such news all the time, but have found none up to date. What is the matter with our official paper? If it is to be such, let it report on matters of such importance to the labor men of Toronto. If the facts were laid before us from time to time there would be no need of applying to capitalists for help for our Temple, dedicated to the cause of labor. Why should we be placed in the paper class?

Editor Tribune:

The disgraceful scene which took place at the doors of the Majestic Theatre last Sunday evening should be enough to convince everyone that the constant opening of this house on Sundays is intended to create a demand for Sunday amusements which will soon become a recognized fact and will be the means of introducing the open play house on Sundays, and should be stopped forthwith, no matter under what guise it is opened. If people want to hear the Word of God preached there are abundance of churches and eloquent preachers for all classes in this city and no need of the open play house.

Geo. Gough

It is quite evident that Dr. Sheard is not a member of the Employers' Association.

It will be in order at the next municipal elections for each candidate to tip the daily papers to say nothing.

Mr. Merrick thinks two dollars per day too much for a scavenger. We wonder how he would like to exchange jobs with one of them? The scavenger would likely object to deteriorating.

Some people object to the Labor Temple Company accepting money from persons outside the ranks of labor, or from any other source, for they have failed to pay their own.

It is alleged that the "Grip" Publishing Co., has a solid "Grip" on their employees by an agreement which is likely to cause considerable "Howling" before the time expires.

The Orangemen may elect the members of the Board of Education, but when it comes to the selection of a chairman they are compelled to stand to one side for the man in green.

Dr. Lynd seems to have had some really considerate friends.

If the bankers would organize a union and procure fair conditions and wages it would be a great relief to jails.

If you think there is anything wrong with the management of your union attend the meetings and assist in making them right.

Mr. Merrick was compelled to go away back and sit down.

Have you paid your subscription to the "Tribune"?

Don't be a "Knocker."

NOTES AND NOTELETS.

"You are in this world as strangers. Go north or south, to the east or to the west—in whatever place you will find a man who will chase you away, saying, 'This field is mine.' And, after having wandered through the earth, you will return, knowing that in no place is there a small corner where your wife in labor can bring forth her first born; where you can repose after your work; where, arrived at the end of your career, your children can bury your bones, as in a spot belonging to you."—Lamenan's "Paroles d'un Croyant."

"Apart from the hardships which result from the cruelty and injustice of men, all the others proceed from those to which the greater part of humanity fall a prey—to hunger, privations and an excess of toil; while a puffed up minority forgets itself in the midst of wealth and indolence, which carries in its train every manner of vice."—Tolstoy.

The Bank of Commerce has published its annual statement. The profits amount to \$1,376,167, equal to upwards of 13 per cent. on a paid-up capital of \$10,000,000. The notes issued amount to \$8,738,670. To be able to print piece of paper to the extent of upwards of \$8,000,000 and sell them to the public for that sum is a very easy way of getting hold of other people's wealth. The farmer must raise crops, the toilers must build, weave, forge and otherwise produce goods before they can get goods, but with the bankers it is wholly different. They can start a printing press, stamping each piece five or ten dollars, and lo, the transformation, the dream of alchemy realized, the paper is turned into gold. By this process the bankers may double their capital.

Where is the politician to be found who will utter the slightest whisper of protest against this iniquity.

Adding \$19,500,000 of free deposits and \$8,700,000 of currency, the bank has the use of \$28,200,000 for nothing. After making full allowance for any reserve and guarantee, the profits on this cannot easily be less than four per cent., equal to \$1,128,000—a very comfortable windfall.

The active capital amounts to about \$80,000,000, out of a total of nearly \$100,000,000—the actual amount being \$98,375,597.

Allowing an average profit of four per cent., there should have been a gross profit of about \$4,000,000. As the net profit was \$1,376,167, this would leave for expenses about \$2,623,733.

The manager, in his address, makes some curious admissions. He began the year by anticipating a curtailment of the prosperity, but he further states "there has been no moment of national doubt, and nature seems to have furthered every effort we have made." It is true that nature furthers the growth of crops, the production and transportation of goods; but is it "Nature" that places the whole burden of taxation on

one class of the people and allows another class to take fortunes yearly for doing nothing? Is it nature that puts up a tariff that taxes one man three-fold and gives another man a monopoly? Is it nature that shields one man with a protective tariff and crushes another man with the high pressure of an immigration policy? Is it nature that helps one man to sell pieces of paper to another man for five dollars each!

