

OFFICIAL TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

It will pay you to get information regarding the... BUSINESS and SHORTHAND... BRITISH AMERICAN College... Y.M.C.A. Building, Toronto.

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Union Men and Friends

of Organized Labor see that this label is on all the bread you buy



NEW COAL CO.

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The Wheeler Coal Co.

Cor. Queen & Bathurst Sts. Phone Main 5093

Are You An Honorable Man

Then stand by these principles and Wear Working Clothing made in an Honorable Way. All our OVERALLS, SUSPENDERS, WORKING SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, Etc. Bear the Union Label

J. BRASS

566 Queen St. West Near Bathurst Street.

Directory of Union Meetings

TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—End and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Hall... ALLIED PRINTING TRADES... FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL... BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL... WOODWORKERS' COUNCIL

LOCAL UNIONS

1st Sunday at 2.30 Musical Protective Ass'n... 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2.30 Locomotive Engineers... 2nd and 4th Sunday Toronto Railway Employees' Union...

Brotherhood Leather Workers

Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 828... Carpenters' Union No. 27... Executive Board meets every Monday

Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 28

Sec.—Wm. Glocking, 60 Ottawa... Guide—A. McLean... Inspector—B. Thomas

Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers

John M. Clements, 59 Billerica... John Beatty, 198 Adelaide west... Temple Building

Brass Workers, Local 68

Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford... Robert Thorne, 59 Leona... Pythian Hall

Toronto Bread Salesmen

Robert Thorne, 59 Leona... Pythian Hall

Structural Iron Workers

Sec.—V. Higgins, 100 Chestnut... Wm. Ward, 237 Dundas

Pattern Makers' Association

C. R. Bryner, 187 King St... Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard St

Glass Workers' Association, Local 21

Wm. R. Swain, 60 Adelaide west... 10 Broad Street

Brass Workers, Local 68

Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford... Robert Thorne, 59 Leona... Pythian Hall

Toronto Bread Salesmen

Robert Thorne, 59 Leona... Pythian Hall

Concrete Pavers' Union

Sec.—F. Reave, 66 Euclid ave.

1st Thursday Stereotypes and Electrotypers No. 21

Jan. Lovett, 71 Tecumseh

1st and 3rd Thursday Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

A. J. Harris, 125 Oak street

Machinists' Ass'n, No. 285

D. T. Montgomery

Machinists' International Association

Jan. A. Reid, Box 505

Steam Engineers, No. 162

Harry Wilson, 104 Parliament

Trunk and Bag Workers

Jan. E. Warshaw, 90 Arthur

Brass Moulders, Local 33

Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 31 Dundas

2nd Thursday Tobacco Workers

Chan. Lavell, 125 Daponte

2nd and 4th Thursday Upholsterers, Local 80

Stewart's Hall, cor. Spadina and College

Marble Workers, No. 13

W. H. McMartin, 25 Richmond

3rd Thursday Victoria Assembly K. of L.

G. Adams, 578 Ossington ave.

Every Friday Marine Engineers, No. 1

R. B. Beales, 94 Yarmouth

Painters and Decorators, No. 8

B. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid ave.

1st and 3rd Friday Iron Moulders, No. 28

B. Geary, 31 Foxley

Brotherhood of Blacksmiths

A. J. Smith, 107 De Grass

2nd and 4th Friday Cutters and Trimmers, Local 165

Sec.—G. P. McCann, 208 Queen west

Cabinet Makers

Wm. Jamison, 37 Belmont

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers

J. B. Chapman, Cor. Spadina and Foxley

4th Friday Cork Workers

Wm. Howard, 88 Wyatt

Toronto Typographical Union No. 91

Sec.—John Chinn, P. O. Box 548

1st and 3rd Saturday Bakers and Confectioners

J. W. Gibbons, 208 Sakville

Maple Leaf Assembly, 1960

John W. Elmer, 561 King west

Canadian Congress Strengthened

Continued from page 1. The Toronto delegates at the convention are D. A. Carey, Geo. Baugh...

The insurance agents put up a strong fight for a charter from the A. F. of L. and distributed a large amount of literature to influence the delegates in their behalf, without success.

