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# THE TOLLER

Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council. Published Weekly in the Interests  
of the Working Masses.

TORONTO, MAY 15, 1903

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## A CHALLENGE TO THE SLANDERS

International Trades Unionism is the Bul-  
work that will Protect the Workers  
Against Oppression.

By SAMUEL LANDERS.

The assailants of international trade unionism are in such a state of anxiety to strangle the "foreign agitators" that they are overlooking the first principles of British justice. The assault is, to say the least, most cowardly, and if made as charges before any court of law or jury, would not hold water for ten seconds. By a rigid court, on twenty-two different occasions, in pastoral letters, House of Commons, Senate, Provincial Assembly, boards of trade and manufacturers' associations, have the charges venomously been hurled from ocean to ocean, by means of telegraphic press despatches, of "foreign labor agitators" who come into Canada from the United States to foment strikes—in other words, "to paralyze Canadian industry in favor of that of the country these foreigners represent," and a dozen and one similar charges. One would hardly credit that the "brains of the country," who declare that "the workers not of the intelligent class," would make themselves subjects of ridicule by the "unintelligent workers," and that members of Parliament—Provincial and Federal—manufacturers, lawyers, et al, all making their "serious" accusations, and not in a single instance did any one of them cite a case, name a time, place, individual or any other circumstance where the said "foreigners" did any "fomenting," "strike ordering," etc., etc. It is a clear case of "heating against the winds." If the "honorable" gentlemen had cited one or more cases to substantiate their accusations, the Canadian public might take their arguments seriously, otherwise it can only be put down as a concerted "harangue" and cry of "wolf, wolf," where there is no wolf.

International trade unionism in Canada is a challenge to any of their antagonists to prove their charges by citing a single instance. If the gentlemen are, as they claim to be, men of business and intelligence, they will be specific in their charges. The whole scheme is one of "fomenting" an active campaign against international trade unionism, one to work the legislators up to such a state of hostility that they would be willing to pass "any old thing" in the shape of a law to curtail the powers of trade unions. Following Senator Longueville's fool bill to prevent international organizers coming into Canada, etc., comes one far more idiotic, suggested by the Montreal Board of Trade, which would make it a criminal offence to belong to any trade union not incorporated by the Dominion of Canada. It also provides that a strike could not be made by a non-incorporated union, and declares that all organizations or unions of workmen shall be local in composition, and in all cases so organized as to be amenable to civil law.

Again, we find in the printed Senate debates of April 23, in discussing Senator Longueville's bill, Senator Gibson says: "I think we should go still further, and prevent any international union whatever from being recognized in the Dominion of Canada. We should abolish countenancing international labor unions of any kind."

Trade unionism are far from being anarchists, and always have pooled the idea of a "bloody revolution," and while not taking any of the above "hills" or proposals seriously, yet nothing would force the workers of this or any other country to revolt quicker than laws that would rob them of their liberty and freedom and again return to the medieval days when men were the serfs and slaves of their "masters." The workers are everywhere condemning and utilizing the "brutal boycott" to enforce terms from manufacturers, but in this system any worse than using the courts of law for the issuance of injunctions for every petty imaginary grievance.

Trade unions shall and must be incorporated," is the capitalistic cry at the

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much as they do smallpox. But their object in decrying the international feature is obvious. In the discussion of Senator Longueville's bill in the Senate, Honorable William Gibson, of Beausville, told the truth, that he said, according to the Ottawa correspondent's report: "We would be stronger with Canadian unions," and "strikes ordered from Washington and Chicago," only exhibited ignorance of the system of the Canadian labor movement and international trade unionism. In the Senate, Senator Gibson talked in a similar strain, and two from the Montreal came to Toronto to assist the management in the machine shops in Man-  
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Every manufacturer, Senator, clergyman, or anyone else who during the past two weeks has been talking about "strikes being fomented in the United States to paralyze Canadian industries," and "strikes ordered from Washington and Chicago," only exhibited ignorance of the system of the Canadian labor movement and international trade unionism. In the Senate, Senator Gibson talked in a similar strain, and two from the Montreal came to Toronto to assist the management in the machine shops in Man-  
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"Form Canadian unions and we will assist you; we will even raise your wages." This cry from the Canadian manufacturers at the present time reminds the writer of an incident seen by him at a variety show many years ago. A supposed wayward daughter of an Irishman arrived home in the wee small hours of the morning, and found the mother awaiting her, who said, "Come in, Mary Ann, dear, I have a sponge cake for you," and behind her back in one hand she held a brickbat.

The cry of "no interference" from labor agitators from the United States is as new as it is an old cry in the United States. When a Boston organizer went to Portland, Maine, or one from Denver, Col., to San Francisco, to settle a dispute, the manufacturers cry, "Why should this man be allowed to come from the State of Illinois and disturb the conditions of the mine workers in the State of Pennsylvania?"

The concerted cry of church and state, manufacturers and capitalists, for a purely Canadian labor movement without international affiliation, is looked upon by labor people as one of the most diabolical moves ever attempted anywhere between capital and labor. The Canadian union champions—if the truth were told—love the Canadian unionists about as

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Monopolist Parry Sees in Arbitration the Wedge That Will Split Up the Capitalistic System.  
In a recent interview David M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, said:  
"Compulsory arbitration, according to reliable accounts, has proved a disastrous failure in New Zealand. It must prove a failure everywhere, and that because it is based on fallacious principles. And yet we find indications that it is coming in this country."  
In Chicago organized labor seems to be able to compel arbitration, and in the last few months a score or more of demands from labor have been arbitrated there, resulting in substantial increases of wages and lessening of hours all along the line. The anthracite strike also furnishes a significant example of arbitration forced upon employers. The general adoption of this kind of compulsory arbitration as illustrated in Chicago and in the mining industry, and in fact, the adoption of any kind of arbitration policy, will be the entering wedge that will destroy industrial freedom.  
Once the principle is recognized that

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Those who make private property of the gift of God pretend in vain to be innocent. For in this retaining the subsistence of the poor they are the murderers of those who die every day for want of it.—Pope Gregory the Great.