He anticipates that the close of the Russo-Japanese war, and the expected tranquility in Russia, will have the effect of reducing rates of interest, and thus diminish one of the fixed charges on industry.

Here we have a specimen of the half reasoning that is so common in financial circles. Fifty years ago 10 to 15 per cent. was a common rate for interest in this city. It has since declined to 5 or 6. But the ground rents have multiplied more than twenty fold. When farmers had to pay 10 per cent. on mortgages their burden was less than it is now at 6 per cent. The reason is simple. The mortgages are larger. It is marvellous how so many business men, in discussing these problems, never mention ground rents.

The manager also calls attention to the increased supply of gold and silver, the increase of gold yearly being \$350,000,000, and silver \$100,000,000. This, he thinks, will have a tendency to restore the money markets to their normal condition. What the normal condition is he intimates not. The normal condition, as we see it, is one man produces the wealth, but he does not get the money, whether it be gold or paper. If he would spare a few minutes to the thought of the just condition, so that every man would receive his rightful share, then there would be good hope for financial stability. But the ease with which a man can go round the world with a few pieces of paper in his pocket, either letters of credit or express company's cheques, shows how little effect the gold production has on the welfare of humanity. If crops fail we cannot eat paper, but if gold production declined we could use more cheques or notes.

The fact that we are importing more than we are exporting he seems to regard as a calamity. With a vast immigration coming to the country, bringing large quantities of implements, etc., with them, how can there be anything but an excess of imports. He regrets that the \$40,000,000 worth of iron and steel imported were not made in this country. If they had been there would have been another steal of \$7 per ton.

While he notices the goods that move horizontally from country to country, he heeds not the movement of goods to their right destination. That they should be appropriated by the men who never earned them, is not the subject discussed at bankers' meetings.

Mr. George Herring, of England, has presented to General Booth \$500,000 to be used to place poor people "on the land." This is much more to the credit of this man's kindly feelings than to his good judgment. Charity can never be a substitute for justice. It does nothing to relieve the people from the everlasting tribute which they have to pay for access to the land. General Booth has accomplished wonders in the organization of his army; but, so far as we can learn, he is silent as to the right of the people to the land, which "the Lord thy God giveth thee." If General Booth would make even a small effort to establish social justice, we would have more respect for his teachings. He does the same as the rest; he preaches a half-way-house religion, a mark time in the wilderness, instead of possessing the promised land.

Wonderful accounts have appeared of the "City Sceptre." It has been described as the "pearl sceptre," as "a magnificent work of art," and so on. It is nothing of the sort. It has indeed far higher value in its extraordinary antiquity. Its gold is supposed to be of a date before the Conquest, its gems are almost barbaric in the rudeness of their shape and setting. Perhaps the two most ancient "properties" of the City Corporation are this "sceptre" and the charter of William the Conqueror, which latter, it is understood, gave to London freedom from the law of primogeniture.

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Of Interest to Women



Ink-stained fingers should first be moistened, and then rubbed with the brimstone end of a match. Washing with soap and water will then remove all traces of the stain.

A Remedy for Hoarseness.—Bake a lemon as one would an apple and squeeze a little of the thickened and heated juice over lump sugar. This remedy is one often much appreciated by actors and singers.

If a tablespoonful of kerosene be put into four quarts of tepid water, and this used in washing windows and mirrors, instead of pure water, there will remain upon the cleaned surface a polish no amount of friction can give.

White paper should not be used in wrapping articles that are to be put away. Chloride of lime is used for bleaching it, and this will destroy the color of the fabric which it envelops. Yellowish or blue paper is the best used for this purpose.

Lavender Water.—This is a most refreshing toilet adjunct, especially useful in hot weather. Take half a pint of rectified spirits of wine, two drachms of essential oil of lavender, and five drops of otto of roses. Shake well together to mix, and cork it for use.

To eradicate weeds of all sorts, take one pound of sulphur, the same quantity of lime, and dissolve in two gallons of water. Pour this liquid on the weeds, and it will destroy them. Take care not to let the solution touch the hands or clothing, for it will burn either.

Dry flour rubbed on a carpet and allowed to remain on for some hours will absorb grease and oil, if any has been spilt by accident.

Old brass may be cleaned to look like new by pouring strong ammonia on it, scrubbing with a scrubbing brush, and then rinsing in clear water.