The newspaper writers of Boston have a strong organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The Boston Globe has 46 linotype machines and between 200 and 300 members of No. 18 Typographical Union. The chair operators get \$27 a week, and the hand setters \$24.36 a week for an eight-hour day for day hands and seven hours for night hands. The total number of employees of this paper in all departments is between 900 and 1,000.

A man might as well make himself over a woman as let himself off in the long run.

From the way Eve has around one would think his been utilized in constructing

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc.

Urquhart, Urquhart & Wilkie Barristers, Solicitors, Conveyancers. Money to Loan.

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Barrister MANNING CHAMBERS. DENTISTS

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JAMES FAWCOTT, Proprietor 240 Queen St. West, Toronto Union Bartenders and Union Clgars only.

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J. J. McCAFFERY (Boy Tree Hotel) Quick service. First Bartenders and Curtains. Only Union Goods on Sale.

The New Carlton

HOTEL AND CAFE Cor. Yonge & Richmond Sts. American and European Plan. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Alexandra Hotel

102 QUEEN WEST JAS. E. MELRICK, Proprietor The Cheapest of Everything in Wet Goods, Dry Goods, Etc.

THE OFFICE

Opposite West Side of CITY HALL WM. HASSARD, Proprietor The best liquors served by Blue Button Men

D. WARD

Pawnbroker 104 Adelaide St. E. Money to Loan on all classes of personal property. Old gold and silver bought and exchanged.

Cosgrave's

ALE! ALE! XXX PORTER HALF and HALF

Cosgrave Brewing Company, Toronto

Ask all dealers and hotelkeepers. Telephone Park 140

SMOKERS

All Goods Lowest Price ALIVE BOLLARD, 140 Queen St. West

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

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The present Mayor has done so much this year that people are beginning to wonder what he will find to do if given another term—clear away some more of the barnacles will be the proper election cry.

What success the Labor party is going to have is the question worrying a great number of those who realize that the workers are gradually waking up. When they get thoroughly awake they will run the city, and run it well that!

Rev. Mr. Sutherland, who is delivering a course of Sunday evening discourses of "Great Public Questions," would like to see as many workmen at the church as possible. He preaches in the Unitarian Church, Jarvis street, and from what we know of the reverend gentleman, we can guarantee that should you go you will be interested.

Nothing is too good for the firemen of the East End aldermen nor tell us. They were, however, against something a few short months ago that would have been of more benefit to them collectively than expensive fire halls. We don't agree with Ald. Hubbard, however, in saying that rubber tiling for the bathroom is too expensive, because one of our city fathers have it in theirs. Those who work should have the best in the land—not the best that the poorest of us have—but the best that can be procured.

DOES THE TARIFF RAISE WAGES? The Manufacturers' Association are at present displaying an amount of aggressive activity worthy of a better cause. They are making a systematic canvass for new members, thus attempting to swell not only their funds, but their numbers with the evident desire to use both in the interests of what they call "adequate protection" and which means in plain English a higher tariff and higher prices for consumers to pay.

They boldly proclaim that the Canadian workman could not live but for the "protection" which the tariff affords and say Canadians must be protected from the "pauper" labor of the continent.

It will be well for us to examine for little these claims. On consulting the census returns we find that 90 per cent. of the workers of Canada are engaged in occupations which the tariff does not even pretend to protect, though it does make it dearer for them to live. We find that there is no tariff on labor.

Generally speaking the manufacturer, at least the big ones, get their raw materials put upon the free list, and labor is with them an important raw material and so free.

If a tariff did raise wages, the average manufacturer would demand free trade. The number of men employed in protected industries is very much exaggerated and as a matter of fact, the building trades alone employ as many men as all the protected industries combined.

How does the tariff affect them? It makes all classes of building material dearer even to brick and lumber, though these are not affected to the extent that nails, structural iron, and finishing hardware. The only "adequate protection" which can be afforded to his industry is to place its raw materials on the free list.

The farmers are certainly the most important industrial class in Canada; their product cannot be protected, nevertheless the tariff increases the cost of buildings, farm machinery and nearly everything the farmer has to buy by from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. This, of course, will reduce his purchasing power quite as effectively as if his income was cut down by a like amount. This decreases the demand for manufactured goods.

Strange, it is not that the cheap labor of the "continent" which endangers us is protected to the extent of from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. and the United States are just as much afraid of the "pauper" labor of Canada as we are of them.

