

THE TOILER

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We Must Satisfy You
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Great Reduction
Owing to building alterations we will sell for balance of this month

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Union Label on all Wagons.

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One Week Monday, Dec. 7th
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First appearance of last season's greatest success, with a jolly of leading stars, including young maidens and a GRAND GALAXY OF VADEVILLE STARS.

PRINCESS THREE NIGHTS

THEATRE
Commencing Monday Dec. 7th
JOHN C. FISHER'S Stupendous Production

THE SILVER SLIPPER

By the Author of "Florodora."
SEATS ON SALE NOW.

READ THE TOILER'S NEW STORY.
READ THE TOILER'S NEW STORY.

= Current Comment =

UNMUZZLED.

Keep the muzzle off the Toiler, Let it have a go, Put your cents together, boys, The press will talk for you.

Never mind the sword and gun. The cannon and the ball— Just mark your ballot for the right, The pen will beat them all. —Paul Lincoln.

To have a good clean civic government it is necessary to have the people well informed upon what is doing at the City Hall. The newspapers perform a certain amount of work in this respect, but the good accomplished is largely offset by the apparent necessity of each paper reporting matters from the standpoint of the policy of the paper. This applies largely to the individual actions of the Aldermen as well as the general doings of the whole Council. This is supposed to be the up-to-date method. It is unfortunate that the doings of certain Aldermen as viewed by some of the press are mostly bad, while those of others are mostly good. The newspapers of the city are largely against their own affairs. One of the principal objects being introduced into the City Council, but unfortunately to a great extent politics have a great bearing upon their news columns when reporting the doings of the Mayor and Aldermen.

A student of civic matters will not be long at the task before he will see that there are several things needed to help the citizens to an understanding of their own affairs. One of the principal of these in the opinion of the writer is a proper financial statement placed in the hands of each taxpayer every year with his tax bill. There is not one citizen in every hundred who has any definite knowledge of just where the money is going which he annually pays in at the City Hall. This condition of affairs in every citizen's mind is a hindrance to any progress that the city is making. For instance, how many are there who know anything about the debt of the city, what it is for, and how it is increasing or decreasing for certain fixed periods in every hundred who has any definite knowledge of just where the money is going which he annually pays in at the City Hall. This condition of affairs in every citizen's mind is a hindrance to any progress that the city is making. For instance, how many are there who know anything about the debt of the city, what it is for, and how it is increasing or decreasing for certain fixed periods in every hundred who has any definite knowledge of just where the money is going which he annually pays in at the City Hall.

There have been many important questions dealt with during the past year. Some of them have been on the slate for a long time, others appeared in the civic arena for the first time, and it must be said to the credit of this year's Council that they have always met them. The Yonge Street Bridge, the Radial Railway problem, the Parks question, the election of the Board of Control, the prospective settlement of the bridge marsh, the protection of the city's right to control street railway traffic on its own streets, the settlement of the Bell Telephone suit, which went against the Board of Control, the prospective settlement of the controversy between the Street Railway and the city. A great many of these items the Mayor promised if elected to give his attention to. He has given his attention to these with surprising results. The Council elected to support him were not any too favorable to him when he accepted office, but by his tactful manner and good judgment he has acquired the respect and confidence of the citizens to whom labor men owe considerable for his untiring efforts in their behalf and on behalf of the citizens generally. During the whole year he has never been

The average citizen apparently is content to have his interest aroused in civic matters about the first of December and allow the fire to die out again the first week in January. The business of the city is just the same as any other business and needs the careful watching of the owner or owners the whole year round, no matter how competent the manager may be. The Alderman has become so knowing in his position of manager that he understands the citizens' habits to a nicety and is always busy about the time the interested citizen wakes up, and then he is thought such a competent manager that he immediately qualifies for reelection in the eyes of the aforesaid interested citizen.

The one slip in the cog, as it were, in civic matters during the past year has been the work of Mayor Urquhart. His election was somewhat of a surprise to his own friends and not a great deal was expected of him, as he was not considered any too strong a man for the job. It is needless to say that although he was looked upon as weak at the beginning of the year he has since then been a gratification to those who have given him their support and a matter of surprise to those who opposed him. He has worked well enough to entitle him to another year in the management and is likely to get it no matter what opposition is brought forward. Just here it might be remarked that much of the credit for his election is due and accredited to organized labor. It speaks well for their judgment that they were enabled to give to the citizens of Toronto one of the best Mayors they ever had.

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It is hardly necessary at this time to deal individually with each Alderman in the Council, but there is one Alderman to whom labor men owe considerable for his untiring efforts in their behalf and on behalf of the citizens generally. During the whole year he has never been

Union Made Stoves

"The Jewel" Ranges, Stoves, Heaters, and "Jewel" Gas Ranges made by Burrow, Stewart & Milne, of Hamilton.

They Save Fuel and are the best Bakers. It will pay you to see them at

The Jewel Stove Store 4 Queen Street East.

WHY IS THE ADD WHICH WAS IN THIS SPACE IN IT NO MORE?

For the Best Answer to this query in an article of 500 words a Prize \$5.00 will be paid at this Office.

Contest Closes Feb. 1st, 1904.

The Nasmith Baking Company

IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Labor produces wealth and votes it to the non-producer.

Labor produces wealth and votes it to the non-producer.

Labor produces wealth and votes it to the non-producer.

found wanting and has fought tenaciously for what he considered in the people's interests. This is Alderman Bell from Ward five. Alderman Woods, the candidate of the labor men in Ward five, also has a very good record for his past year with the exception of his attitude upon the gas question and the island leases. These were two important questions upon which he differed from the labor people generally, and his action upon them will in all probability lose him some votes, although in any event he is almost sure of re-election along with his colleague Alderman Bell. They along with Alderman Dunn voted for the liberty of the freeman. Alderman Starr, the other representative of this ward, voted against the freemen enjoying the liberty of every other citizen and against his own principles, seeing that he belongs to one of the most exclusive unions in this country.

The question of a Firemen's Union was an interesting item in the year's doings. It aroused considerable talk for a time, but was eventually squelched by an order from the City Council, backed by a vote of the Fire Chief. Labor maintained then, and still maintains, that the freemen have just as much right to organize as any other section of workers in the city. Alderman Spence was the champion of Chief Thompson in his arduous action. He is a true friend, who was an active participant in its ups and downs in every day life, it was at the moment when the once friend turned his strong battery of firemen against it. It is a pity that the Council to-day knows better how to twist facts and figures to suit his own particular view than does Alderman Spence, and by his action upon this occasion he has done more to injure the cause of labor than he has realized. The Alderman said that the system under which the freemen were working represented the reverse of the competitive and if all were run under the same conditions the trade union would quickly pass away. What we say is that under any system the freemen will of necessity have to have an organization in order to collectively fix just conditions under which to work. If they do not do it themselves there is no one else will. There are to-day grievances under which the men suffer on the one hand, and they may be settled right by any one other than the chief themselves, and they will never settle them right until they have the privilege of discussing them among themselves. This is what the union was organized for. It is what the chief has to do. It is what the chief has to do. It is what the chief has to do.

The action of a certain number of citizens in meeting together to consider the new School Board and to elect a new School Board is a matter which is favorably received by a great many of the citizens. It is another evidence of the fact that the labor people are becoming more and more interested in the affairs of the city. The labor men have made a fine record for themselves in the nomination for positions on the School Board because as a class they are more interested in the question of education than any other class in the city. This committee will, however, find themselves in much the same position that labor men have been placed upon more than one occasion.

The great drawback in all these matters is to get the people sufficiently alive to their own interests to support all these things. It is the case that a man is elected to an important office because of his society, church and political affiliations without due qualifications to fill the position. The men which the labor people will put forward in this contest will, without exceptions, be interested in giving the people the best service possible in order to place the educational system in such a position as to give returns for the expenditure made in the shape of more and better education for the masses. Will the citizens committee elected offer any support to labor's candidates? If they do not it is hardly necessary to say that labor will be averse to giving their candidates any encouragement.

LABOR AND WHAT IT DOES.
Labor is robbed by the politicians and votes for the robber.
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SPECIAL SALE

11 lbs. best Corn Meal for 25
11 lbs. best Rotted Oats for 25
11 lbs. best Rotted Wheat for 25
15c. packages Rotted Wheat for 7
10c. packages Rotted Oats for 7
Life Chips or Vim for 25
7 lbs. New Beans, best quality for 25
3 lbs. New Split Peas for 25
3 lbs. Green Peas, new goods, for 10
3 lbs. Barley, just in, for 10
7 lbs. very best Tapioca for 25
40c. Ceylon or Mixed Tea, very best for 40
40c. Cocoa, very fine, for 25
25c. Cocoa, only 15c. or 2 lbs. for 25
25c. Coffee, 1 lb. cans 15c. or 2 lbs. for 25
30c. Coffee, pure and ground fresh, for 30
35c. Coffee, pure and ground fresh, for 35
45c. Coffee, best Java and Mocha, for 35

Best pure White Lard, per lb. 11 1/2
Good Compound Lard, per lb. 11
15c. best Red Salmon for 12 1/2
10c. Pink Salmon for 10
6 tins new Oil Sardines for 25
Imported French Sardines for 10
New Canned Peas 9c. or 3 for 25
New Canned Corn 9c. or 3 for 25

POTATOES
Best Quality per Peck 11 1/2
Sweet Potatoes, 10 lb. for 25c.