The air in a damp cellar may be renewed drier and purer by placing in it an open box containing fresh lime. This will absorb the moisture, and must be renewed from time to time.

To remove bloodstains, make a paste of powdered starch and cold water, lay it on the stains, and, when perfectly dry, brush off. The process may be repeated if the first application is not effectual.

To Mend China.—Mix together equal parts of fine glue, white of egg and white lead, and with it paint the edges of the article to be mended. Press them together, and when hard and dry, scrape off as much of the cement as sticks above the joint.

Alum water will restore almost all faded colors. Brush the faded article thoroughly to free it from dust, wash it well with Castile soap, rinse with clear water, and then alum water, and the color will usually be much brighter than before.

Benzine and French chalk will remove grease from matting. Cover the spot thickly with chalk, and moisten by sprinkling, not pouring, the benzine on it. When the benzine has evaporated, brush off the chalk and the spot will have disappeared.

Uses for Lemons.—If the hair be falling out, rub the pulp of a lemon on the scalp. A few drops of lemon juice will mitigate the pain of a bee sting. A headache may be relieved by rubbing the temples with a slice of lemon. Ink stains may be removed from white goods by rubbing promptly with a slice of lemon. If the complexion is not clear, squeeze a lemon into a quart of milk and rub the face with it night and morning. A corn or bunion may be relieved thus: After bathing the afflicted foot in hot water, a few drops of lemon juice on the toe will be found very soothing. A wash for whitening the hands is made of glycerine and lemon juice in equal parts. Use it at night, wear gloves and rub the hands with clear lemon juice in the morning.

RED MANICURE SALVE IS VULGAR.

Women never cared more carefully for their nails than now, but the woman of taste avoids extremes in this as in all things. Pink nails are admired because a perfect nail should be thin enough to show the red blood beneath

but a nail glowing with the red salve of the toilet table is no better than lips and cheeks which owe their brilliancy to the rouge pot. Nor is an artificial polish to be recommended; the natural polish should be maintained and heightened. The best authorities forbid the use of the nail brush. Any dust or soil may be removed with a bit of cotton wound around a wooden toothpick or bit of orange wood; the small emery boards which are sold everywhere for the purpose keep the under surface of the nail so smooth that little or nothing can adhere.

A DANDRUFF CURE.

To cure dandruff and prevent the hair from falling out, the following preparation has been considered very successful: Take one tablespoonful each of sulphur, table salt, borax and glycerine, put in a bottle, pour over one quart of warm rain water and shake often. At the end of a week pour off the clear liquid and brush the hair with it once a day, rubbing it well into the scalp.

A GLYCERINE SUBSTITUTE.

Those who are afraid of the back of the hand presenting a sticky appearance, instead of applying glycerine after drying the hands, can rub them well with powdered starch or some other harmless toilet powder. The effect of the powder is magical. The roughened skin is cooled, soothed and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort for this by no means insignificant annoyance.

Oatmeal water is wonderfully softening and whitening to the skin, and is, therefore, much to be recommended for red and neglected hands and florid complexions. Many ladies use oatmeal instead of soap, for it is very cleansing and beneficial. Tie up a handful of ordinary oatmeal in muslin, and let it soak in the basin all night. It will give the water a milky tinge, and will be found very cooling and softening. Toilet oatmeal scented with violets, is a favorite substitute for soap.

The union label is the only guarantee that the goods you buy are union made. Ask for it all the time.

Chicory has none of the constituents of coffee, and its sole use is as an adulterant. The extent to which it is used is without doubt destroying the coffee trade of the country, for people might as well drink decoctions of charred wood as the bulk of the so-called coffee mixtures offered to them. No wonder that the consumption of the "fragrant berry" is rapidly declining in this country. It has been said that even the purchase of the berries (supposed) unground does not protect the consumer against fraud.

Badly Scared

"A woman rushed into the telegraph office the other day," says an exchange, "and informed the operator that her husband had gone to New York to get a banner for the Sunday school, but she had forgotten to tell him the inscription, and how large the banner was to be. She then wrote a telegram containing the needed information and handed it to the operator. It read: 'My dear Frank, Savoy Hotel, New York City: Unto us a child is born, eight feet long and two feet wide.' The husband is still in the city, and it is rumored he isn't coming back."