I sometimes stated that the tariff is not alone for the manufacturer, but that it interests to know of a single individual not an employer of labor who gets any benefit, outside of the government and its officials. The truth is that the tariff benefits only a portion of our manufacturing industries, of course they are the larger ones that are helped. The myriad little manufacturers, who in the aggregate are more important to the country, are injured by it. Take a typical example, such as a small factory in the city employs about a dozen hands, the raw material used in it is taxed from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. with the result that they charge higher prices for their goods; this means smaller sales and fewer hands employed.

What we object to is not so much the scheme of the association for more protection and greater powers of private taxation of the consumer as their hypocrisy in pretending that it is for the benefit of labor and not for themselves.

Let us consider the matter from another standpoint. We will assume that the average cost of living for every man, woman and child in Canada outside of rent is \$100 a year. As this cost of living is almost wholly made up of articles taxed at from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent., we will assume that the average is 30 per cent. by the time the goods are reached by the consumer and allowed the usual profit to the importer or manufacturer and the other dealers through whose hands it passes, it will probably cost the consumer 140 per cent. of the price 30 per cent. represents the increase due to the tariff with the added profits of the dealers. Then out of his \$100, \$70 will go for goods and \$70 for taxes. The revenue derived by the Dominion from the customs is about \$6 a head, deducting this and there remains \$24 a head of extra taxes which \$130,000,000 of goods will leave about \$130,000,000 for the hands of the people with which to buy other things, increasing their comforts and giving employment to labor to the extent of this demand and which is many times greater than the amount of labor employed in all our protected industries. This sum would enable us to pay every worker in the protected industries a salary of \$1,000 a year just to keep idle hands off the streets and still leave Canadians \$80,000,000 a year to buy more goods and thus furnish a demand for more labor. We could build a new transcontinental railway every two years out of the savings and over it too.

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If it was true that wages would fall if we had free trade, would not the reduced cost of living more than make up for it? And would not the smaller wages enable the manufacturers of Canada to do a larger export trade? However, the tariff has nothing whatever to do with wages and the manufacturers know it. Wages are lower in the United States than they were under a much lower tariff. But there is no longer any free land to furnish an outlet for the congested labor market. The real cause of low wages is land monopoly, though a tariff aggravates the situation by increasing the cost of living. Abolish land monopoly, cease from taxing men for building or employing labor and place the tax where it should belong upon the land value, and you will see the improvements, and wages will be high as the farmer who is mainly a wage-earner and who owns little land value will find that farming will again be profitable.

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Merchant Tailors

Using this Label are fair to organized labor.

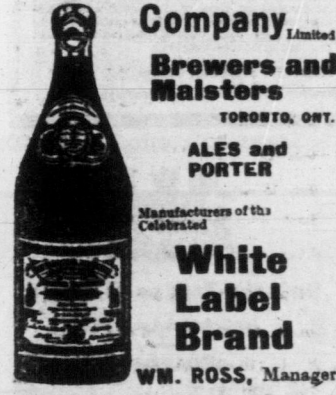


- James Sim 343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co. 346
Alex. Ross 1134
J. J. Ward & Co. 1298
Smith & Co. 286
Martin Ward 26 Maple Grove
J. Dunkin 164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes 723
M. S. Morrison Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham Victoria Chambers
A. Jury 19 Richmond St. E.
E. Hojage 85 Shaw Street
Geo. Lewis 1185 Yonge Street
Herman Knight 391 Spadina Ave.
G. Grate & Co. 716 Yonge St.
Thos. Green 253 Gerrard St. East

THE CHAS ROGERS & SONS CO.

Furniture and Upholstery
Mantles, Grates, Tiles
INTERIOR WOOD WORK
97 YONGE ST.

Dominion Brewery Company



484 Queen St. W.

Union Made Clothing

MEN'S OVERCOATS
MEN'S SUITS
MEN'S SHIRTS
MEN'S OVERALLS
MEN'S SUSPENDERS
Bargains in Each Department
R. R. Southcombe
Merchant Tailor and Clothier
484 Queen St. West
Cor. Denison Ave.

Gold Seal EXPORT LAGER.

Is the very finest beer made in Canada... The real thing has Union Label on every bottle.



A man might as well make a fool of himself over a woman as let her make use of him in the long run.

THAT REMARK

About 'What we've held' is our motto, but we don't stop there; we say what trade we have't we are after.

SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO.

Cor. Dundas & Gladstone Ave. S. ROGERS, Manager.

LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever Advancing Army of Workers

The very latest official labor journal is The Elevator Constructor, organ of the International Union of Elevator Constructors.

The Brewery Workers' International Union is protesting to the American Federation of Labor against the Team Drivers' International Union taking in brewery wagon drivers in violation of previous decisions of the federation.

Mrs. Edward E. Clark, wife of the Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, member of the Coal Strike Commission and one of the editors of the Labor Department of the Saturday Blade, is dead after a long illness. She was 45 years of age.

Three plants of the American Hide and Leather Company, of Chicago, are closed down owing to a strike of 1,200 tanners, curriers and helpers.

The sausage makers employed at the Chicago Union Stockyards have decided to remain on strike until the packers grant them their wage demands.

The Bricklayers' Union on Saturday last laid at rest one of their fellow members in the person of the late Mr. J. Bailey, 195 Clinton street.

An Indianapolis court has decided that the local union of carpenters is responsible for any loss which an employer suffered through a boycott.

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In the elections throughout the United States last week three labor Mayors were elected. Schmidt, San Francisco, leads both the Republican and Democratic candidates.

Judge Peter S. Gump acted as arbiter on the wage demands of the barn and shop men of the Chicago Union Traction Company, and decided that their pay should be equalized, which gives most of them an increase of 20 per cent.

Over 3,000 former employees of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago are now idle, leaving more than 10,000 men, women and children without means of support.

F. Laughlin, an old employee of the Toronto Railway Company, was conveyed to his last resting place Monday morning.

The Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers is intensely interested in the report that the American Sheet Steel Company will open its Kiskiminetus mills with a 20 per cent reduction in wages.

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THE IRON MONSTER

The Railroad a Great Public Convenience Being Used as a Destroyer.

Cincinnati, Nov. 15.—'The Iron Monster' was the subject of a lecture at the Vine Street Congregational Church this evening by the pastor, Mr. Herbert S. Bigelow.

Text: 'And behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible and strong exceedingly; and it had great iron teeth; it devoured and brake in pieces and stamped the residue with the feet of it.'

It is officially announced that the projected great street car strike on the Interborough roads in New York, voted on this week, has been amicably adjusted and declared off.

The Los Angeles city printing which for years had been given to the Times, of that city, has been transferred to the Los Angeles Express. This was at the express wish of organized labor.

Berlin, Ont., trades unionists started and are successfully operating a co-operative broom factory and a furniture works at Elmira. Now they are discussing the establishment of a co-operative bakery.

Typographical Union, No. 6, New York, is a prosperous organization. The report of J. F. Healy, secretary, shows a total income of \$137,104 last year, and expenditure of \$140,417. The union has on hand \$31,668.

After the A. S. of L. convention is concluded, conventions of Paper Box Makers' and Suspenders Workers' Federal Unions will be called, with the object of forming international unions of these callings.

The International Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons will hold its annual convention in Trenton, N. J., early in January, when the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor will again be taken up.

The strike in the slate quarries at Fort Penryn, North Wales, which has been maintained for three years, and was then but the renewal of a similar strike settled in 1898, collapsed, the men voting to return to work, without having obtained a single concession from Lord Penryn.

The difference between a member of a trade union and a non-union man, according to a complaint with an employer or foreman about an unprotected belt or pulley or an unsanitary closet, is that the former goes with boldness, knowing that the union will permit his dismissal as a 'grumbler' or 'trouble-maker,' while the latter if he goes at all, goes in fear and trembling, feeling that his complaint may mean the loss of his job.

The metal trade unions of Chicago have started a movement to form a central body to be called the Chicago Federation of Metal Trades. It will have control over seventy-nine local branches of unions and over 35,000 men.

The Senate of Labor is the pretentious title of a labor organization formed at Pittsburgh, Pa. One of the planks in the platform advocates unlimited aid in strikes; absolute control of negotiations with employers is aimed at.

It is said that the National Trades Congress finds that it has swallowed more than its digestive organs can successfully cope with, in an attempt to handle the wage-earners of Canada, and is now considering provincial congresses.

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 It is pleasant to take, and can be given to any child or adult of both sexes.
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 A specific for colic, tightness of the chest, sore throat, etc.