NEW FRUIT
Fancy New Seed Raisins, 9c. or 3 for 25
Best New Cleaned Currants, 7c. or 3 for 25
New Cooking Pig for 25
Table Eggs from 10c. to 15c.
Other dried fruits at low prices.
New-Jam, 5 lb. pails for 17

A CLEAN SWEEP
Large 30c. 4-String Brooms, 20c.

SPECIAL SALE OF MEATS
Choice Mild Cured Bacon only 14
65c. bag Family Flour, per lb. 11 1/2
Mild Cured Roll Bacon 11c.
Cooked Ham, something nice 25c.
Cooked Pressed Beef 11c.

25 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar, \$1.00
With Dollar Grocery Order
27 lbs. best Granulated Sugar, - \$1.00
With every order which includes one pound of our 30c. or 40c. Tea.

Thompson Company, 530 & 532 Queen St. West
495 Yonge St. Phone North 1915
336 College St. Phone N. 1252
347 Yonge Street, near King
PHONE MAIN 3713.

THE TOILERS ARE MARCHING.
Yes, they are marching.
Can't you hear them?
Sons of Toil in every land—
On to freedom now far distant
When in March they shall stand
And love their God and Neighbor,
Woman, Home and Native Land,
It is for this they now join hands.
—Paul Lincoln.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL REFORMATION.
By Paul Lincoln.
Men to-day are engaged in an industrial struggle that is threefold in its aspect. From the time that man applied the iron muscles of steam and the lightning speed of electricity to our industrial life the tool that the worker used has generally passed out of his hands into the factory of the employer. This has created a tremendous struggle for

THE CONTROL OF THE WORKSHOP AND FACTORY.
which has resulted in the owners forming themselves into an Employers' Association and the worker has organized trades and labor unions. The constant dispute between these organizations has created a world-wide industrial unrest.

Owing to the increased facilities of production, distribution and exchange, we find men combining to entirely control their business or industry, so that to-day we find a few individuals controlling over 90 per cent. of their particular line of industry. The result of this has enabled a few individuals to become immensely rich and to enjoy all the luxuries of life, while the majority of people find it more difficult every year to exist on this earth.

We find another class of individuals who find the Christian Church still applying the old-fashioned remedy of reform of the individual and thinking that the only way to reform humanity is by dealing with one man at a time. But

THE INDUSTRIAL REFORMERS
are looking up in the background of this great struggle, and with keener eye and larger vision they can see that the time is fast approaching when the principles that govern our industrial life must be reformed.

Christ prepared Himself for His great work of establishing the Kingdom of God in men's hearts in the workshop. And the men who listened to His teachings were workmen, and when He left this earth it was the common people that watched His departure.

For centuries the church in His name has been winning nations and empires from His Kingdom until we have made the power of Christian civilization known and understood from one end of the earth to the other, but the church has built from the top down. And this industrial unrest is the birth pang of

AN INDUSTRIAL REFORMATION
that shall sweep this Christian civilization that the church and the reformers of the past has constructed and place it on the solid foundation upon which Christ built His Kingdom, namely, the hearts of common humanity. Until we discover clearly as Christians in a Christian country man's relationship to industry we cannot arrive at the true relationship of man to man which Christ plainly taught was of equal importance to man's relationship to God.

Pompey—"Wal, Dosh!" what's de muttal with nab Moses?
Doctor—"He is a sick one, sure. My diagnosis indicates tuberculosis in the lungs and catarrh in the nose."
"Shoo, dar!" Two buckles in de lungs and guitar in de nose!
"I press the 'pinnyat dat yonah di shog nose an misleading from de troof. Mose might hab swallowed de buckles, but I nose that de guitar an hangin in de kitchen."
Grit makes the man, the want of it the chump,
The men who win lay hold, hang on and hump.

Appliment—I see you advertise for a window dresser.
Miller—Yes, sir. Have you had much experience?
"I arranged the window display in the shop I worked in last, and every woman who passed stopped and looked in."
"That's something like it. You're just the man we want. By the way, what line was your firm in?"
"Mirrors!"

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

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OF A
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Blacksmiths' Tools
Drills, Forges and General Supplies. Our "Champion" Blower is the best.

Call or write.

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WHAT A REAL STRIKE

That the working class are important factor there is in every community is evident by the illustration given at Thurber. If possessed a population of 100,000, composed largely of mine United Mine Workers for man attempted to organize the mining. This year they succeeded in failing unable to secure any from the company a general declared, and as the miners owned all the houses the mine the workers and their families, some moving to shift the balance going into camp by the United Miners' organization. The "leading citizens" avoid humiliating truth that without labor there was no leading to do in Thurber. The more no customers, the lawyers no doctor no patients, the banker, the landlord no tenants, the no congregation, the news readers, the politician no there was no use of appealing police or calling out the militia there were no strikers to come the workers of the region to do in Thurber are so well union "scab" labor was not to be the mining companies surrendered the scattering miners and they to come back, furnishing with free transportation. They are not under way between the of the companies, the United Workers and the A. F. of L. This unionize every craft in this illustration ought to convince workingman that the workers the capitalist are the most potent in this and every other corner the world. Strike together at a box and every form of injustice presses the workers will disappear.

The A. R. W.

95-97 Front

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MACHINE SHOPS
RAILROAD SHOPS
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PLASING SHOPS

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The Manuf
pany offers bette
than any other p
Write for p
THE MANUFAC
Head O

Union Men and Friends

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Blacksmiths' Tools
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THE TOLLER

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Banner and Sign Painters
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THE REPRESENTATIVE PIANO OF CANADA
Health and vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood.

Dr. Carson's Tonic
Stomach and Constipation Bitters
Have long been recognized as the sovereign treatment.

Dr. Carson's Tonic
Stomach and Constipation Bitters
Have long been recognized as the sovereign treatment.

The Carson Medicine Co'y
TORONTO

Carter's Teething Powders
Best for Teething Babies
Carter's Lung Balm
Carter's Baby's Cough Syrup

MADE IN CANADA
CHARCOAL
KINDLING FIRE
SUMMER FIRE
TOASTING

Union Men
LAWRENCE BROS.
38-40-42-44 DENISON AVENUE
REED & HYNES
SIGNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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LAWRENCE BROS.
38-40-42-44 DENISON AVENUE
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FROM OUT THE WEST

By MARY WOOD
Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure

Missoula Ann gazed across the frozen stretches of the park with a delightful sense of ownership.

"Just the sky for a norther, Teddy," she said exultantly. "Seems like old times, it does."

Teddy was not looking at the sky. Around a bend in the road came a horse, jet black, well groomed, head high, while the delicate nostrils sniffed the wind.

"See here, now," he said good naturedly. "I'll have to arrest you if you make such noise. Come and see Jim Crow. You can have a ride on him if you aren't scared."

"That's all I wanted to do," he protested stoutly. "Only Missoula, she wouldn't let me."

"The man looked at the girl eagerly. "Be you from Montana, miss?" he asked.

Missoula nodded. "I hail from west Texas myself," the policeman hastened to explain.

"I'll have you long from there, miss?" he asked respectfully.

RUNNING OF A MUDLARK

By Curran Richard Greenley
Copyright, 1908, by T. C. McClure

"Mudlark" Jim resented the derisive title and was filled with a longing to fall upon and rend the line of grinning stable boys who yelled and booted at Joe led Baresbanks out for his caprice.

"But then I got on the force—on account of my riding—and I've been an over a year. I can't complain of the pay, and the world's light enough. But I get such longing for the sun shining in a perfect blue sky and my pony picking his way among the holes of a dog town—the little beggars sitting up and scolding at us as bold as you please—and then scrambling down through the mesquite bushes into a water hole and letting him drink as much as he pleases, and then riding on till the sun sets as it never does up here, bands of light playing right across the sky and a purple glow over everything. Well, when I get to thinking of all that I get uneasy-like and tired of all this crowding. Some fine morning the feeling will be extra strong, and then—"he laughed—"the force will be losing one of its ornaments."

Missoula was looking up eagerly. Her eyes were as blue as the Texas sky of which he spoke and wide with longing. "You will be going back, too, some day, Miss Missoula," he said softly.

"Yes," she said dispiritedly. "I s'pose so—when Miss Barker's ready to go."