She Charged Extra

Mrs. Harston was in sad need of a maid. An advertisement had been inserted in the Blank Meteor that brought many answers in person. No. 1 objected to the dinner hour—it was too late—for her art class met at seven. No. 2 found the thought of sweeping the verandah too strenuous. The third required the use of the piano a couple of hours a day, as she had commenced to study music. Up to the eleventh, Mrs. Harston and her home failed to meet requirements.

As Mrs. Harston opened the door wearily to admit the twelfth, in stepped a clean, sensible-looking girl, who did not look as if she were studying either art or music. Her name was Annie. She made no objection to the dinner hour, was willing to sweep the verandah, and did not care to use the piano, as she disliked music. All was easily arranged, and Annie promised to come early the next morning. On leaving she turned to Mrs. Harston and said, "Just one question, ma'am; do you expect me to plan the meals?" Mrs. Harston did. "There are only my husband and myself," she added, apologetically. "All

right, ma'am," Annie agreed, willingly enough, "but I'll have to charge extra." "Charge extra?" repeated Mrs. Harston, puzzled. "Yes, ma'am; I always charge fifty cents extra, if I have to think."—C. C. Cody.

WOMAN TO RULE.

Man is on the down grade and woman is in the ascendancy. This is the substance of much that is in the public press and is heard in the admissions of public men. Even Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, a most conservative man, predicts that a woman will be President of the nation in another decade.

Man's failure to hold public confidence will be the chief cause of his collapse. It will be this, rather than superior qualifications, that will give woman a high place.

In domestic life in these "piping times of peace," if one takes a drastic view of the case, it may appear that men are to a large extent failures. But Justice Brewer might have been talking more for effect and as a warning.

Still, at the rapid rate of increase of graft and other serious crimes, there are grounds for most any change that will wrest government and power out of men's hands and cause the honors to be divided or given to shrewd women politicians. If this should happen it would be man's fault, man's inattention, man's dishonesty and man's utter disregard for the sacred trusts and confidence reposed in him. These would be all sufficient reasons for his downfall.

With man willing to do more for man in a right way there would be far less crime and greater confidence of man in man and the inference that women must take to politics and governments to reform man would perhaps vanish.—By A. L. Russell.

An elderly lady met a brewer's drayman on the street, and, speaking to him, asked him how many glasses of ale he drank in a day. He replied that thirty glasses were about the average unless he was thirsty.

SLANG AS A DISPLEASING HABIT.

By Bertha Reynolds McDonald.
Affairs have reached a point where the good old Anglo-Saxon of our forefathers seems inadequate to express the latter-day thought. Each month, each week, new words are coined and more colloquialisms are added to our already overburdened supply. It seems to be the modern idea to have fashions in speech which we may put on or off as we do our spring bonnets, and no doubt the time is near at hand when we shall find "barkers" with their wares at every corner, crying "Fresh phrases!"

There is certainly a disagreeable habit prevalent among the young people of the country to misuse authorized words through a desire to appear original. One bright, beautiful girl speaks of things as being "terribly pretty," and uses the word "fendish" to express the superlative degree of everything.

Webster defines slang as "low, vulgar, unauthorized language," and tells us the word is said to be of gypsy origin; yet every college has a "dictionary of slang" peculiar to students, and some of them are so atrocious as to be really picturesque. One metaphor used by the boys in an eastern school is the application of the term "gold brick" to every girl who can neither talk, dance nor look pretty. Another is "Holy Joe"—their name for the chaplain of their institution.

The young man of tender years, deeply impressed with the idea of the important place in the world which he fills, has a vocabulary that would put Webster to shame. Home is "the coop"; father is "guy"; his associates, "the bunch"; "sis" is "dotty" over her beau, chases "tea fights," and when she weeps has "busted her tear jug." The cook has "spiders in her cupola," and father's stenographer is the "type puncher." When the young man moves he either "skates," "oils his castors" or "trolley." When he studies he "rubs his think-tank for sparks." His face is his "mug"; his head, his "knot," and his injured eye "a bum lamp." Things not difficult of accomplishment are a "cinch," and affairs which do not interest him "cut no ice" or "chop no hash."

Our adored Shakespeare spoke of "shuffling off this mortal coil," but the humorist of to-day could scarcely be accused of quoting Shakespeare when he speaks of "shuffling this coil for a new deal."

A newspaper reporter describes an encounter between a policeman and a flying thief thus:

"The man turned suddenly, made a lunge and struck the officer full in the ribs."