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WHEN THE LIGHT CAME

By William Walker Hines
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At last his excellency the governor was alone. The tide of office seekers, lobbyists and politicians had been turned from the executive wing of the statehouse, and the exodus of clerks and stenographers had begun. In the anteroom his private secretary awaited his dismissal for the day, impatient of the unusual delay. Down the tiled corridor echoed the footfalls of the janitor, master of all he surveyed.

All day the governor had longed for the moment, yet now he sat idle. His gaze wandered toward the window, and he found himself thinking that when the stant rays of the setting sun flashed into the room he would find light to continue his work. It was for a pitifully few moments only that the sunshine penetrated the governor's private office, with its subdued colorings, its massive furniture and its patriotic memorabilia.

His hand rested on the paper he had no need to read—"Senate bill No. 214." It had passed both senate and house without serious discussion, and the vote had drawn party lines sharply. The governor's own party was responsible for the measure, and it had met with but slight opposition. Apparently no one considered the bill of any special importance.

The governor had not quite understood why he took the precaution, but some instinct advised him to probe beneath the surface of this innocent looking measure. This instinct, this indefinable suspicion, was confirmed in a way that appalled him. The days of indecision which followed had not been pleasant ones for the state's chief executive. Secure in their position, the sponsors of the bill had not urged its immediate signing, and the governor had carefully weighed the question.

Now he realized that the hour for action had come. Either he must veto the measure in the interest of those whose votes had given him the highest office in the state and whose welfare he had sworn to protect or throw his influence and his signature with those who were conspiring to mulct their ingenious constituency.

There could be no compromise. Either with the masses he must stand or with their enemies. And their enemies were his lifelong friends, the men who had made him politically, the men whom he had known in boyhood, in ambitious young manhood, in ripe and successful middle age—the men with whom he had marched and sung and fought and bled during the mighty civil war. It seemed to him in this dark hour that he loved those men, every one of them. He knew their wives, their sons, their daughters. He had broken bread at their tables. He had rejoiced with them in their successes, sympathized with them when clouds had gathered. Political fevers of welded into friendship's fetters of steel. He brought his fist down on the mocking paper with a terrific crash. The men behind that bill were bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh, and yet—

Then came another thought, a thought purely selfish. If he turned against these men who had made him what he was, what did the future offer? An honest politician, he had never financial returns from a score of years given to his state's service. Part of his salary each year had gone to pay interest on the mortgage which had hung heavily on the old farm. His law practice had been scattered among many younger rivals. And he had passed that age when men can compete successfully with new blood.

was not leading, he was following. Following them where? To dishonor to dishonour?
 But would they see it that way? Would they realize that the same belief in a great underlying principle which had led him to do that uniform in a last cause dominated him?
 Some one opened the door, but he did not turn. Rather he stood as one fascinated, for the draft from the open door had stirred the two flags across above the picture, the two flags which he now loved with a strangely commingled and yet divided affection. Something stronger than sentiment took possession of him. He had found the light.

He turned toward his desk and picked up with his pen with a hand that did not tremble. It was the work of a moment only.
 Then he looked up to face—Marion, with a happy light in her eyes, the lit of a meadowlark in her voice.
 "Father, dear, I am so glad to catch you alone for just a little minute, dearest," she coaxed as she glanced at the stacks of papers. "You wouldn't mind if I sat on your knee, just as we used to sit together. Dear me, how long it was!"

The governor smiled indulgently and held her cool, smooth cheek close to his feverish one.
 "You are so busy all the time it really doesn't seem as if I had a father now, but I have something so important to tell you. You remember Jerry Gaylord, father, dear? I used to go to school with Jerry. You often took us to the crossroads in your buggy. Well, Jerry has been here—yes, several times—and we—I—I think I'll go back with him next time if you don't mind. Mother says it's simply absurd. Jerry isn't very remarkable. He isn't even a state senator, and he doesn't want to be, but I think I'll see more of him than mother does of you, and I don't care for a husband who is too successful to love me. Oh, father, dear, I don't mean that! But please may I marry him and go back to Bridgeport? It's very quiet at Bridgeport, I know, but I like it better."