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Official Organ of the Toronto District Labor Council

# THE TOILER

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 JAS. WILSON, Manager.

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 NOTICE: To ensure publication Copy for Advertisements should be at this office on **WEDNESDAY** week.

TORONTO, MAY 13, 1923

Speak of your employer, not of your boss. No man on earth has a right to be your boss, and your using the word suggests that you think he has.

The question seems pertinent just now as to what other business our parliamentary representatives have but giving away the property and rights of the people.

E. R. Osler, M.P., declares that labor unions have a right to stay, but he does not like the boycott. Perhaps he would like a match without the business end on it.

Toronto home-owners are to have a big reunion here July 1 to 4, if Assessment Commissioner Fleming has not leased the grounds to some other party.

According to a special cable to the New York Times, King Edward is asking an increase in pay from \$2,350,000 to \$2,500,000 per year. He may get it but it is safe to bet that he will not strike even if he does not.

Attorney-General Gibson's bill to appoint a commission to consider the wisdom of municipal ownership is due about fifty years behind the time. Municipalities know what they want, and that is municipal ownership—and they would sooner have it than not prevented by the hasty Legislature.

W. R. Brock, M.P., says he will tell the truth and he is sure to be told the same. The fact is he does not know enough to recognize the truth when he sees it, and he will never get the labor vote by pandering or any other means. He will be an ex-M.P. after the next elections.

The member of Parliament who will vote for the granting of a salary to the Grand Trunk Pacific is either mentally and morally incapable of understanding the people's rights and interests or else expects to make personal profit by stealing from the people and giving the proceeds to the corporation. Which class do you belong to, gentlemen?

Montreal vesselmen snubbed Sir William Mulock, representing the Dominion of Canada, when he attempted to settle the strike at Montreal, but when Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R.—Canada's real dictator—put down the heavy hand, they wilted and did what they were told. The Government's position is truly a dignified one!

At the time his son was appointed sheriff of Toronto—the best paid office in Ontario—the late Sir Oliver Mowat's poverty was put forward as a justification for it. The peculiar kind of "poverty" from which the late Lieutenant-governor and former premier suffered enabled him to leave an estate worth over \$1,000,000. There are men who would like to be poor after that fashion.

Oh! You "take the Telegram," do you? Mr. Labor "Unionist" then take special cable, printed in Tuesday's issue, must be highly pleasing to you: "Every now and then some disinterested person returns from Canada and vents his grievances on the newspapers. Little attention is paid to such complainers, however, as from the most reliable sources Canada's prosperous condition has been vouched for and it is believed such grievances ventilated in the newspapers have their origin in the labor organizations of Canada." Don't you think you help the Telegram more than it helps you?

The Civic Progress Committee's proposal to divide committee-room No. 1 in the City Hall at a cost of \$800 to provide Chief of Police Grasset with an office having a waiting-room attached, is simply ridiculous. The Police Department has already encroached on the hall's accommodation too much, and if the chief is not satisfied with the quarters provided him he can refer to a number of competent men who can be found to take his place. Come to think of it, Chief Grasset is too nearly related to the old "family compact" to be even a suitable occupant for the position he holds.

The proposal of the Committee on Redistribution of the Dominion House to give Toronto only five members, when the unit of representation is 25,000, is nothing short of parliamentary fraud, which has been perpetrated on Toronto by both Houses for years. This city is entitled to eight members or more, and if Toronto does not get that number, we are dishonestly deprived of our rights. Our "representatives" should insist on Toronto getting what is due her, or have the decency to resign. There is no excuse for a compromise—we will either get our rights or have them stolen from us.

A Mr. Hanson took action in the High Court this week to restrain the Ontario Government from the construction of a dam on Niagara Falls, from appropriating his land for the construction of his power canal. Judge Britton dismissed the motion, chiefly on the ground that the company's charter declared the work to be for the benefit of Canada. This provision is the most sweeping ever inserted in a charter of such a nature, and never should have been permitted to the benefit of a private company, and there can scarcely be a doubt that some of the influential of our representatives saw the benefit to themselves in a very dazzling and delightful dream before they used their influence.

The Assessment Act introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Geo. W. Ross is in some respects an improvement on the present law. It removes some of those features which are the worst temptations to misrepresentation and fraud. Instead of the personal tax made to measure the value of the property, the exemption on incomes will be increased from seven hundred dollars to one thousand dollars. The proposal to make the value of the land separated from the value of the improvements is another wise proposal. In the case of the railroads it is proposed to tax their franchise value, which is also a just principle.

But this bill is fatally defective so far as the rights of labor are concerned. It continues to let the taxes fall wholly on the shoulders of the property owner. The exemption on incomes will be increased from seven hundred dollars to one thousand dollars. The proposal to make the value of the land separated from the value of the improvements is another wise proposal. In the case of the railroads it is proposed to tax their franchise value, which is also a just principle.

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## THE TOILER

What do the shareholders or managers care as to the conditions of those who work for their profits, when they don't even know them by sight in many cases? Nothing, absolutely nothing! The constant thought of the employers is to gain, gain, and ever more; the thought of the worker is how to keep body and soul together in himself and those dependent on him.

In a few instances promotions come and reasonable living conditions are obtained by the fortunate, but always the great majority are in poverty or so near it that they are in a constant nightmare lest they miss their footing and fall over the precipice.

And why should this be? The many crying for the right to labor to prolong a mere existence, with, in most cases, scarcely a hope—or, if any, false ones—of bettering their conditions, are being asked to start their children under fair circumstances than they had themselves.

There is but one avenue of escape available at present, and that is organization, not isolated, haphazard, unthinking banding together because others have done so; but intelligent, systematic, connected organization, embracing the entire community, being organized for aggressive action as well as defense.