The small boy reads it, and repeats to his companions:

"Hully gee! De tief turned on de cop and hit him a fierce poks in de slats!"

A lumberman, talking to his foreman concerning a refractory workman, said: "If he does not work to-morrow just give him a blow which will jar him into reason, and tell him you are acting under my orders." The next day the lumberman happened to be passing that way again, and saw his foreman shaking his fist in the face of a man prostrate upon the ground, saying as he did so: "There! De boss told me if you didn't work to-day to land you a jolt in de jaw what would 'jar yer relatives in de old country, an' I've done it!"

The foreigners who come to this country, appropriate the slang phrases in common use very quickly. A western householder employed only Chinese servants, and was much annoyed by the

Number of cities where I. T. U. has eight-hour and closed shop agreements in effect

366

Number of cities where Typothetæ has established nine-hour day and open shop

0

EIGHT HOURS ASSURED

The Typothetæ is Making a Hopeless Fight

GENERAL SITUATION IS GOOD. 35,000 OUT OF A MEMBERSHIP OF 48,000 UNION PRINTERS WORKING EIGHT HOURS. I. T. U. IN AS GOOD SHAPE AS AT INCEPTION OF TROUBLE.

opium smoking among his help. He had one young man whom he felt to be trustworthy, and set him to watch the remainder of them. One day this boy came to him and said in great excitement: "Hip Lee hittee pipe alle samee glain!"

It is remarkable, even among people not accustomed to the free usage of slang, how much more an antiquated bit grates upon the ear than a new phrase.

Not long since a writer was reading aloud an article just completed, in which the phrase "Out that out" had been used. The college man of the family objected seriously to the "back number slang," and suggested in its place, "Strangle it."

A noted magazine writer of the day gave an interesting bit of testimony, which is a deplorable evidence of the growing popularity of so-called "up-to-date slang." One of his stories had just been returned to him for the twenty-fifth time, and he set his wits to work to discover the reason for this continued refusal. Finally in despair he rewrote the entire article, putting it into slang, and was able to sell it at once.

The music in harmony of four parts of the venerable Old Hundred tune was composed by Claude Goumel, about the year 1544. The composer, who was chapel master at Lyons, France, died in 1572, a victim to religious opinion. The harmony of this hymn has since been altered, as may be seen by comparing the same, as arranged in the present collections of church music, with the original. It is a popular musico-historical error that Luther was the composer of this chorale.

In 1805 Parliament granted to Lord Nelson and his heirs the sum of £5,000 annually. The Parliament of Ireland gave him another £1,000 a year. The East India Company voted him £10,000. The King of Naples gave him an estate and £3,000 a year. Parliament settled £2,000 a year on his widow, and a sum of £90,000 was taken from the Consolidated Fund to provide £10,000 each for Nelson's two sisters, Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Matcham; £10,000 for his niece, Lady Bridport; the balance, £60,000, to provide jointures and to buy an estate to go with the earldom.

To destroy the trades unions is to plug up the industrial safety valve.

The smallest bird of Europe is the gold-crested wren, and of America the humming bird. The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia. One of the most diminutive plants is the Arctic raspberry, which is so small that a six-ounce phial will hold it, branches, leaves and all.

Mrs. Corneob—"What be you takin' that lamp down ter the city with you for, Hiram?"

Farmer Corneob—"Wal, when I wuz visitin' Ellen before, she had to use candles to see to eat the vittles by, even when she had a swell dinner; so I calc'lat she'll be mighty tickled with this red and yellor kerosene lamp."

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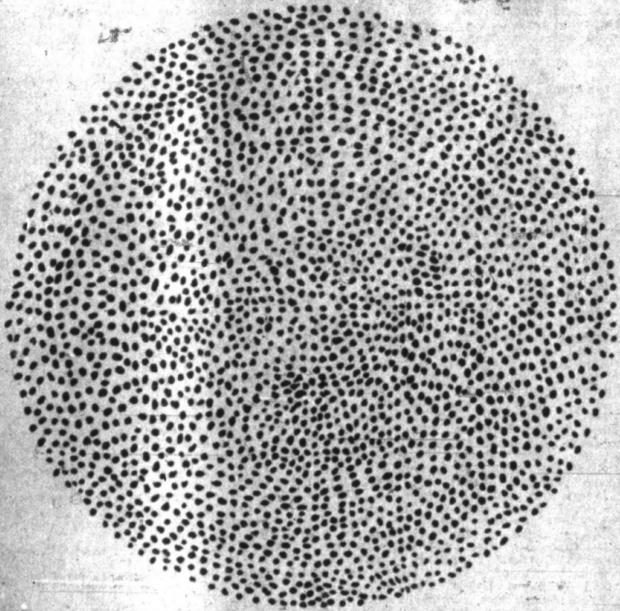
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OUR PRIZE PICTURE