"The afternoon sun shone down warmly and showed Missoula engaged in restraining Teddy from picking a spray of the enticing "burning bush." The tall policeman came up during the altercation. As they walked on together he preserved an unwavering silence.

"Spring about here," Missoula observed at last. "I've been thinking how the prairie must look by now—just one big flower bed."

"I'll have you long from there, miss?" he asked respectfully.

"Yes," she said in answer to something he had said. "The old songs are very beautiful."

"I'll have you long from there, miss?" he asked respectfully.

THE TOLLER

And with a sure aim he bunched the bride and dung it to the judge.

At the lad's first word there had been a commotion down there among the crowd of grooms in the paddock. A little black form darted across the course and made for the outer gate.

Old Colonel Cartwell, the judge, stood up and waved for silence. "Bring him another bride. I'll take care of this one. Now get to the post."

Jim settled in the saddle. Ahead of him the little flags danced in the wind and rain. Garrison's Black Seraph wheeled into Baresbanks, and at the end of the line Morgan's Timber Wolf plunged and reared. Three times the red flag fell, three times they struggled back to the post. Then red down, yellow down and a whirl of black, bay, sorrel and gray swept away, nose and nose, with the rain dripping on flesh of sorrel and blaze of gold.

"Mudlark!" "Old Skate!" It rang in his ears on the whistle of the wind. The first burdle—Jim felt the long body gather itself, and they were over, leaving the Black Seraph a bulky adrift in the field. Timber Wolf led by a head. There were only four now. Jim grinned and lurched a little forward as Baresbanks' great hoofs gripped the slippery grass. Garrison Derrydown was second, the long stride of English hunters showing its mettle from great-grandfather to son. Maxton's Red Ruin and Long's Wild Irishman nose and nose with Baresbanks. Up the slope and over the second burdle, the great shoulders working with a mighty come and go, Baresbanks fought on, while the Wild Irishman dropped in a heap to scumble out with a wrenched fore leg. Jim laughed aloud as they swept the turn. The third—he had studied it well and knew the rotten bank, where the Timber Wolf landed, struggled a moment and slid down, his fore legs fighting the air. They were close together, Jim's eyes down first by a shoulder length, Baresbanks next, his ugly, lean head stretched out, with red nostrils wide afire, and Red Ruin straggling a sorry third.

Over—over again. They had made the round once and for the second time had passed the first three burdles. Baresbanks crept up a few inches on the home stretch, leaving Red Ruin a dozen yards in the rear. The last burdle lay before them, orange and black-thon, with an ugly stretch of water beyond. Jim's tense little hands crept up closer to the bit as he promised God knows what prayers and promises into the two ears that hung to the big, ugly head. He felt the great muscles stiffen, the bunching of those awkward looking legs, the surge of the heart beneath the gaunt ribs—over—flash—whirl—and the sea of faces rose and surged in the billow of sound as the wild Roman nose was thrust under the wire, winner by a neck's length.

From the stand above, men came down hand over hand, men peered in from the pit, and the shrill clamor of excited women's voices shrilled above the dull roar of the crowd. Jim slid from the saddle and went to the block, staggering under its weight. His slender body all a-quake, then back to sit motionless, enduring, until the moment when Baresbanks' sweater in his shabby blanket, stood at the center of the stable's attention and envy, and he awoke and lived again, his arms around the brown neck, his face buried in the seaty mane. There could be no question of a bullet in the head of the winner of the Montgomery steeplechase.

"Gladdeen a Humorist." The financial burden which Mark Twain carried some years ago weighed on his mind heavily. In these moments of despondency there was one tactful friend who could make the humorist forget his troubles. It was Dan Beard, the artist, who illustrated some of Twain's books.

"Dan Beard, there is no tonic that can equal the company of a cheerful man," said the humorist as he entered the artist's studio.

"I'll have you long from there, miss?" he asked respectfully.

THE TOLLER

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"Mudlark!" "Old Skate!" It rang in his ears on the whistle of the wind. The first burdle—Jim felt the long body gather itself, and they were over, leaving the Black Seraph a bulky adrift in the field. Timber Wolf led by a head. There were only four now. Jim grinned and lurched a little forward as Baresbanks' great hoofs gripped the slippery grass. Garrison Derrydown was second, the long stride of English hunters showing its mettle from great-grandfather to son. Maxton's Red Ruin and Long's Wild Irishman nose and nose with Baresbanks. Up the slope and over the second burdle, the great shoulders working with a mighty come and go, Baresbanks fought on, while the Wild Irishman dropped in a heap to scumble out with a wrenched fore leg. Jim laughed aloud as they swept the turn. The third—he had studied it well and knew the rotten bank, where the Timber Wolf landed, struggled a moment and slid down, his fore legs fighting the air. They were close together, Jim's eyes down first by a shoulder length, Baresbanks next, his ugly, lean head stretched out, with red nostrils wide afire, and Red Ruin straggling a sorry third.

Over—over again. They had made the round once and for the second time had passed the first three burdles. Baresbanks crept up a few inches on the home stretch, leaving Red Ruin a dozen yards in the rear. The last burdle lay before them, orange and black-thon, with an ugly stretch of water beyond. Jim's tense little hands crept up closer to the bit as he promised God knows what prayers and promises into the two ears that hung to the big, ugly head. He felt the great muscles stiffen, the bunching of those awkward looking legs, the surge of the heart beneath the gaunt ribs—over—flash—whirl—and the sea of faces rose and surged in the billow of sound as the wild Roman nose was thrust under the wire, winner by a neck's length.

From the stand above, men came down hand over hand, men peered in from the pit, and the shrill clamor of excited women's voices shrilled above the dull roar of the crowd. Jim slid from the saddle and went to the block, staggering under its weight. His slender body all a-quake, then back to sit motionless, enduring, until the moment when Baresbanks' sweater in his shabby blanket, stood at the center of the stable's attention and envy, and he awoke and lived again, his arms around the brown neck, his face buried in the seaty mane. There could be no question of a bullet in the head of the winner of the Montgomery steeplechase.

"Gladdeen a Humorist." The financial burden which Mark Twain carried some years ago weighed on his mind heavily. In these moments of despondency there was one tactful friend who could make the humorist forget his troubles. It was Dan Beard, the artist, who illustrated some of Twain's books.

"Dan Beard, there is no tonic that can equal the company of a cheerful man," said the humorist as he entered the artist's studio.

"I'll have you long from there, miss?" he asked respectfully.



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People who are satisfied with the treatment they receive tell their friends and neighbors and that's how our business has grown.

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Two of his name in Myrtle's letters, thorough bookcase, general air of his doing well, but she would good taste and thorough appreciation of beauty and comfort.

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Alex. Leslie, Proprietor

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THE TOILER

Published Weekly in the Interests of the Workers.

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THE TOILER PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED

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TORONTO, DECEMBER 4th, 1903. THREE YEARS OLD.

With this issue The Toiler completes the third year of its existence in the field of newspaperdom.

The building-up of The Toiler to its present state has been largely a work of love for those who have had the handling of the job.

The struggle of the workers for what they produce must be continued and in this struggle the assistance rendered by a labor paper must not be lightly thought of.

Let us hope in closing this little word about ourselves that you will always keep a welcome in your heart and home for the paper that talks for you once a week.

Writes and injunctions are nice things but our friends the enemy are beginning to realize that labor is learning how to use them.

With next week's issue we will begin a serial story that will be interesting to you all, viz, the evidence so far taken before the special examiner in the case of the Gurney Foundry Company vs. Emmett, and others, including ourselves.

CORRESPONDENCE

A WOMAN'S PAGE.

Editor Toiler: I have wondered so often why The Toiler hasn't a page for women or at least a column, for no one can deny that there are a large number of women toilers who toil but do not belong to any union.

page, and surely there are enough women in Canada interested along this line who are intelligent enough to keep up a column of a page every week, and if we once got started the editor would have no trouble for lack of matter.

Industrial Toronto--Continued.

SANDERSON PEABRY & CO.

Toronto has diversified interests which are adding constantly to its importance as a commercial center.

THE BERTRAM ENGINE WORKS COMPANY

The Bertram Engine Works Company have done a large share of the business in their line in the different towns over the province and everywhere their work is most satisfactory and commendable.

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The Blue Ribbon Tea Co., extensive dealers in the well-known Blue Ribbon Tea, is one of the leading concerns in Toronto, and we are pleased to note that, in the conduct of their large volume of business, the members of the firm have always adhered strictly to the principles of fairness and justice.

THE T. A. LITTLE CO., LIMITED.

Toronto has reason to feel proud of its leading manufacturing establishments. Prominent among these is the firm of The T. A. Little Co., Ltd., located at 124, 126 & 128 Richmond St. West.

THE BATTY STOVE & HARDWARE COMPANY.