Here membership of a union will not bring about the desired result—an intelligent understanding of the underlying principles and rights sought after is necessary, and with this the determination to secure them by persistent work. And this is a matter of the greatest kind of work—understanding and getting others to understand by quiet reasoning will do more than loud talk and bragadoos.

Whatever your work, don't forget that you are, or should be, engaged in a war. Capital is against labor, and is using the most crafty and contemptible means to suppress it in many instances. The action of the Government in thus ignoring the claims of industry is not done in ignorance. Their attention has been called to this inequity again and again. It has been pointed out to them that as a settler improves his property, the collector of ground rent now enjoys of subjecting industry to perpetual impoverishment. Not the first suggestion is made to improve the position of labor by land speculation, the workers are still expected to spend their days grinding at the wheel, doing all the toil for the support of society.

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duced the hours of labor and increased the rate of wages in the opposite way to the associations. Not by violence, tyranny or bullying but by good, sound, common sense. We oppose strikes and bullgion. Next, Call again, when you wake up professor.

AN ENGLISH SAMPLE OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.  
 We take the following interesting and suggestive interview from The Herald, of Adelaide, South Australia's Labor paper.

A representative of "The Herald" had an interesting chat on Monday last with Mr. F. Lee, who is vice-chairman of Wallasey Urban District Council, and a shrewd and successful man of business, with a long experience of public life. He is a brother to Captain Lee, of Port Adelaide, Wallasey is a town with a population of 20,000, on the opposite side of the Mersey to Liverpool and adjoining Birkenhead.

I see you believe in public ownership of public utilities. "The Herald" published the following article since taking over the tramways you have reduced the working hours of employees from 50 a week to 60, and raised the wages of conductors from 10s. a week to 26s. 6d. and drivers from 25s. to 30s. Is that correct?

"That's correct. The tramways are the property of the council. It is only two years since they were taken over from the private contractor. An enormous cost compared to their value. We had to get rid of horses which cost us £200 each at from £7 to £10 a head, and the cars only fetched about £5 a piece."

So you don't expect to make anything out of them for some time to come?  
 On the contrary, the electrified lines have wiped out the cost of the old lines and yielded a surplus the first year of working towards re-paying the rates. Besides, we have provided an improved service, better cars, and cheapened the fares, as well as reducing hours and raising the wages."

What was your experience under private ownership?  
 "That it was a mistake not to have control of our own streets, and our experience is not exceptional. Although you may have an agreement with a private company, it is never carried out and the public suffer. Your tram tracks are disgraceful, and the cars the worst I have seen for many a day."

We have everything in our own hands except control of the police, and we want that too. We failed to take the Police from the hands of a lousy corporate town with that object. We own the gas and electric plants. The receipts last year were £55,300. The electric lighting, £8,465. The water works, £10,000. We installed for four years."

Do these yield a profit?  
 "Yes, and are supplied cheaper than by private enterprise. Our revenue from water last year was £195,000. Besides supplying our own needs we sell for shipping purposes."

Do you have any other large undertakings under your control?  
 "Yes, there are the ferries. We own a fleet of fourteen steamers, the largest of which carries over 1,000 passengers. The receipts last year were £38,000. The ferries carried by fifteen and one half million passengers."

Do they pay?  
 "After paying for a sinking fund and repairs and replacement there has been no surplus. When taken over the wharfs had to be rebuilt and new steamers provided. But the service has been enormously improved and the fares reduced. When the debt has been paid off there will be a handsome income."

Are the rates high?  
 "They are the lowest that looks like besides your 18. 7d. But that includes sewer rates, cemeteries, the hospitals, the care of 120 acres of parks and recreation grounds on which we keep 60 miles of streets, and all general purposes."

Do you build your sewers and do other works by day labor?  
 "Yes, we do all our own work, and give good salaries to all our officers. Our town clerk gets £800, and will soon get £1,000, and he is worth it. If you want good work you must pay for it. We have a splendid staff."

Do your employees have any privileges?  
 "Every boy and man who has been employed twelve months gets a week's holiday in addition to the ordinary holidays. If it is necessary that any of them should work on a holiday they get double pay."

What does the police cost?  
 "The school, county and poor rates combined amount to 1s. 10d. We are far behind you in education, although we have excellent classes for technical education. I am strongly opposed to the Education Bill, and will refuse to pay the rates. We have no free libraries."

Have you rubbishy destructors?  
 "We have had these for the last ten years."

## Directory of Union Meetings

**COUNCILS**

**TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL**—2nd and 4th Thursdays—Richmond Hall  
 Pres.—H. H. Cox, 712 Markham.  
 Vice—J. Simpson, 42 Albany Ave.  
 Sec. Label Com.—D. W. Kennedy.  
 Sec. Legislative Com.—W. A. Douglas.  
**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES**  
 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays—Pythian Hall.  
**FEDERATED METAL TRADES COUNCIL**, S. C. Morrison, 202 Simcoe.  
 Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays—Occident Hall.  
**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL**, K. A. McRae, 73 Adelaide East.  
 Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays—Richmond Hall.  
**WOODWORKERS COUNCIL**, T. U. Mitchell, 402 Bathurst.

**LOCAL UNIONS**

1st Sunday at 2.30  
 Amalgamated Assn. Claude Keay, 69 Vanaulay.  
 1st and 3rd Sunday 2.30  
 Locomotive Engineers, Div. 295 Sec. Fred A. Sproule, Toronto Junction.  
 2nd and 4th Sunday  
 Toronto Railway Employees' Union... Geo. Couey, 69 Sullivan.  
 Rec. Sec.—H. Maycock, 114 Cumberland.  
 1st Monday  
 Pressmen's Union, No. 10... Wm. Davey, 51 Bellevue Place.  
 1st and 3rd Monday  
 Electrical Workers (Inmen)... Occident Hall, Cor. Bathurst and Queen Sts.  
 Amal. Metal Cutters, Local 188... K. A. McRae, 73 Adelaide East.  
 Pres.—J. Hodgins, 230 Queen West.  
 Vice—Pres.—J. Jackson, Bracondale.  
 Guide—C. A. Longbottom.  
 Guard—Wm. Mahar, 27...  
 Bus. Agt. and C. Sec.—F. C. Letts, 73 Foxley.