COUNT THE DOTS

A prize of ONE DOLLAR will be awarded to the sender of the first correct answer opened. Write on the following form:

I make the number to be

Address all attempts to THE TRIBUNE, 106-108 Adelaide St. W., before Wednesday, Jan. 17. Each attempt must be on a separate form. The Editor's decision will be final.

A STATELY WALK

The woman who walks gracefully must learn how to use her feet. In walking the feet should move forward, the toes should turn out, and the feet should be set down squarely, striking the heel or the toe, just as you prefer.

The woman who moves about the house with her hands on her hips makes a sad mistake. She robs herself of every graceful outline. The hands should not be on the hips, for it is awkward, uncomfortable, and makes the gown set badly. Stout women look best with the hands at rest at the sides.

The woman who walks a crack in the floor or a plank in the garden will be more graceful for her efforts. Many women cannot walk straight; they bump into you as they walk, not knowing how to steer straight ahead.

Hold the shoulders back, don't try to draw them down; merely hold them back, and the result will be an erect carriage. Try to execute simple movements gracefully and thus observe the poetry of motion.

Utica, Jan. 13.—A woman living in the village of Milford, N.Y., who lost her husband by death one week ago, sent the following communication to an Otsego county newspaper:

Mr. Editor: I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily, in this manner, for the united aid and co-operation during the illness and death of my late husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death on Friday last while eating breakfast. To the friends and all who contributed so willingly toward making the late moments and funeral of my husband a success, I desire to remember most kindly, hoping these few lines will find them enjoying the same blessing. I have also a good milk cow and roan gelding horse, eight years old, which I will sell cheap. "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. He plants his footsteps on the sea and rides upon the storm"; also a black and white shote very low.

THE HUMORS OF LIFE.

"No, Reginald," she said gently but firmly, "I could never marry a man with red hair."

"But, Gwendolyn," he protested, "did I not say I would even dye for you?"

The doctor bent apprehensively over the patient and gravely shook his head. "The heart is weak, and the circulation poor," he said, seriously.

The sick editor opened his eyes and feebly shook his head. "It's all right," he muttered; "best in the city—six hundred thousand daily," and here lapsed again into unconsciousness.

Brown—"What do you think of that chair? I made it all myself, and it looks like regular Mission."

Smith—"Well—er—Home Mission."

Jonas Hoptoad—"It does beat all, Marjar, how lazy the city folks are getting!"

Mrs. Hoptoad—"How do you mean, Jonas?"

Post's Wife—"Was there a returned poem in that envelope you just opened?"

Post, dejectedly scanning a bill—"Well, it might be called 'Owed to the Grocer.'"

Park Policeman—"Here you, don't drive ther with that buggy! That's a bridle path."

Jonas Hoptoad—"Well, Mister, we war'n't calculatin' to tell everyone, but me and Amelia was just married last week, and I guess we've got a right on any bridal path in this here park."

District Visitor—"I wish you could come to our meetings, Mrs. Rafferty; I'm sure the Mothers' Club would help you in training your children."

Mrs. Rafferty, with dignity—"Iadade, mum; the owid man bate, the childher wid a strap when nicesary, and we don't need anyone's club for them."

The following dialogue actually occurred in a Toronto Public school: Teacher (to small boy)—"What's your father's name?"

Small Boy—"Please, mam, I don't know."

Teacher—"Well, what does your mother call him?"

Small Boy—"Please, mam, an old fool."

She—"Please, sir, have you a match?"

He—"No, I haven't."

She—"Then, let's make one."

What is the most amusing letter in the alphabet? "S," because it makes a mile smile.

Teacher—Johnny, why are you so often late?

Johnny—Becuz I heard pa say, "Punctuality is the thief of time."

Mr. Lean—Eliza, what in the world is the good of our hired boy?

Mrs. Lean (who is an economical housewife)—"Why, he keeps bread from moulding."