Jewel Stoves and Ranges have a reputation extending over the entire Dominion. They have many points of strength by recommendation to the kitchen.

thought the whole paper was as much for women as for men, and the answer I got was, oh, yes, for those women who have lots of time to read and keep well posted, but miss one week and you might as well miss a year, and you see I have so much to do for the family I haven't much time to read; not but what I am interested in the Toiler's news and would be glad to know about the great reform, but I know when rocking the cradle this woman often reads for ten minutes and certainly if the woman's page of The Toiler was made interesting as well as instructive I believe my friend as well as hundreds of other women who never read papa's paper would not only read the woman's page but every page of The Toiler and be benefited thereby.

JAMES ROBERTSON CO., LIMITED.

In noting the many important business institutions that contribute to the general sum of business activities in Toronto, a special reference should be made to the well-known and most reliable concern of the James Robertson Co., Limited, located at King and Bay Sts.

PALMER PIANO CO., LIMITED.

It has always been our object to show that the interests of both capital and labor are identical. In order to bring about the best prosperity that is possible it is necessary for the two great factors to keep in sight at all times the fact that their interests are mutual and whatever tends to disturb the welfare of the one, necessarily reflects injuriously upon the other.

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O'Keefe's IN "SPECIAL" "SPECIAL" GOLD IM. INSIST ON THESE The O'Keefe Brew BUSINESS and SHORT. It will pay you to get information re BRITISH AMERICAN Business College.

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WITH A COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE There is nothing that they would appreciate more, nothing that would give them greater pleasure. OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN OF \$1.00 DOWN Balance (\$16.00) payable in small instalments...

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INSIST ON THESE BRANDS. TO BE HAD AT ALL DEALERS. The O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited.

BUSINESS and SHORTHAND "THAT REMARK" About "What we have well hold" is our motto, but we don't stop there; we say what trade we have and we are after. SCOTTISH LAUNDRY CO. Cor. Dundas & Gladstone Ave. S. ROGERS, Manager.

Carter's Teething Powders Best for Teething Babies. Carter's Lung Balm. Carter's Magnetine Oil.

Dr. Carson's Tonic Stomach and Constipation Bitters. A Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier. Price 50 cents per Bottle.

THE TOILER'S NEW STORY. READ THE TOILER'S NEW STORY. READ THE TOILER'S NEW STORY. READ THE TOILER'S NEW STORY.

smiling guardian pushed through the police line and bade the child hurry home.

A Bible class for organized workmen has been started in Atlanta, Ga.

There are 2,229 labor organizations in New York State, with a total membership of 329,101.

Another batch of 250 Pencoed (Pa.) iron works employees have been laid off indefinitely. So far about 1,000 of the 4,000 employees of the mill have been laid off.

The iron moulders have added 12,000 new members to their union in the last six months. During the same period over \$25,000 has been paid out in death benefits.

The clothing cutters of New York City have taxed themselves \$1 a week to support their fellow workers in Rochester who are on strike for an eight-hour day.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has abolished the probation period for freight handlers. The negotiations began June 1 and the new rule dates back October 1.

Statistics show a remarkable increase in trade union membership in Germany during the past year. The total membership is now 1,692,642, a gain of nearly 30 per cent. within a year.

There are more than 500,000 women workers in Germany, and less than 25,000 are organized. Their wages average from \$2 to \$3 a week. Here you have a case of cause and effect.

Orders have been received to bank all the furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company in the Youngstown Canadian Lack of business is given as the cause. The steel plant is in operation.

A. W. Holmes, general organizer of the International Association of Machinists, has just concluded a successful organization trip to Peterboro, Smith's Falls, Carleton Place and other eastern points.

After struggling for three years to force the tailoring firms to open free workshops so that employees may not have to do their work at their homes, the Chicago Journeymen Tailors' union gave up its battle.

United Textile Workers' union, which has been in convention at Philadelphia, intends to organize the recently defunct textile workers of that city under the banner of the textile workers and its affiliated international unions.

Superior Judge L. M. Hosea at Cincinnati granted an injunction preventing the striking typographers from interfering at the plant of the American Type Foundry Company. The injunction prevents picketing, loitering about the plant, intimidation, threats and violence.

Industrial Commissioner Jackson of the Erie Railroad paid organized labor one of the best tributes when he told a meeting of magistrates that with twenty labor organizers, whom he could name, he could organize the people of Russia within a year or so that they would be fit for self government.

One delegate from each local of the Bridge and Structural Erectors' International Union met in Chicago Nov. 30 to prepare a national wage agreement. The object is to make the scale uniform and also provide working rules that will protect members sent by contract from one part of the country to another.

During the controversy over national or international unions in Quebec a year or two ago, some of the Canadian shoe manufacturers decided it would be better to have Canadian organizations. This was concurred in by some of the clergy, and Archbishop Begin was to mediate between the two organizations. The despatches tell us "the manufacturers are disposed to deal with the mechanics or to some to an agreement with them individually, but they refuse to have anything to do with the Machinists' union."

As a result of the grand jury of the last session in Toronto recommending compulsory arbitration in settling disputes, the court holds: "That the fact that a labor union is not incorporated, does not necessarily prevent a jury from holding it responsible for injuries to a third party when the injuries complained of are the result of an act for which the union, as an association, is responsible, for the law will assume that an injurious act, coming as the direct result of a resolution, rule or settled policy of an organization, must be compensated for by the body from whose resolution, rule or settled policy it results."

The union which was awarded the case which damages were awarded, is a local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the injuries complained of are the alleged result of a resolution adopted by the union placing a contractor on the "black list" but who had formerly been an employer of union men, and who, after rescinding the demands of his employees, filed the strikers' names with non-union men. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State, and if the ruling is sustained the principles will be fixed in Indiana as well, as far as to incorporate does not relieve the union from responsibility for damages. Some of the best lawyers in the State claim that the decision, if affirmed, means the death of the boycott in Indiana. They say that in respect to the present case the court will issue an order for the assessment of each member of the union, and that if the officers refuse to pay the assessment or the members refuse to pay it, they must be in contempt, and could be sent to jail for refusal to obey. Along with the effect of

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NO, THERE IS NOTHING EQUALS A PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF THE GARMENTS

Before leaving home decide upon the price you can afford, and we make no boast when we say that we will have a Coat to please you at any price, be that \$3.95, \$5, \$7.50, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$17, \$20.

A visit to our SUIT Department will convince you that our Ready-to-Wear Clothing is equal to custom work at a little over half COST.

SUIT PRICE, \$5 to \$17

We have the largest and most up-to-date stock of Men's Furnishings and Shoes ever shown in Toronto at moderate prices.

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We are the original makers of GENUINE HORSE-HIDE GLOVES AND MITTS, having introduced them to the Canadian trade 15 years ago. We guarantee every pair of these goods stamped with our name as "Thoroughbred." The quality has always been maintained, and the goods are absolutely guaranteed heat, steam and sweat proof, and dry soft after wetting. See that the accompanying stamp is on every pair. The only guarantee of "Thoroughbred" quality.

Made in dark and yellow colors.

We are also manufacturers of Buckskins, Chrome Tan, Pearl Cow, Calf, Peccary Hog, and Sheep

GLOVES and MITTS in Chrome Tan, Indian and Oil Tan Mocha, Swede and Kid.

A. R. CLARKE & CO., Limited OFFICE and WORKS: 613-617 Eastern Avenue. TORONTO.



being waged between popular liberty and the power of monopoly, it would fill its pews and make itself strong with the multitude. This is not true. The most successful churches, from the institute of a civilization where there shall be more justice and more hope. Often times their hearts long for the freedom to throw themselves into the glorious contest. But to do so would mean the alienation of many supporters. It would mean a strain upon the organization. It would mean a desertion by the mob. It would mean, for a time, at least, vacant pews and a depleted treasury. These are the signs by which their professional brethren judge of their success or failure. This is it that the preacher hesitates to take the plunge and proclaim from his pulpit those truths which wealth frowns upon and the multitude is afraid of but which men must be taught if society is to go forward.

It is an opinion of mine, from which many noble-minded men will dissent, that we have, in the pulpits of today, many gifted preachers, but few prophets. The church does not strike the deepest chords of modern life. The mighty hopes which are beginning to stir in the hearts of men are not inspired by pulpit eloquence. It is not to the hosts that burn incense in the temple, but to a few humble men in the street, that the evangel of our day has come, proclaiming to the weary and heavy-laden glad tidings of great joy.

To those who sit in the darkness a light is breaking; the light is the dawn of a wonderful faith; a faith that humanity is gathering strength for a mighty forward impulse; and that after the impending storm is past, the rose of equality will bloom and blossom on the deserts and plague-spots of earth; and the harvest songs of brave men and the lullabies of free women and the laughter of welcome children will mingle in a new wondrous anthem of praise to the God of Liberty and Truth. In this gospel proclaimed from our pulpits! How much more glorious it is to preach the truth than to build a church!