Brotherhood Leather Workers... Jas. Smith, 284 Wilton Ave.  
 Brotherhood of Carpenters... John Tweed, 250 Palmerston Ave.  
 Marine Firemen, Local 828... J. H. Johnson, 519 King East.  
 Cigar-makers' Union No. 27... H. H. Heston, 51 McGill.  
 Executive Board meets every Monday in Richmond Hall.  
 Journeymen Horse Shoers... R. R. Barker, 40 Camden.  
 2nd and 4th Monday  
 Journeymen Tailors, Local 132... Jas. Watt, Toller Office, Toronto Junction.  
 Canadian Car Works Assn... F. H. Wallace, 77 McMurray St. Toronto Junction.

Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local 2E... Sec.—Wm. Glocking, 6 Otaawa.  
 Pres.—C. R. Hurst.  
 Vice—Geo. Legler.  
 Fin. Sec.—John Barber.  
 Treas.—Robt. Glocking.  
 Alternate Monday in Jan 5  
 Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers... John M. Clements, 59 Bellevue Ave.  
 3rd Monday  
 Cab and Express Association... John Beatty, 198 Adelaide East.  
 4th Monday  
 Bindery Women's Union, No. 84... Miss Jean Murphy, 412 Dupont.  
 Every Tuesday  
 Bricklayers' Union, No. 2... John Murphy, 64 Cleveland.  
 Builders' Laborers... John M. Mackintosh, 48 Humbert.  
 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
 Carriage and Wagon Workers... D. S. Wright, 163 Sumner.  
 Richmond Hall.  
 Machinists' Assn., No. 285... Jas. R. Young, 164 St. Patrick.  
 Piano Makers, No. 34... Wm. Ward, 292 Erskine St.  
 Pattern Makers' Association... C. E. Stryker, 187 King East.  
 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
 Glass Workers Association, Local 21... H. E. Swain, 69 Arnold Ave.  
 Brass Workers, Local 53... Geo. M. Dunlop, 291 Crawford.  
 Toronto Brass Salesmen... Robt. Thorne, 69 Leonard Ave.  
 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
 Retail Clerks... Harry Gibbons, 25 Elen.  
 2nd Wednesday  
 Electrical Workers, Inside Men... K. A. McRae, 73 Adelaide East.  
 Press Assistants and Feeders... F. S. Aitrell, 187 Marlborough Ave.  
 Civic Employes, No. 2... Wm. Hill, 82 Stafford.  
 2nd and 4th Wednesday  
 Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters... C. E. Randall, 117 Clinton.  
 Metal Polishers, No. 21... Thos. E. Nichols, 160 Clinton.  
 Concrete Pavers' Union... Sec.—F. Reeve, 96 Euclid Ave.

1st Thursday  
 Stereotypes and Electrotypers No. 21... Jas. Lovett, 71 Tecumseh.  
 1st and 3rd Thursday  
 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union... A. J. Harris, 188 Oak Street.  
 Machinists' International Association... Jas. A. Reid, Box 509, Toronto Junction.  
 Steam Engineers, No. 152... James Bannan, 69 Tecumseh.  
 Trunk and Bag Workers... Jas. E. Warrham, 80 Arthur.  
 10 Maud Street.  
 2nd Thursday  
 Brass Soulers, Local 83... Sec.—N. A. Montgomery, 81 Dundas St.  
 Tobacco Workers... Chas. Laviole, 133 Dalhousie.  
 2nd and 4th Thursday  
 Upholsters, Local 30... Stewart's Hall, Cor. Spadina and College.  
 Andrew R. Lee, 160 Teraville.  
 Marble Workers, No. 12... Chas. Fraser, 361 1-2 York.  
 3rd Thursday  
 Victoria Assembly N. of L... G. Adams, 372 Ossington Ave.  
 Every Friday  
 Marine Engineers, No. 1... R. T. Easles, 86 Tarmouth.  
 Painters and Decorators, Bg. 8... R. W. Fletcher, 284 Euclid Ave.  
 1st and 3rd Friday  
 Iron Moulders... B. Geary, 31 Foxley.  
 Brotherhood of Blacksmiths... A. J. Smith, 107 De Grassi.  
 Tyle Layers, Local No. 37... W. F. Rhodes, 4 Widmer Street.  
 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers... J. B. Chapman, Cor. Sec. 175, Foxley.  
 Pres.—J. H. Kennedy, 4 Waterloo.  
 Vice—W. C. Drake, 310 Adelaide West.  
 Warden—J. Legras.  
 2nd Friday  
 Furriers Union... A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex.  
 2nd and 4th Friday  
 Cutlers and Trimmers, Local 183... Thos. Sweet, 20 Olive Ave.  
 4th Friday  
 Cork Workers... Wm. Howard, 38 Wyatt Ave.

1st Saturday  
 Toronto Typographical Union No. 91... Sec.—John Chinn, P. O. Box 543.  
 President—T. O'Connell, P. O. Box 543.  
 Vice-Pres.—T. H. FitzPatrick.  
 Treasurer—E. J. How.  
 All Officers Address—P. O. Box 543, Union Room—77 Adelaide East.  
 1st and 3rd Saturday  
 Bakers and Confectioners... John F. Gardner, 219 Borden.  
 Maple Leaf Assembly, 1920... John W. Elmer, 361 King West.

ments on the park lands, which met with his admiration. He was much pleased with the treatment of sewage here, and will make a recommendation to his council with respect to separating the solids, as is done at the sewage farm. Needless to say, Mr. Lee is a radical, and comes from a radical city. But apart from public utilities he would not interfere with private enterprise. He says an early closing of shops law is badly needed in England. He is a shopkeeper himself, and has carried out the principle as far as he could, although his neighbors kept open.