And he had been afraid to dash the cup from her lips! He had thought she loved it all—the excitement, the homage paid her as daughter of the governor.
 "Back to Bridgeport!"
 He had quite forgotten Jerry, though when she had first spoken he had thought of Jerry as a promising young fellow.
 "Back to Bridgeport!"
 He glanced at the lines he had just penned and suddenly straightened up. There was a new light in his eyes, a stronger ring in his voice.
 "Of course you may, Jerry is all right, and—well, there is so telling; I may go back to Bridgeport myself one of these days."

Then he kissed her, gravely and tenderly, and arm in arm they walked out of the office. He closed the door, and the secretary picked up his hat. The day's work was done.
 The Dangers of Imagination.
 A story of Coleridge's boyhood, which appears in a book by Mr. Wilfred Brown on the poet's childhood and later years, shows the dangers that beset the star gazer and also the rewards that come to him. From his early youth Coleridge lived in a world of books and dreams, yet his favorite walk seems to have been the Strand, the last place in the world for a poet to lose himself in reverie.

As he strolled down the street he imagined himself swimming the Hellespont, the feat of which other poets had written and which the poet Byron was to accomplish later. Once, while the mind of Coleridge was thus far from the busy Strand, he absently thrust his hands before him in the manner of one swimming. Suddenly one hand came in contact with a gentleman's pocket.
 The gentleman, thinking to capture a thief, seized the hand and exclaimed: "What! So young and so wicked!" He accused the poor, poetic boy of an attempt at pocket picking.

With some indignation and a few tears the boy explained, and we can imagine that words did not fail him who was to become the most brilliant talent of his age. The gentleman was delighted with Coleridge's imagination, which could turn the Strand into the Hellespont. The intelligence of the young leader made the stranger inquire into Coleridge's tastes, and when he found the boy liked books he opened for him a subscription at the circulating library in Cheapside.

Individuality of Birds.
 In studying different birds of the same species individual traits are constantly seen and expressed in strong relief. The greatest differences seem to lie in the relative development of their sense of fear. In one when family the male never fled the young, and the female never became very tame. What a different state of affairs was found at another wren's nest studied earlier in the summer! After the removal of this nest it was fully forty-five minutes before the young got a morsel to eat, but after the first visit the victory was won, and the hen, if not the cock, bird became very tame. During the preliminary interval of suspense the male sang cheerfully, but the female was at the nest and stung many times before venturing inside. Five minutes after her timidity had been fully overcome the male was also on the stump, where he sat with drooping wings and gave his alarm; thence he flew to a tree, then to the ridgepole of the tent, where he sang merrily, while the young were fed by his mate. The male sang all the morning until noon and, after a silence, began again at 2 o'clock. On the contrary, at the first nest the male was never seen and seldom, if ever, heard. The timidity of the female was never completely overcome.—Century.

THE TOILER
ANDREWS OF THE APRIL FLOOD
 By WM. H. OSBORNE
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Andrews rose from his seat and looked down upon the girl. He fumbled with his hat.
 "I'm sorry," he faltered. "I thought it right to be different. I'm getting along so well over in town, and this spring I thought perhaps that we—that I—I might build somewhere around here and—He paused. "I'm sorry," he repeated.
 The girl flushed. She glanced over toward the mountain. It was in the month of April, but the mountain was still white with the winter's snow. "I'm sorry, too," she replied in a tone that indicated that she was not so sorry as she seemed. Andrews started off. Suddenly he returned and once more bid down his hat.

"Louise," he exclaimed impulsively, "tell me something. I can stand it, and I want to know. We've grown up together. You can afford to be frank with me. Is there anybody else?"
 She slowly shook her head. "No one in particular," she said.
 "What is it, then?" he persisted. She looked him full in the face.
 "I'll tell you, Stephen Andrews," she said. "It is not your fault, but you are not my kind of a man. Oh, I know," she added hastily, "you are a college fellow and what these people call smart and all that"—She hesitated. "I don't know," she continued, "whether I have been reading too many novels in my time or not, but I—there must be something more in the man that I—I don't know just how to express it. I think you understand."