WOULD ABOLISH CONTRACT WORK. Mayor Head, of Nashville, Tenn., argues against the contract system on public works. He insists that municipal governments will do better and cheaper work than the present method of letting contracts to the lowest responsible bidder.

It is true fraud will creep in, dishonest officials will obtain positions and the public service will sometimes be neglected," he says, "but can it be claimed that the business of the private contractor is free from these troubles; that all of his employees are absolutely honest and upright and work their full time for the benefit of their employer? These are troubles incident to the frailties of human nature, and the fact that when a public official or employee goes wrong his name is paraded by the public press from one end of the country to the other and his punishment made even more certain than the defaulter in private business will, in my judgment, very soon overcome the predisposition of public employees, except in rare instances, to look upon their employment as a passport to a life of ease and a privilege to fatten at the public expense."

The Counties of Simcoe and Ontario have just finished by day labor the construction of approaches to three bridges on the Severn river, the cost of which was \$1,422. Tenders were asked for the work and the lowest tenderer, the Forest City Paving Co., asked \$3,900 for the job. The saving to the counties by doing the work themselves was therefore over \$1,500. The work was done under the supervision of Messrs. Bloomfield, Gillespie and Jupp.

In addressing the three hundred plumbers, gas and steam fitters of Boston, at a banquet, John Mitchell, alluded to the bugaboo of a coming depression in business as an excuse for force reductions in wages. He reiterated his statements at the former gatherings that the wage workers should give up nothing they had gained and should keep on hustling to organize and demand more when prosperity is again being proclaimed from the house-tops.

At Chicago in the street railway strike, the first attempt at violence on Wednesday had some of the features of emergency about it. As the first car emerged from the barn a 6-year-old girl slipped through the line of policemen, and, taking up a position in the center of the track, she stamped her little foot and cried out to the motorman, "You naughty man! You took my papa's job away." Refusing to move even when the car came up to her, she hurled a stone at the car window, but it fell short of its mark. A six-foot policeman leaped through the line of shouts of the crowd, picked her up in his arms. Gently, he shifted the unfeeling "stranger" the

decision has resulted in other suits against unions, and several have been filed in other counties of the State.

The London "Balmshers" Union whose members are out on strike, at the Leonard machine and boiler works, held an assembly the other night and netted nearly \$100.

According to the Boston Globe, Fraternal Delegate Simpson voted for Gompers for president of the A. F. of L. in preference to Socialist Kretz. This will be a surprise to median Socialists.

A union writ says: "These friends of the 'open shop' who use arguments from the scriptures to establish their claims for the right to work, seem to forget that God runs heaven on the 'closed shop' plan. No non-unionists there."

Machinists of the I. A. M. deny the statement that the strike at the Kingston locomotive works has been declared off. It is now on nineteen months. The only thing that is declared off is the acceptance of further strike benefits, as the men have secured work in other shops and other cities.

After all it must have been a sacrifice almost impossible to be in charge of managing the street railway strike while the A. F. of L. convention was in session at Boston. President Mahon is down to the lights of the A. F. of L. convention, and a member of the "secret orders and side issues."

John Mitchell has denied emphatically that he will resign from the presidency of the United Mine Workers and become secretary of commerce and labor should Roosevelt win the election in 1904. The story that for this reason he would not be a candidate for president at the January convention of the Mine Workers emanated from Pittsburgh. Mr. Mitchell says he is not seeking political office and would not accept any, and that the presidency of the Mine Workers is the highest honor to which he aspires.

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INDUSTRIAL TORONTO--Continued

Central Business College.

There is no agency at the present time which does more towards moulding the character and standing of our young men and women than does a well equipped commandable business college.

Mr. W. H. Shaw, its Principal, has always exhibited the most ardent attitude towards labor and his excellent college has proved a boon to thousands of artisans in providing a means for their sons and daughters to qualify for good positions at nominal cost.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company.

Labor should spare no effort to make the business of an enterprise such as that of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. a greater and more progressive success.

Canada Paper Company.

No concern in Toronto has been more thoroughly public-spirited and more thoroughly interested in the welfare of our city than the Canada Paper Co.

The Standard Fuel Company, of Toronto, Limited.

A concern which is of vast importance to the commercial life of Toronto is splendidly exemplified in that of the Standard Fuel Co.

Mason & Risch Piano Company.

The name of the Mason & Risch Piano Co. is well known in this section, not only because of the fair and honorable manner in which they have dealt with their customers.

An Investment.

With the element of risk entirely eliminated appeals to conservative people. A policy of life insurance in a reliable company like the North American Life makes just such an investment.

D. G. Douglas & Co.

Among the reliable tailoring firms of Toronto none is more worthy of patronage than that of D. G. Douglas & Co., located at 345 Queen street west.

Queen City Mills.

Organized labor recognizes the firm as an enterprise which is a positive benefit to the masses of workmen throughout the province.

The York Manufacturing Co.

It is one of the broad underlying principles of unionism to foster and encourage the development of a deserving and creditable home enterprise.

United Factories Limited.

We wish to call attention to this industrial issue to one of Toronto's leading enterprises that has been a prominent factor in its commercial growth.

The Bruce Manufacturing Co.

A concern such as the Bruce Mfg. Co., which has always exhibited a most friendly attitude toward labor, is certainly worthy of the hearty support and co-operation of the many workmen of Toronto.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co.

The growing business of the Dominion and the expanding trade gives opportunity for such a concern as the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., manufacturers of various office and plant located at Atlantic avenue.

Imperial Life Assurance Co.

In Toronto there are a number of important concerns which are directly to the welfare, prestige and prosperity of our city.

The Patterson Manufacturing Co.

The Patterson Mfg. Co. commends itself directly to our people, as its proprietors have always shown true regard for the organized labor.

The Canadian Bell Telephone Co.

In looking carefully among the large concerns represented in Toronto we find that a number of its principal branches of enterprise are especially well represented.

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM, Author of "Under the Rose"

Copyright, 1922, by THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY

PROLOGUE

OLD Drury Lane rang with applause for the performance of "The Strollers" by Frederic S. Isham.

To stem this tide and attach himself closely to King Charles X. was the marquis' ambitious purpose. For this he had arranged a party in marrying a relative of the royal princess.

With rare discretion and spirit had the latter played a queenly figure in that ritual, gross gathering. She had reached the scene where the actress turned upon her tormentors.

It was a drizzly day in the Shadown valley. A mist had settled down upon the old inn.

No one appearing, he leaned over and impatiently rapped on the door with the heavy oak but end of his whip.

"Bring it out," was the gruff response of the disgruntled teamster. Shortly afterward mine host reappeared with a tankard of generous dimensions.

Going through an outer room, called by courtesy a parlor, the landlord passed into an apartment which served as dining room, sitting room and bar.

Seated at a respectful distance from this cheerful conflagration was a young man of perhaps five and twenty, whose travel stained attire indicated he had been recently on the road.

The bitter words flowed from her lips, that the ties of affection which bound these two travelers together on life's road were neither strong nor enduring.

Subscribe for The Toller. A first-class Restaurant and Lunch Room. ALEX. LESLIE, Proprietor.

set in such a severe cast the observer involuntarily wondered what experience had indicated that scroll. Tall, large of limb, muscular, as was apparent even in a restful pose, he looked an athlete of the most approved type.

"Mine host, having found his guest teetotal, had himself become genial, and now remarked as he entered: "I hear things are kind of unsettled in France. I see in a Syracuse paper that Louis Philippe is no longer king."

"Oh, no offense meant! No offense! Hope none'll be taken," stammered the landlord.

"I didn't know," he added, with an outburst of honesty, "but what you might be some nobleman in disguise."

"Well, you look like a soldier," he remarked. "You are like one of those soldiers who came over from France to help us in the Revolution."

"The subject in all its details to the soldier-how the tenants were protesting against the enforcement of what they deemed unjust claims and were demanding the abolition of permanent tenements."

"Some trapper, I guess," commented the landlord in a tone which indicated the coming of these guests was not entirely welcome to him.

A rustle of skirts and there emerged from the interior of the coach, first a little, dried up old lady whose feet were inclosed in prunella boots, with Indian embroidered moccasins for outside protection.

Then followed a dark, melancholy individual, the utility man, whose waistcoat of figured worsted was much frayed and whose toothpick collar was the worse for the journey.

"A life of variety," observed the young man politely, if indifferently. "Very full of ups and downs, as the driver of the property wagon said when we entered this hilly district."

The tavern's stable boy immediately began to remove the trunk into the main hallway. This overgrown, husky lad evidently did not share his employer's disapproval of the guests, for he gazed in open eyed wonder at the slender and thin, with increasing awe, his glance strayed to the young girl.

The old gentleman before the blaze began to outlive the kettle in steaming. From his coat tails a tall veil

of mist ascended, his face lit through the vapor with benign. Then he turned and toasted the side, and the kettle reigned until he thawed once more.