Recently a lithographic firm received a circular announcing the death of the head of a well known business house, in reply they wrote: "We regret to learn the loss sustained by your firm in the death of Mr. Lee, and beg to express our heartfelt sympathy."  
 "We notice your circular is printed by Messrs. Lee. We are confident that, had you asked us, we could have quoted you cheaper and better than any other firm in the market, and in the event of a future bereavement, we hope you will afford us an opportunity of making you an offer."—Tit Bits.

**SMOKERS** Extra Plug 9c.  
**All Goods Lowest Prices**  
**ALIVE BOLLARD,**  
 182 ST. JAMES ST. TORONTO. NEW STORE 128 YORK ST.

**R. R. SOUTHCORN**  
 Tailor & Clothier  
 484 QUEEN STREET W.  
 Cor. Denison Ave.

**61 Victoria St, Toronto, Ont.**

**MAIN 3289 & 4546**  
**New Metho Laundry**  
 Rough Dry 4c. per pound.

**Townsend Laundry**  
 PROPRIETORS  
 187 & 189 Parliament  
 We are Union.

**Merchant Tailors**  
 Using This Label are fair to organized labor.

**CUSTOM TAILORS**  
 UNION LABEL  
 Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms:

James Sim... 343 Queen  
 D. G. Douglas & Co... 348  
 Alex. Ross... 1134  
 Geo. Ward... 825  
 J. Smilie... 216  
 J. J. Ward & Co... 1298  
 Smith & Co... 288  
 Martin Ward... 26 Maple  
 J. Dugkin... 184 Queen  
 Geo. Barnes... 723  
 H. N. Morrison... Toronto Junction  
 Warren & Ham... Victoria Ch  
 J. A. Jurek... 19 Richmond  
 G. McClure, Room 10, 11 Richmond

MAIN 3289 & 4546

New Method Laundry

Rough Dry 4c. per pound.
Townsend Laundry Co.
187 & 189 Parliament

Merchant Tailors

Using this Label and it costs you no more.



Tailors Union ask that you patronize the following firms:

- James Sim 343 Queen St. W.
D. G. Douglas & Co. 346
Alex. Rose 1134
Geo. Ward 825
J. Smilie 216
J. J. Ward & Co. 1298
Smith & Co. 788
Martin Ward 26 Maple Grove
J. Dugkin 164 Queen St. E.
Geo. Barnes 723
H. N. Morrison Toronto Junction
Warren & Ham. Victoria Chambers
J. J. Ward 19 Richmond St. E.
G. McClure, Room 10, 11 Richmond W.

THE LABOUR BUREAU

ONTARIO

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

Furniture and Upholstery

Mantles, Grates, Tiles
INTERIOR WOOD WORK
97 YONGE ST.

Dominion Brewery Company



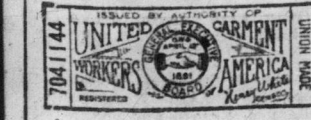
White Label Brand
WM. ROSS, Manager

484 QUEEN ST. W.

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

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

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



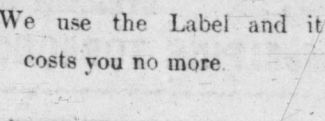
R. R. SOUTHCOMBE
Tailor & Clothier
484 QUEEN STREET WEST
Cor. Denison Ave.

Smith & Co.

286 Queen St. W.

MERCHANT TAILORS

We use the Label and it costs you no more.



LABOR WORLD

News and Views of the Ever-Advancing Army of Workers

BY EDWINSON

Hamilton freight shed employees are agitating for an increase.
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters have a new local in Wallaceburg.
The Retail Clerks and Sheet Metal Workers have just got a new local in Chatham.

The Most Cutters and Butcher Workmen in the Union are working to secure early closing of shops conducted by members of the Retail Butchers' Association.

The street railway employees are asking the company for better terms, but no arrangement has yet been arrived at. The negotiations are going on amicably.

Members of the Marine Firemen's Union are asking for \$40 per month instead of \$30 per month, and \$5 bonus for remaining the season. The Toronto Ferry Co. now pay more than the men ask.

The Boot and Shoe Workers have completed arrangements for an amicable settlement at Niagara Falls on the 25th of June. You will keep this date in mind and reserve the day to go with them and have a good time.

The journeymen bakers are endeavoring to secure day work instead of night work, but the employers say their customers will not be satisfied without bread, and declare they cannot make the change.

The situation so far as the carpenters, builders' laborers and iron moulders are concerned remains unchanged. The men are all out, and declare that they will stay out till they get the terms demanded.

The Shoe Workers' Union of Brockton, Mass. have taken the initiative in the petition Congress for a pension to all workers over 35 years old who cannot earn \$400 per year. The amount petitioned for is \$20 per month.

The Rubber Workers have once again decided that they need an organization to better their conditions. A largely attended meeting last week came to this decision, and elected officers. They will send to the new Rubber Workers' International for a charter.

Illinois has, after a severe struggle, a child labor law, which prevents the employment of any child under 14 at any other calling than farming, stock raising, or eight-hour day, an educational test, secure correctness of age certificates, and prohibits night work by children under 16.

In the House of Commons on Monday A. W. Patten, the labor M. P. for Winnipeg, visited the House to agree to the second reading of an amendment to the Conciliation Act of 1900, the amendment giving the Government power to proceed with investigation of labor disputes and appoint an arbitrator on the application of either party. He explained that what he wanted was a general application of the principle adopted by Sir William Mulock in the bill for the settlement of railway labor strikes. Mr. Patten's speech was cut off by the adjournment of the House.

Delegate D. N. Miller, of Hamilton Street Railway's Union, was elected fourth vice-president of the International at its meeting in Pittsburgh. President Mahon was re-elected for the tenth term. Mr. Dilworth, who represented the International during the street car strike here last summer, was elected chairman of the Executive Board. There were 164 delegates present, representing 86,000 members. Mr. Sironio, of Toronto Union, was elected a member of the General Executive. It was decided to establish a large defence fund. The next meeting will be held in October, 1904, at Chicago.