Andrews smiled in spite of himself. "You mean," he said, "that I wear spectacles and that I don't tan up quite so much as the other fellows in the summer. I am not impulsive. My name is not Ivanhoe. Is that it, Louise?"
 The girl sighed and looked off toward the white hills. "It do like strong, muscular men," she admitted. She had no hesitation in saying this to Andrews, for she generally said to him just what she meant. Andrews smiled a grim smile. He had never told her that he held the record for boxing and wrestling in his college class, and he did not propose to tell her his head. "Like John Duryea, for instance," he suggested. Again the girl flushed, for she sat there she had contrasted the two men, somewhat to the detriment of the man before her.

"As you please," she answered, a bit coldly. Suddenly she turned to him. "You said," she went on, "that I thought you were not impulsive. Tell me honestly, if this house were on fire, and I were upstairs, and you were down below, would you brave the danger that might exist and rush in to my rescue at the risk of your life? Would you do that?"
 Andrews smiled again. "Would John Duryea?" he asked. The girl nodded. "He would—I know he would," she answered. Andrews shook his head. "It's a hard thing to answer," he replied. "Circumstances might alter cases. I should stop to think first, and then—"

"And then?" pursued the girl. "I can't tell," returned the man. "I would do the best I could. It's a nice question," he added.
 He said all this in an amused sort of way. The girl was serious. Andrews became serious again. He knew too well that the girl was uttering her thoughts—thoughts that with other girls exist, but remain unuttered. He realized with bitterness that the man who looks and acts like a hero is the man, after all, Duryea was such a man.
 "I am sorry," he reiterated, and he went.

John Duryea was not a youth of intellect, but he had a kindling eye, and he had that appearance of animal courage and spirits that is so taking. Andrews envied him. He would have given up all his intelligence and experience, he would have relinquished all his lessons he had learned in youthful adversity and hard work to be in the shoes of this man Duryea.
 The snow on the mountains melted in a day and a night. The river rose. It rose so much that the town talked of it. The roar of the waters could be heard afar off. Duryea called at the girl's house. "Come down and see the flood," he said. They had been down before, but it was at all times an interesting sight. They strolled toward the long bridge. The waters roared under this bridge like a cataract. The eye could detect clearly the trembling of its timbers.

"We'd better not go on the bridge," exclaimed the girl, halting just before they reached it. Duryea threw back his shoulders.
 "Come on," he said, with an air of bravado. "I'll take care of you." The girl looked at him with admiration and laughed. They went. She shivered as she felt the timbers tremble beneath her feet. The man lightly put his arm about her. It was good to feel his strength. It gave confidence. Suddenly he pointed down the road. "Look!" he shouted to her ear. "Here comes Andrews!" The girl looked. Sure enough, it was Andrews, running and carrying his hat. He was warning them off the bridge, but they waved lightly back to him. He reached the entrance and stood there. They beckoned him to come, but he shook his head. He was afraid.
 A mile above the bridge something

was coming down. It was nothing but a congenial little spring convocation of logs.
 "Your friend Andrews is afraid," shouted Duryea to the girl. She nodded. At that moment something happened. With a roar and a crash like thunder and lightning a few of the logs struck one end of the bridge, and it went down. Duryea turned pale. He was impulsive. He was muscular and agile. And as a result in no time he had sprouted toward the other end and stood on terra firma. The girl was too dazed to move. The second edition of logs hurled itself against the bridge in the middle of the bridge went down. On the shore two men watched. The girl had disappeared.

One man cast himself upon the ground and cried aloud in frenzy. He was a muscular chap. His name was Duryea. The other stood watching and thinking. He thought twice before he acted. Suddenly he caught a glimpse of a pale face and a few tresses of golden hair still untouched by the flood.
 Then he did a queer thing. He darted down the side of the stream for a hundred yards until he caught up with this pale face and golden hair. When he was even with it he leaped far out into the stream and worked his way through the muddy torrent and over the impetuous logs to the place where he had seen the face of the girl he loved. The flood had claimed her for an instant, but as her face again appeared Andrews glimpsed her from the flood. And then the fight began. It was the forest and the stream, both raging mad, against one man and the girl he held within his arms.

By this time a crowd lined the shore. Andrews never knew what he did or how he did it. His iron muscles wrestled and fought and buffeted with odds that he had never met before. He fought like a wild man—fought to regain the shore, fought to regain life for the girl and for himself. Suddenly there was a shout. Some one had thrown a rope. Andrews caught it. Then the crowd held its breath. Then of a sudden there was a mighty shout. There was one man that did not hear it. It was Andrews—Andrews, who had staggered up out of the torrent, had staggered up out of the torrent, with his bride to be—Andrews, a man with a broken arm and a broken thigh. Slowly he opened his eyes and looked at the girl who bent over him. "My name is Ivanhoe," he groaned, with a weary smile.