"A snug company, sir," he said before him, "like a tight weather a little bad weather has you noticed our troupe lady is Mrs. Adams. She is neat, but can dance a hornpipe with the best of them."

"I am pleased to meet you, sir," exclaimed the melancholy individual as that shivers ran up and down the back of the host when he took it gingerly.

"A fire at once, landlord!" commanded the would be beau. "Refreshments will be in order," exclaimed she of the trim ankles.

"You are mistaken, landlord," he said curtly, hardly glancing at the players. "I no longer occupy it since these ladies have come."

"You are coming up directly? Your stock wants changing, while your ruffles--laughing--are disgraceful!" "Presently, my dear; presently!" he returned.

"The members of the company mounted the broad stairway, save he of the disordered ruffles, who wipes his way boots on a door mat and smokes the fashion, with his coat tails under his arms, rubbing his hands and drying himself before the flames."

"A disagreeable time of year, sir," he observed to the soldier, who had returned to his seat before the table. "Twice on the road we nearly broke down, and once the wench dumped our make matters worse, the ladies heaped reproaches upon these gray hairs."

"You are the manager, I presume?" "I enjoy that honor," returned the loquacious stranger. "But my duties are manifold. As driver of the stage I endure the constant apprehension of wrecking my company by the way-side. As a stage carpenter, when we cannot find a stage it is my task to erect one. As billposter and license procurer, treasurer and stage manager my time is not so taken up, sir, as to preclude my going on and assuming a character."

"Suppose, now, by some one of our young and tender friends the platter should be changed to an imitation of a roasted potato in a wooden apple in his mouth. The manager, posing the knife, replied: "Your suggestion is starry but will obviate the possibility of transformation."

"And he cut the 'ambrosian lean' with a firm hand, knocking steadfastly the wench's prejudice, any exhibition mysticism, while the buxom daughter of the boniface, arms bared, bore sundry drops from place to place until she was heaped with an ass's vails."

"Well, my dear, how are you?" said the manager to actress, Constance, as he sat. "Have you everything? She nodded brightly, and who was seated some distance



With awkward figures he related the cultivation of mind and...

Then, added the old man, "There is no Constantine."

He paused abruptly. "Lard pot of ale. My throat is hoarse."

An aroma from the kitchen penetrated the room seemed grateful to the manager, who with satisfaction as he contemplated the forthcoming repast, his Faustian girl he appeared not averse to good living nor deny himself pleasurable libations.

"Next to actual dining," observed the manager in the art, "are the pastimes of the table. An exercise in progress, if my dear, these penetrating fragrances."

And it was soon demonstrated the manager's discernment was error. There was not only a bad quality, and the landlord's properties in the box to the surly tone told the stable boy to remove the gentleman's things and show the ladies to their rooms.

Before going the girl in the provoking hood, now unfastened and freeing sundry rebellious brown curls where the moisture yet sparkled like dew, turned to the old man.

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Subscribe for The Toller.

of mist ascended, his face beaming through the vapor with benign felicity. Then he turned and looked at the other side, and the kettle reigned supreme until he thawed once more and the clouds ascended, surrounding him like Jupiter on the celestial mount. At that the kettle hummed more angrily, and the old gentleman's face beamed with satisfaction.

"A snug company, sir," he said finally, glowing upon the impressive face before him, "like a tight ship, can weather a little bad weather. Perhaps you noticed our troupe? The old lady is Mrs. Adams. She is nearly seventy, but can dance a horripore or a reel with the best of them. The two sisters are Kate and Susan Duran, both coquettes of the first water. Our juvenile man is a young Irishman, who thinks much of his dress and little of



With awkward fingers he released the dress.

the cultivation of mind and manners. Then," added the old man tenderly, "there is my Constance." "Landlord, a pot of ale. My throat is hoarse from the mist. Fancy being for hours on a road not knowing where you are!" An aroma from the kitchen which penetrated the room seemed especially grateful to the manager, who smiled with satisfaction as he conjured up visions of the forthcoming repast. By his fastidious girl he appeared a man not averse to good living nor one to deny himself plentiful libations of American home brewed ale.

"Next to actual dining," observed this past master in the art, "are the anticipations of the table. An excellent dinner is in progress, if my diagnosis of these penetrating fragrances be correct."

And it was soon demonstrated that the manager's discernment was not in error. There was not only abundance, but quality, and the landlord's daughter went on the guests, thereby subjecting herself to the very open advances of the Celtic Adonis. The large table was laden with heavy crockery, old fashioned and quaint. An enormous rotary canteen occupied the center of the table, while the forks and spoons were an unusual circumstance of silver.

When the company had seated themselves around the board the waitress brought in a smoking pig, done to a turn, well stuffed and with an apple in its mouth. The manager beamed a sigh. "The lovely little monster!" said Kate admiringly. "Monster!" cried Susan. "Say cherub."

"So young and tender for such a fate!" exclaimed Hawkes, the melancholy individual, with knife and fork held in midair. "But worthy of the bearer of the dish!" remarked Adonis so pointedly that the landlord's daughter, overwhelmed with confusion, nearly dropped the platter, miniature porker and all. Whereupon Kate cast an angry glance at the offender, whom "she could not abide," yet regarded in a certain proprietary way, and Adonis henceforth became less open in his advances.

These other aromas which the manager had mentally classified took form and substance and were arranged in tempting variety around the appetizing and well browned suckling. They were basted and baked hands speckled with cloves, plates of doughnuts and pound cake, beet root and apple sauce. Before each of the guests stood a fountain of home brewed ale that foamed with it a palpable taste of the hops.

"There is nothing of the stage repeat about this," commented the manager. To which Kate, having often partaken of the conventional banquet of the theater, raised her hand in a serious manner toward the piece de resistance and observed:

"Suppose, now, by some necromancy our young and tender friend here on the platter should be changed to a cleverly fashioned block of wood, painted in imitation of a roasted porker, with a wooden apple in his mouth?" The manager, polishing the carving knife, replied:

"Your suggestion is startling. We will obviate the possibility of any such transformation." And he cut the "ambrosian fat and lean" with a firm hand, eying the suckling steadfastly the while as if to preclude any exhibition of Hindoo mysticism, while the buxom lass, the daughter of the bouffant, with round arms bared, bore sundry other dishes from place to place until the plates were heaped with an assortment of viands.

"Well, my dear, how are you getting on?" said the manager to the young actress, Constance. He helped himself. "Have you everything you want?" She nodded brightly, and the soldier, who was seated some distance from

her, glanced up. His gaze rested on her for a moment and then returned in cold contemplation to the fare set before him.

Yet was she worthy of more than passing scrutiny. The gleam of the lamp fell upon her well rounded figure, and the glistening of her eyes could be seen in the shadow that rested on her brow beneath the crown of hair. She wore a dark lavender dress, striped with silk, a small "jaquette," after the style of the day, the sleeves being finished with lace and the skirt full and flowing. Her heavy brown tresses were arranged in a coilure in the fashion then prevailing, a portion of the hair falling in curls on the neck, the remainder brought forward in plaits and fastened at the top of the forehead with a simple pearl ornament.

If the young girl felt any interest in the presence of the tactful guest she concealed it, scarcely looking at him and joining but rarely in the conversation. Susan, on the other hand, resorted to sundry coquetries. "Fear, sir, that you find our poor company intrusive, since we have forced you to become one of us?" she said, playing with her fork and thereby displaying a white and shapely hand. His impassive blue eyes met her sparkling ones.

"I am honored in being admitted to your fellowship," he returned pertuently.

Here the dark haired girl arose, the dinner being concluded. There was none of his usual brusqueness of manner as the manager, leaning back in his chair and taking her hand, said: "You are going to retire, my dear? That is right. We have had a hard day's traveling."

She bent her head and her lips pressed softly the old man's cheek, after which she turned from the rest of the company with a grave bow. But as she passed through the doorway her flowing gown caught upon a nail in the wall. Preoccupied though he seemed, her low exclamation did not escape the ear of the soldier, and, quitting his place, he knelt at her feet, and, with half turned head and figure gracefully poised, looked down upon him.

With awkward fingers he released the dress, and she bowed her acknowledgment, which he returned with formal deference. Then she passed on and he raised his head, his glance following her through the bleak looking hall, up the broad, ill lighted staircase, into the mysterious shadows which prevailed above.

Shortly afterward the tired company dispersed and the soldier sought his room.

CHAPTER II

THE crowing of the cock awakened the French traveler, and, going to the window, he saw that daylight had thrown its first shafts upon the uronomic barnyard scene, while in the east above the hills spread the early dush of morning.