CONVENTION DATES.

May 17, Indianapolis, Ind. American Federation of Musicians.
June 4, Cleveland, O. International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.
June 1, Columbus, O. Chasmakers' National Union of the United States of America.
June 1, Louisville, Ky. National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters.

June 8, Philadelphia, Pa. International Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.
June 15, Minneapolis, Minn. International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.
June 15, Cincinnati, O. International Printing Pressmen's Union.
June 17, Philadelphia, Pa. International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.
July 4, Lynn, Mass. Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.
July 13, Cincinnati, O. Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.
July 14, Indianapolis, Ind. Store Molders' International Union.
July 15, Brooklyn, N.Y. American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
July 24, Philadelphia, Pa. International Association of Marble Workers.
August 10, Indianapolis, Ind. United Garment Workers of America.
August 10, Washington, D.C. International Stereotypers and Electrotypes Union of North America.
August 10, Washington, D.C. International Typographical Union.
August 17, Birmingham, Ala. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.
August 27, New York City, United Gaiters' National Protective Union of America.
September 7, St. Louis, Mo. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.
September 10, Springfield, Mass. N. Y. Knife Grinders' National Union.
September 14, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Team Drivers' International Union.

At the bottom, Christ was killed for his sympathy with the poor and contempt for the rich and unjust. He was rewarded by the respectable classes as an outlaw and a felon. And if you please, as an Anarchist.—Rev. Myron W. Reed.

HIGH WAGES DETER PRODUCTION.

Editor Toiler:—The increases in wages last year and the year before and the advances in the cost of building material during the same period have prevented several large building operations from being gone on with. The above appears in the Globe, and the contents of the article have been postponed, undoubtedly because of the excessive cost. The names of those who contemplated building are given as: The Confederation Life Association, Lion-Cat, Pelletier and the Canada General Electric Company. In a primitive state of society all who were able were expected to produce commodities, and so could exchange products with each other. In the present complex conditions of society the "principles" obvious in the simpler relations of a merely disguised and not abrogated or reversed by the more intricate relations that result from the division of labor and the use of complex tools and methods. Such being the case, what have the "progressive" Christians to do with the building trades in exchange for the buildings to be erected? They may say that they give to the trades a claim on the products of others in the shape of bank notes, but the legislative enactments to filch the products of producers, and that they have a right to buy the labor of producers as cheap as they can. And these "progressive" Christians, Christians they are in the exercise of their right in so doing, but morally they are acting unjustly in seeking to restrict the exchange of the members of the building trades. These legislative enactments are endowed with colossal cheek to assume to judge as to the wages which producers shall receive. Producers have a right to all the proceeds of their labor, and to as many exchanges as all their produce will enable them to obtain. And producers alone have the right to determine as to the wages they shall receive and the basis on which they shall be exchanged. Employers or capitalist Christians to the contrary notwithstanding. And notwithstanding unjust laws and injunctions of other parties, they will or later obtain all they produce, and justly so. K. of L.

The best man is he who tries to perfect himself, and the happiest man is he who feels that he is perfecting himself.—Socrates.

Tenders for Coal, 1903

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Province of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, and marked "Tenders for Coal," will be received until noon on Monday, May 25th, for the delivery of coal in the specified quantities, named below. The bids will be opened on July 1st, 1903, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the office of the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario.

Asylum for Insane, Toronto
Hard coal—1,350 tons large egg size, 250 tons stove size, 150 tons small size, 200 tons lump; wood, green, 100 cords.

Asylum for Insane, London
Hard coal—2,700 tons large egg size, 200 tons stove size, 150 tons small size, 200 tons lump; wood, green, 100 cords.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston
Hard coal—1,600 tons large egg size, 200 tons stove size, 150 tons small size, 200 tons lump; wood, green, 100 cords.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton
Hard coal—2,000 tons, 474 tons stove size, 148 tons chestnut size, coal for 1200 tons of fuel, 1000 tons of fuel, 200 tons soft screenings, 20 tons stove size (hard).

Asylum for Insane, Mimico
Hard coal—1,700 tons large egg size, 200 tons stove size, 150 tons small size, 200 tons lump; wood, green, 100 cords.

Asylum for Insane, Brockville
Hard coal—1,750 tons large egg size, 200 tons stove size, 150 tons small size, 200 tons lump; wood, green, 100 cords.

Asylum for Insane, Cobourg
Hard coal—450 tons small egg size, 20 tons egg size, 30 tons stove size.

Central Prison, Toronto
Hard coal—100 tons small egg size, 20 tons stove size, 150 tons small size, 200 tons lump; wood, green, 100 cords.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville
Hard coal—800 tons large egg size, 200 tons stove size, 150 tons small size, 200 tons lump; wood, green, 100 cords.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetang
Eighty tons egg size, 50 tons stove size, 14 tons small size, 100 tons soft coal screenings, 100 tons lump.

Mercer Reformatory, Toronto
Soft coal screenings or run of mine lump, 650 tons; stove coal, 125 tons; egg size, 20 tons; small size, 20 tons.

Tenders are to be effected in a manner satisfactory to the inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities. And the said inspectors may require additional amounts, not exceeding 20 per cent, of the quantities hereinafter specified, to be delivered thereat, at the contract prices at any time up to the 15th day of July, 1903.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantities required in each institution, on an accepted contract of 25 per cent, in the name of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by a bona fide, and two sufficient securities will be required for the due fulfillment of the contract. The terms and conditions of tenders may be obtained from the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, or from the Bureau of the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, at any tender not necessarily accepted. Newspaper insertions in this advertisement will not be paid for.

J. R. STRATTON, Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, May 11, 1903.

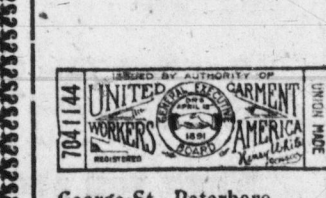
WHY DO UNION LABEL GOODS COST MORE?