Sheep or Swine?
 An example of the humor of the Puritan settlers in New England comes from old Newbury, a town which was incorporated so long ago as 1623. Although it was a staid community rather than a frivolous one, there was for many years an established town meeting which was repeated in town meeting with an unimpaired relish as often as its local officers were to be elected.
 The lowest office in the gift of the people being that of town hog reeve, the person whose duty it is to herd and impound stray hogs, they had made it the custom to elect to that unenviable position the latest married resident of the place. It or unfit, willing or unwilling.

Once—there was a man in an especial spirit of audacity who at a town meeting on that occasion—they even went so far as to elect the Rev. Dr. Leonard Withington, then newly settled over the parish, and a committee, acting in a spirit of mischief, yet perhaps with a dash of inspired trepidation, was sent to notify him of the honor, which, of course, it was expected he would not accept.
 "Hog reeve," he repeated thoughtfully. "It is true I came to this place expecting to act as shepherd of a flock, but if my sheep have changed their character I see in that no reason to decline the office."
 The reverend gentleman led, drove and exhorted his flock in the way they should go for the rest of his lifetime with notable success.—Youth's Companion.

Another Moving Job.
 "Moving again, Fitz?" asked Pullet as Fitzgibbon came out of the gate with a washtub tightly clasped in his arms and trailing a mirror behind him.
 "Yes," moaned the afflicted man, mopping his perspiring brow. "I'm going to leave this hole."
 "What for? Don't you like the neighborhood?"
 "Oh, no, not that; the neighbors are all right."
 "Water not good, maybe?"
 "No better can be found."
 "The rent hasn't been raised, has it?"
 "No; that's the reason I'm going to seek another house."
 "What?" exclaimed the surprised Pullet. "Moving from a place because the rent has not been raised! Surely you don't object to that, Fitz?"
 "No, I do not," sadly replied Fitz as he started back for the kitchen set of furniture. "but the landlord does, you know."—London Answers.

Back Numbers.
 "William," said Mrs. Van Gelder to the man of all work. "I want you to clean out that large closet in the hall just outside the parlor. Burn all the old newspapers, waste paper and any other rubbish you may find there."
 After a short time she met William in the hall carrying in his arms a huge pile of sheet music, the property of her eldest daughter.
 "What are you going to do with Ma's music?" she asked.
 "Why, burn it, sure, as you told me to. It was in the closet there with the other rubbish."
 "But I didn't mean the music. Put it back at once."
 "Noting his mistress' displeasure, William inquired in surprise:
 "Why, hasn't she played it all?"—Lippincott's.

The water of the St. Lawrence River at Brockville is said to be of a very superior brand, but when the Toronto delegates arrived home from the Congress they gave no evidence in substantiation of that notion. But there were other things than the St. Lawrence in sight at Brockville.

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"THE LABOR BUREAU"
 ONTARIO

By an Act passed at the 1900-1901 Session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bureau of Labor has been established for the purpose of collecting, ascertaining and publishing information relating to Employment, Wages, Hours of Labor throughout the Province, Co-operation, Strikes or other labor difficulties; Trades Unions, Labor Organizations, and the relations between Labor and Capital and other subjects of interest to workingmen, together with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of wage workers, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

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

F. R. LATCHFORD,
 Commissioner of Public Works.
ROBT. GLOCKING,
 Secretary The Labor Bureau.

"THE LABOR BUREAU"
 NOTICE

The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario:
 JOSEPH E. BURKE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; THOMAS KILBY, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; JAMES B. BROWN, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; MARGARET CARLISLE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; O. A. ROCQUE, Orleans, Ont.

Persons having business with any of the Inspectors will find them at the above address.

JOHN DRYDEN,
 Minister of Agriculture,
 PHONE NORTH 324.

Some distance up the river he discovered a huge rock with a smooth surface facing a much-used road. Across this he painted in huge letters:
 "What are you going to do after death?"

It was only a week, however, that the rock displayed this alone, for an enterprising advertisement writer came along and painted just below:
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 "Big Boy—Wal, why don't you get some."
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