The steamer was ploughing its way gracefully into Hamilton Bay. On the bow stood two gentlemen—a Hamiltonian and a Californian.

"Look," said the worthy citizen of Hamilton, "yonder is Hamilton Mountain, of which you have probably heard."

"Could Not Afford It." 3c. A WEEK UPWARD and we call for it. Great Industrial Savings Bank Policy WHICH IS COPYRIGHTED AND ISSUED ONLY BY THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is such an unexcelled proposition for those who cannot afford to pay \$40.00 or \$50.00 a year for an Ordinary Policy. 3 cents a week upward, and we call for it. THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Capital Fully Subscribed One Million Dollars. Head Office: TORONTO AGENTS WANTED—Apply, R. M. GIFFORD, Dist. Manager, 54 Adelaide St. East

A rather humorous incident occurred lately in a Toronto High School. The teacher, Miss Blank, was dictating sentences in connection with the grammar lesson, when she was disturbed by a boy at the back of the room. She reprimanded him, and bade him come to her at four o'clock. She resumed dictation of the two next sentences, which were: I shall be expecting you. May God help you.

It was a case of love on first sight. The vessel was rolling heavily, and the two young persons in question sat on settees opposite each other. They continually stole glances at each other, and tried to look their best. Sometimes their eyes met, and each blushed. But the young man was a bashful young man, and the young girl was a modest young girl. Neither ventured to speak. No one was there to give them an introduction. But Dame Nature, ever kind, slyly arranged the matter. She gave the boat a sudden lurch, and the two mute lovers were thrown into each other's arms. Matters were quickly arranged, and the next port was the scene of a happy union.

Teacher—Now, children, I am going to tell you a fairy story. But first of all, have any of you ever seen a fairy? Strange to say, the biggest dunce in the class had. He raised his hand and shook it violently. "Please, teacher, I have. It takes my pa across the river every morning, and sometimes me and baby, too."

Caller (to dressed-up host)—You were not going out, were you?

Host—Why, no; I'm so glad you came.

Little Clara (bounding down the stairs)—Mammy, mammy, are you ready for the party yet?

A University professor posted the following notice on the door of his lecture room: Prof. Blank is engaged on committee work, and will be unable to meet his class to-day. A wag passing shortly after erased "on committee work" and the "C" of classes, leaving: "Professor Blank is engaged, and will be unable to meet his lassies to-day."

If the Irish cannot earn a farthing by growing potatoes, they can surely do so by their wit, as the following story will show: A shopkeeper was plagued by a lot of loafers about his corner, but one day, when feeling more than usually good-natured, he said to them: "You're the laziest lot of beggars I ever saw. There's a quarter for the laziest one in the bunch. Line yourselves alongside the wall, and let the laziest claim the quarter." They lined up.

"Now," he said, "whoever thinks himself the laziest, come here." They all did, except Mike.

"Hey, Mike," said the shopman, "don't you want the quarter?"

"To be sure," said Mike, "but I'm too lazy to go after it."

Needless to say, Mike got the quarter.

When demanding the union label on any purchase be sure you get the genuine article. Many bogus labels are in the market, particularly in the clothing line. Beware of imitations!

The following transcript of certain reading matter on a gravestone in a little burial ground at Greenwich, England, has been received. It is in words following:—

Here lies Clarinda, Wife of Joseph Grant, Who Keeps a Chemist Shop at No. 21 Berkley Road, And Deals Only in the Purest of Drugs.

New York is not competing with older England in the way of ancient queeriosities, yet it might hope to make a respectable showing. For instance, Greenwich street, one of the historic thoroughfares of the west side down-town district, in the near neighborhood of Cortlandt street, has a butcher shop bearing the sign:—

ROSENBAUM & EINSTEIN, IRISH MEAT MARKET.

To the Times, which has a sense of humor and some of the best editorial writing one runs across in New York, not to mention its aggressive and telling campaign against the piratical practice of exacting tips, I am indebted for the information, which I have personally confirmed, that a building at Houston and Mulberry streets displays this one:—

HANDS WANTED ON ALL PARTS OF LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Certain uptown folk have long been wondering what is the exact idea intended to be conveyed by a firm of jobbers in Sixty-ninth street, whose sign is in these words:—

FRAZER & SIMMONS, CARPENTERS AND DUMB WAITERS.

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