We have had that question propounded to us time and again and always we have been pleased to explain and easily do so. Its difference in Clothing between dirty, unhealthy, sweat shops where men, women and young girls, even children, are herded together in close confined apartments, poorly lighted and very unsanitary, a fit breeding ground for disease, as against a Union shop, clean and sweet-smelling and neat as a new pin, occupied by an intelligent crowd of hearty workers cheered in their efforts, to turn out the best money can buy, through the knowledge they have that when pay day comes they will get their "Union" scale of prices and get it promptly and that their pay will

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It means the difference between an indifferently made suit and a suit with hand padded shoulders, hand worked button holes, worked on both sides with twisted silk thread, the buttons of which are on to stay. The inside lining of the finest wearing qualities. The canvass and other materials used in the making of the coat are of the best, hence a coat that will keep its shape until it's completely worn out. In fact a suit that's as good as the best workmanship can turn out. Union Label workmanship. In Hats, in Shoes, in Overalls, in Furnishings, its the same thing, we have the goods with the "Union Label," they cost us more money because they are of superior workmanship, the "Union Label" kind of workmanship and they cost you more money for the same reason.

One thing too, this class of goods are the cheapest in the end for they always give satisfaction and you get no sloppy, trashy goods. Ask for the Union goods, we keep them in every conceivable shape and form at our large double store with two large entrances—186 Yonge and 6 & 8 Queen West. The Union Store of the city.



GOUGH BROS.

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

Questions of the Day

AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT
BY JAMES WILSON

The Minister of Education has just introduced to the Local House his bill for the purpose of making a considerable change in the educational institutions of Toronto. Some time ago the Trades Council obtained a digest of what the bill was to contain. They wisely opposed the measure applying to schools for technical education, and they might not for its general viciousness. That part of the bill which the workers most oppose with all their strength is the taking of Technical Schools from under the control of men who know their business and improvements constantly being produced and placing it in the control of a board of twelve elected by the city at large. The further viciousness of this is the election of only six of these twelve every year. There may possibly be a lot of excellent men among those twelve, but their mechanical qualifications might not enable them to fill the lumbersome position in any machine shop or factory in the city. The Technical School of this city was brought into existence by the workers. Fostered and cared for by them until the manufacturer frowned upon it. The work done and the care bestowed converted the manufacturer, and brought him in line, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the worker to protect the interests and welfare of the school. But now the politician must step in and at once sweep destroy the labor of years. This is not right, and the Government of the present system will be placing an order with the people of this province for the whole bill lies in the fact that the politician now controlling the school system will be further strengthened in their position by having a small board. The size of the board also will necessitate the election of men who are not like the workers, yet the bill makes not the slightest provision for any remuneration. Are we to infer that the perquisites of office will be sufficient inducement for the members of the board? The present system has its faults, but the new bill of the Minister will be a step in a backward direction. The methods of the politician are clearly apparent in the bill from the fact that he selects the Separate School Board as the only body, with a special right to appoint a member on this proposed new board, making it the unlikely opportunity to elect men to represent them as any other class in the community?

This is a question which not only interests the workers of Toronto, but of the whole province, for it is the introduction of a plan that takes the control of a special school from those specially adapted for looking to its welfare and placing it as another tail to the kite of party politics.

The Kingston Locomotive Works has applied to the church for protection. If you don't believe it, read this nice bit of spy news from the Kingston News of a recent date: "A number of young Englishmen employed in the Locomotive Works, together with some of the members of St. George's Cathedral, met last night in St. George's Hall and organized a society for the purpose of promoting good-fellowship between Canadians and those newly arrived in the country, and for the encouragement of athletic sports and social recreation. The club will be called St. George's Institute, the home-president is the Dean of Ontario, and the officials are as follows: President, Rev. G. L. Starr; Vice-president, Mr. Robey, Secretary, Mr. Ruff; treasurer, Mr. Hunt, and a committee of seven members. The institute will meet in St. George's Hall every Thursday, and all young men who are interested in the objects of the institute are invited to be present at the next meeting, when by-laws will be adopted and a programme of sports, etc., discussed. In view of the fact that this organization is for the purpose of making good the rights of citizens of a number of young men who have recently come to the city, it is up to those Kingstonians who take an interest in the management of the city to do what they can to help it along. The above is an indication that they will travel in "high society." No doubt they are the lackeys of the aristocratic society, but any old way at any cost to defeat the ends of justice and deprive the workers of their just rights. We have seen the Kingston Locomotive Works perform some wonderful things of late, but the most wonderful of all is the application to the church to attempt to put the cloak of respectability upon those miserable excuses for men who believe in taking other men's places when they are fighting for right conditions under which to sell their labor.

The gentleman whose name is signed to the following letter of introduction to the men who went to Germany any cost to defeat the ends of justice and deprive the workers of their just rights. We have seen the Kingston Locomotive Works perform some wonderful things of late, but the most wonderful of all is the application to the church to attempt to put the cloak of respectability upon those miserable excuses for men who believe in taking other men's places when they are fighting for right conditions under which to sell their labor. Messrs. Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto. Dear Sirs,—The bearer of the letter is a skilled moulder, I hope you can give him work in your shops. This letter will only introduce him. The foreman of the moulder of the Gurney Foundry Co. seems not to like the Germans, therefore he cannot get work there. Yours very truly, Fritz Baumgartner.

You find enclosed several testimonials. He has done this work since 10 years. It is unnecessary to say that this German was just as good a specimen of his nationality as those other sixty, and when he came over with me on his own costs. He is a skilled moulder, I hope you can give him work in your shops. This letter will only introduce him. The foreman of the moulder of the Gurney Foundry Co. seems not to like the Germans, therefore he cannot get work there. Yours very truly, Fritz Baumgartner.

Now, for a professor of economics to ignore this difference, is to show that he does not recognize the most rudimentary elements of the science. If the Astors and other collectors of ground rent are allowed to retain their privileges, then they will continue to place industry under an ever-increasing tribute that the tolling masses can never enjoy anything beyond a mere fraction of what they produce. Industry will be despoiled by having to furnish everything for the support of all the burden of government, and also the maintenance in the wildest luxury of a non-producing aristocracy.