Descending the stairs and making his way to the barn, he called to Sandy, the stable boy, who was performing his ablutions by passing wet fingers through a shock of red hair, to saddle his horse. The sleepy lad led forth a large but shapely animal, and soon Saint-Prospere was galloping across the country. After a brisk pace for some miles he reined in his horse and, leaping riding in a circuit, returned on the road that crossed the farming country back of the tavern.

The rider was rapidly approaching the inn when a sudden turn in the highway as the road swept around a windbreak of willows brought him upon a young woman who was walking slowly in the same direction. So fast was the pace of his horse and so unexpected the meeting she was almost under the trampling feet before he saw her. Taken by surprise, she stood as if transfixed, when, with a quick, decisive effort, the rider swerved his animal and of necessity rode full tilt at the fence and willows. She felt the lift itself, clear the rail fence and crash through the bulwark of branches. She gazed at the windbreak. A little to the right or the left, where the heavy boughs were thickly interlaced, and the rider's expedition had proved serious for himself, but chance had had no time for choice—had directed him to a vulnerable point of leaves and twigs. Before she had fairly recovered herself he reappeared at an opening on the other side of the willow screen and, after removing a number of rails, led his horse back to the road.

With quivering nostrils the animal appeared possessed of unquenchable spirit, but his master's bearing was less assured as he approached, with an expression of mingled anxiety and concern on his face, the young girl whom the manager had addressed as Constance.

"I beg your pardon for having alarmed you!" he said. "It was careless, inexcusable!" "It was a little startling," she admitted, with a faint smile. "Only a little!" he broke in gravely. "If I had not seen you just when I did—"

"You would not have turned your horse—at such a risk to yourself!" she added. "Risk to myself! From what? A whimsical light enoached on the set look in his blue eyes. "Jumping a rail fence? But you have not yet said you have pardoned me?" The smile brightened. "Oh, I think you deserve that."

"I am not so sure," he returned, glancing down at her. "Sinning between the lower branches of the trees the sunshine touched the young girl's hair in flickering spots and crept down her dress like caressing hands of light, until her figure, passing into a solid shadow, left these glimmering prisms upon the dusty road behind her. The "brides," or strings of beads

little musta cap, flouted in the breeze and a shawl of China crepe fluttered from her shoulders. So much of her dusky hair as defied concealment contrasted strongly with the calm translucent pallor of her face. The eyes alone belittled the tranquility of her countenance; against the rare repose of features they were more eloquent, shining beneath brows delicately defined but strongly marked and shaded by long upturned lashes, deep in tone as a sloop.

"You are an early riser," he resumed. "Not always," she replied. "But after yesterday it seemed so bright outdoors and the country so lovely!" His gaze, following hers, traversed the folds of the hollow. Below yet rested shadows, but upon the hillside a glory celestial enlivened and animated the surrounding scene.

While the soldier and the young girl were thus occupied in surveying the valley and the adjacent mountains a hummock the horse, considering doubtless that there had been enough inaction, tapped the ground with rebellious energy and tossed his head in mutiny against such prostration. "Your horse wants to go on," she said, observing this equine byplay. "He usually does," replied Saint-Prospere. "Perhaps, though, I am interrupting you? I see you have a play in your hand?"

BRITISH LABOR POLITICS.

Scarcely a week passes but reports appear in some of our British labor exchanges of the adoption of selected labor candidates for some definite constituency and the selection of further candidates who will fight labor's battles at the next general election. Bolton (Lancs) is the latest constituency to be decided upon. Side-by-side with this activity on the part of the L. R. C. and other labor organizations a gigantic effort is being made by the Liberal party, true to its traditions, to secure candidates to place in constituencies wherever there seems a good chance of labor candidates being elected. In West Bradford (York), where at the last election the labor candidate was only defeated by 41 votes, a Liberal has been placed in the field. Blackburn (Lancs) has always been considered hopeless from a Liberal point of view, but the splendid poll of over 1,000 secured by Philip Snowden, L.L.P., at the last election has stirred up the dry bones of the Liberal party, and a candidate is to be run in Stockton (Durham) the selected Liberal candidate retired when he found how strong a hold the labor candidate had on the constituency but another effort has been found to take his place, and the same performance is being repeated all over the country. The result is that even weaned members of the L. R. C. are stiffening their independence in becoming stronger every day. A private letter to this effect from Mr. E. R. Harley, late Clarion Vanner, says that the feeling for independent action was never stronger than at the present moment, and with nearly seventy candidates in the field, labor will give an account itself at the next election, whenever it takes place.

There is every prospect of one of the Durham miners' candidates being placed in opposition to Sir J. Joicey, Liberal, at the next election. Sir James, who is a large coal owner, has chiefly distinguished himself by his attacks on the miners' bill and cowardly opposition to the Workmen's Compensation bill, the Miners' Eight-hours bill, and other labor measures which have come before the house. It is noticeable in this time that he had a representative from their own ranks in his place.

The amalgamated Society of Engineers are bemoaning the fact that the question of subscribing 1d. per member from their funds to the maintenance fund of the Labor Representative Committee. There is little doubt as to the outcome of the ballot, which will be placed in the hands of the L. R. C. The engineers will pay the election expenses of three members of their organization at the next election.

Despite the fact that Mr. Kier Hardie returned to active work after his recent illness, it has now become absolutely necessary that he should undergo an operation for appendicitis, and the last issue of the Labor Leader to hand announces that, on Oct. 22, he was to go into retirement preparatory to an operation being performed on the 24th. The doctors state that six weeks of absolute rest will be necessary.

The Labor Representation Committee on Saturday issued its sixth quarterly circular. It states that the parliamentary fund now stands at £17,074, double what it was three months ago.

The last accession to the ranks of the Labor Representative Committee is the Operative Society of Bricklayers. This brings the number of men affiliated to the L. R. C. to over a million.

As an outcome of levies made during the past ten years, the Operative Society of Bricklayers has now a fund of £3,000 in hand for the purpose of running candidates for the House of Commons and local bodies. Twenty-five per cent. of this fund and all further accumulations is earmarked for the contesting of seats on local bodies.

The Countess of Warwick was appealed to for her support by both candidates in the Warwick and Leamington election, but decided to hold aloof from the contest. Her political sympathies are with the Labor party, and she has promised to appear in support of the Labor candidates in East Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

"Whose freedom is by suffrage and at will Of a superior, he is never free. Who lives and is not weary of life. Exposed to menace deserves them well."

Industrial Toronto--Continued.

Douglas, Lacey & Co.

A firm with headquarters in New York and Toronto, operating various mining, oil and timber concessions in different sections of the United States and Canada, and handling the investments of their large clientele on a system of general averages, thereby protecting their stockholders by transferring their holdings into successful companies, providing the first investment should not prove satisfactory.

Douglas, Lacey & Co. have been eminently successful in their undertakings and have the full confidence and support of every customer. They are one of the few meritorious companies handling mining and oil enterprises systematically. They have the right business policy, which must meet the approval of all thinking investors, and should receive the support and encouragement of all Canadian people. Although not in business more than four years, they have already grown to great popularity because of their courteous and reliable methods of dealing, and a feel safe in predicting for this institution an era of constantly increasing prestige and prosperity, so long as the business is conducted in the present able and efficient manner.

The business of Douglas, Lacey & Co. in Canada is managed by the firm of Hutchard & Watson, located in the Confederation Life Building, corner Yonge & Richmond streets, where they have a large suite of offices and a busy staff of clerks constantly employed.

The Imperial Varnish and Color Company, Limited.

Toronto is rapidly acquiring diversified manufacturing interests which are adding constantly to its importance as a commercial center. We have already mentioned upon a number of the important resources of our progressive city in which both capital and labor are involved upon a large scale. There is still another great industry which is well represented here by The Imperial Varnish & Color Co. The officers of this concern are broad-minded and public-spirited citizens. This concern is a splendid example of commendable home enterprise, which should be supported and encouraged, especially by our workmen, who constitute the larger percentage of the city's population. Upon careful investigation we find that the company's attitude towards labor is manifestly fair and considerate and that the company bears a most excellent reputation throughout the province of industry which is well represented here by The Imperial Varnish & Color Co. 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American Watch Case Co.

An enterprise that adds materially to Toronto's financial strength is that of the American Watch Case Co., which has been in business for a long time. The management of this company is in the hands of gentlemen whose names are familiar to the public...

The Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited

Special mention should be made in this issue of the Home Savings and Loan Company, whose attitude towards the laborer has never been antagonistic or uncertain, and which is entitled to the hearty support and encouragement of the thousands of union men in our city.

Canadian Correspondence College

One of the leading educational institutions in Toronto is the Canadian Correspondence College, located at 40-46 King street west. This institution is doing a grade of work which should commend it to all who desire self-improvement...

Ontario Bank

There can be no question but that the cause of labor has been more or less retarded because of a lack of economy on the part of the members themselves. Several strikes which were unavoidable and manifestly justifiable, were defeated in their object because the strikers were unable for lack of funds to hold out long enough to be successful.