If, however, the taxes on the production and exchange of goods were all abolished, and they were confined wholly to ground rent and the value of franchises, then such people as the Astors would have to assist in the burden of producing wealth for the support of society. Instead of being impoverishers, they would help to enrich. Instead of pressing down, they would help to lift up. Under our present regime the value of the land goes to the maintenance of the palatial luxuries of a number of parasites. Under the Single Tax it would be used for the benefit of every one. Today it acts as a poison of the best things in society. Under proper conditions it would be an untold blessing to the whole human race.

It is a terrible reflection to think that at the present day the great institutions of learning, instead of teaching truths, are pouring poison into the minds of the students. They are repeating the methods of the colleges of the South in slavery days. We bow to the professor at that time who would have the temerity to whisper that slavery was not in accordance with the highest claims of religion. In the same way the professors of economics are now devoting their intellectual ingenuity to find excuses for the divine right of special, unjust privileges.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF IDLENESS.

A few weeks ago a remarkable discussion took place in New York instigated by Louis P. Post, editor of The Public Ledger, and J. B. Clark, professor of economics in Columbia University. The subject of discussion was the merits or demerits of the Single Tax.

One advantage of a discussion of this kind is that it gives an opportunity for the public to learn what kind of teaching is given in the colleges on the subject of social and economic relationships.

We cannot here give a summary of the discussion, any more than to point out one of the arguments used by Professor Clark. He made this statement: "I do not see what enormous difference it makes, if I pay \$20 at all, what of the man who comes to collect it is a government official, or an owner of the great of an owner. I would have to pay in any case."

This is the deliberate teaching of a professor of economics in one of the largest and most wealthy colleges on this continent. Between helping and hindering him there is an infinite difference. Between enriching a man and impoverishing him there is just as great a difference. One would imagine that the student of economics would be thoroughly grounded in the support of all the burden of government is grounded in the difference between addition and subtraction.

Can there be any possibility of learning the difference between John Jacob Astor's family, collecting three to five million dollars yearly and the thousands of busy men in the city of New York who toil like so many bees, striving by every device and ingenuity to produce wealth in the greatest abundance? Between the man who comes to the market with his hands laden with the abundance of his products, offering riches in exchange for riches, and the man who comes with a product, but simply demands payment for the occupation of the ground, is there not a world of difference? Cannot a child at once recognize that different? The one is a fair exchange which benefits both parties, the other is simply tribute. The man who converts one bushel into twenty bushels blesses and benefits humanity; but the man who charges the fellow for the opportunity to go to work, they impoverish their fellows.

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The New Zealand Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

THE NEED OF IT. In 1897 the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in the Old Country demanded the 8-hour day, and came out on strike because the employers refused to give it.

Both in the Old Country and the United States arbitration has been earnestly advocated and promoted by such men as Sir Robert Keir and Mr. Macdowell, M.P., but with very partial success.

The report of the New South Wales Commission on Strikes in 1900 says: "Industrial quarrels cannot continue without the risk of their growing to dangerous dimensions, and the state has a right, in the public interest, to call upon all who are protected by the law, to conform to any provisions the law may establish for settling quarrels dangerous to the public peace."

Another report says: "The Carpenters' Employers' Association desires to impress upon the Government that the principles laid down in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, is a sound one, and that they would be very sorry indeed to go back to the old order of things."

By the year's agreement made by the United Mine Workers of America, by which they obtained an advance of 16.23 per cent. from the bituminous coal operators, the men will gain in wages very much more than they would have done by cooperating like men of brain and

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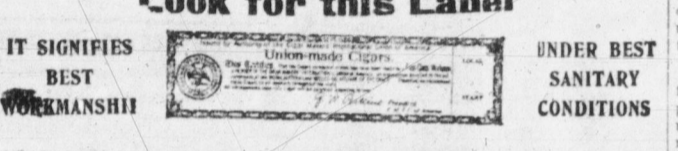
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Notes and Notelets

The grain tax in Britain has been abolished. At that we may rejoice and be glad. It shows that the nation has some real sense left. The income tax is to be reduced fourpence in the pound. This is a sop to the rich, and had the grain tax been retained, it would have been a most villainous move.

A workman needs just as much, if not more, grain than does a duke. The duty on the grain cuts right into the necessities of the workingman, but it does not make the first impression on the luxuries of the rich. In fact, so far as the duty raised the price of grain, it helped the land owner to raise the rent.

In neither the Local or the Dominion Parliament do we see the first sign of consideration for the laboring classes. There is a promise of an increased duty on steel rails so as to help the shareholders in the works at the South and also at Sydney. As most of these shareholders are Americans, this is a duty for Canadian workmen to add to the excessive fortunes of some American millionaires.

So far we have failed to notice the first suggestion in the press to the possibility and the necessity for such a reform in our legislative methods that men will no longer be tempted to such things as a party triumph is to do something so wonderfully good in their political party that men should put forth such strenuous efforts for the triumph of the party.

There are three or four great factors which now tend to destroy any hope of good government. First, our Legislature has the power to make immense grants and to give enormous sums in the way of bonuses and special favors.

In the meantime the public suffers. The expenditures for the public purposes must be borne by the taxpayers, and these expenditures are in many respects vastly too high, and at the same time the wastes as much or more than it often costs to imprison or fine the people who give or accept bribes.

On the subject of street car fares the Public of Chicago, speaks as follows: It must require the superintendent of hard work for anyone at this date to assert that three-cent fares are too low for profitable street car operation.

The Denver Court of Appeals decided that employers who failed to warn men of danger and danger attending their work from strikers were liable for damages. What the anti-labor judges here think of that?

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Special mention to-day of 2 special values—handsome new design Carriages—all the newest appointments and worth easy 10.00 and 13.50 for 7.95 and 10.80.

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