The Toronto Silver Plate Co.

The truest friend of organized labor is he who pays one hundred cents for a dollar's worth of labor and who furthermore gives to his customer an honest one hundred cents' worth of merchandise for one dollar of coin of the realm.

The London Guarantee and Accident Company

Prominent among the large firms of Toronto must be mentioned that of the London Guarantee & Accident Co. This company deserves the most honorable mention on account of its broad-minded policy and its consideration of all matters of policy.

American Abell Engine and Thresher Co., Limited

Toronto has reason to feel proud of its leading manufacturing establishments. Prominent among these is the American Abell Engine & Thresher Co., Limited. This firm has by fair and honorable business methods built up a large business, and is a credit to the city.

The Equitable Life

A striking example of the power and good derived from the combination of labor and capital is shown by the remarkable progress of the Equitable. Organized forty-four years ago it stands today as one of the world's greatest financial institutions.

The New Carleton

In our city there are a number of concerns which should receive the hearty support and endorsement of all our citizens. Business men can show no greater tribute to the cause of labor than by giving the co-operation to such institutions as have shown a friendly attitude toward the labor movement.

Christie Brown & Co., Limited

Quite apart from the consideration of humanity, the best treatment of employees is becoming more and more to be regarded as a good business investment. Fair wages, reasonable hours, an occasional holiday, and provisions for the future are some of the demands as surely as expert management and improved machinery.

Chapman Double Ball Bearing Company, Limited

Among the many important enterprises of Toronto there is none more worthy of honorable mention nor of liberal support than that of the Chapman Double Ball Bearing Co. This company has, since the date of its inception, always adhered strictly to the principles of fairness and justice.

The Patterson Candy Co.

One of the most prominent concerns of Toronto is that of the Patterson Candy Co., which is pre-eminently one of the leading establishments of the city. In the transaction of its business, the firm gives employment to a number of people.

The Consumers Gas Company

The lighting problem is especially important to the workmen of this city who form so large a percentage of the city's population. The establishment of a gas company that involves greater investment of capital and the employment of a large force of workmen than is required to operate so extensive a company as the Consumers Gas Company.

Minerva Mfg. Co., Limited

One of the reliable concerns of Toronto is the Minerva Mfg. Co. This concern is worthy of commendation, not only because of the excellent quality of its output, but also on account of the manifestly fair and honorable manner of dealing with the public.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited

Concerns which win to a large extent the leadership in their kind of business and the esteem and confidence of the public, do so, not by mere force of numbers, but by the honest effort to be fair and reasonable both to labor and the public.

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The Honey Moon Cook

By HARRIET G. CANFIELD

Copyright, 1923, by E. C. McClure

They had been married two years, "long enough," Prue suddenly declared, "to dispense with all honeymoon demonstrations."

LABOR AND POLITICS

John Martin, director of the Harlem People's Institute, just returned from a visit to Germany, gives the following account of the Social Democratic party in that country.

ARE YOU A DOUBTER?

Tom was what we commonly call a bull-headed Englishman, and Bob had been trying to make him believe that we are entering upon a new era when men will love their neighbors as themselves.

AT THE BIG STORE

ADAMS

It's Not Too Soon To Talk Christmas

A Chair or a nice comfortable Couch makes an acceptable Christmas present—you cannot go any place and find a bigger stock—bigger variety and bigger values than we are offering to-day.

THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., LIMITED

City Hall Square.

Subscribe for The Toller

Cupid and the Cash Carrier

By BENNET MUSSON

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Through the great dry goods house of Chase, Remington, Bentley & Co. ranged the usual throng of shoppers—eager faced women and bewildered looking men.

Mr. Remington was not a society man, and it was of his son Jack, aged twenty-two, that he thought as he fingered the envelope and of Eleanor Chase's daughter Nancy.

He rose, opened a door which led into the main part of the store and, threading the maze of aisles, made his way to the silk counter.

Jack, who was working his way through the various departments of the business, devoting the charms of his personality to the display of a roll of silk to one of a crowd of well dressed women.

Mr. Remington looked on approvingly as his handsome son concluded negotiations with the woman, took a bill from her and, inclosing it in a little nickel plated case, placed it in the receptacle of the cash carrier.

As Jack turned to another customer his father waited; then, recognizing the purchaser of the silk, he stepped forward and engaged her in conversation.

Presently the nickel plated case shot back over the carrier and dropped with an assertive click into its receptacle. Mr. Remington released it, relieved of its contents and, with a brief "I'll give Mrs. Waldron her change, Jack," which received an answering nod from the young man, handed the money to the woman.

But Remington senior did not give her all that the case contained. He withheld a small piece of folded white paper, which he regarded highly for a moment, then opened. Written across it in hastily formed characters were the words: "It is an age till tomorrow night, dearest!"

The old gentleman held the paper nearer to his eyes and read the message again. Then he looked at his son, who was talking animatedly. Then he refolded the paper carefully, placed it in his vest pocket and walked slowly away. He went to another part of the store, from which he could get a view of the cashier's post, and looked up.

There among the converging wires of the cash carrier was a high desk, and over its top protruded a head of wavy brown hair, and occasionally as its owner reached for the metal cases Mr. Remington caught sight of the pretty, refined face of Gertrude Terry, his cashier.

The old gentleman watched the girl for awhile, then went to his private office and again seated himself at his desk. He drew the piece of white paper from his pocket and looked at it thoughtfully. Then he turned his attention to the square, blue envelope which contained Mrs. Chase's invitation and glanced from one to the other, as though weighing in his mind the value of each.

Perhaps the memory of his own married life, spent with a woman of society, whose tastes and temperament were at variance with his own, passed in mental review. The many nights he had sat at his lonely fireside while his wife was attending functions to which he had little inclination to follow her may have intruded themselves on his reflections. Whatever his thoughts—and they contained no bitterness for the woman who was gone—he kept them to himself.

He did not say anything to Jack when they left the store together, except to tell him that he had some private business to attend to and might be late for their 7 o'clock dinner. Then he gave the driver of his coupe an address and presently alighted at a small frame house.

His ring was answered by a gray haired old man who walked with difficulty. He seemed greatly surprised to see Mr. Remington. When the latter was seated in the little parlor he regarded the invalid with kindly interest.

"Well, Max, I am sorry that time has not dealt better with you," he said at last. "It's a long cry back to our college days, isn't it?"

Old Max Terry sank painfully into a chair. "The last time you were in this house," he answered slowly, "was to attend my wife's funeral. No; time has not been overgood to me, but I don't complain."

"I want you to tell me of her," said Remington, and he drew his cashier's father on to talk of the mother and wife.

The rich old merchant listened thoughtfully while Max Terry told of years spent in perfect companionship, years during which his ambition to become a great musician had slowly suffered collapse, but which had been

lightened and beautified by the sympathy of a devoted, loving woman whose soul was attuned to his.

When he had finished Mr. Remington was leaning forward in his chair. "And now that she is gone you have your daughter left," he said gently.

"Yes, she's just like her mother, thank heaven," responded Max Terry, sinking back with a sigh.

At that moment the front door was opened briskly, steps sounded along the hall, and Gertrude Terry entered the parlor. She stopped abruptly when she saw the visitor.

"I have been telling Mr. Remington about your mother," Max Terry said, smiling at the girl.

"Did he call to ask about her?" she inquired.

"I called for a purpose of my own," said Remington, advancing toward her. "I accidentally received this note from the cash carrier this afternoon." And he produced the bit of white paper.

The girl was pale, but she regarded him unflinchingly. "I suppose you think it is very wrong of me to love Jack," she said.

"No, but I think it would have been better for him to have told me about the affair."

"I would not tell him, and I have been trying to tell him that he must not see me again."

Mr. Remington smiled. "You took it for granted that I should not want an unofficial partner in my family who was brave and womanly merely because she happened to be poor," he said softly, taking her hand.

The next morning Chase, Remington, Bentley & Co. was crowded as usual when Jack pulled a slip of white paper from the metal messenger of the cash carrier. The message, which was in his father's handwriting, was as follows:

"Miss Terry will soon leave the employ of this firm."

Jack leaped over the silk counter and hurried to his father's private office. The room was empty, but in a moment Gertrude and Mr. Remington entered.

Jack angrily handed the note to his father. "What is the meaning of this?" he demanded.

Mr. Remington looked at the paper complacently. "It means," he said, "that I think my future daughter-in-law should have time to prepare for her wedding."

Jack leaned against the roll top desk in wonderment, while Gertrude read the note.

"If I had known what was in it I should not have sent it," she said, with a reproachful smile at the elder Remington. "Is that your idea of breaking the news properly?"

"No," answered the old gentleman, "but I did not like to spoil the record that cash carrier has for revealing the unexpected."

Travelling by Map. The experiences of Captain Joseph La Barge, as told in "The History of Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River," includes this story:

Captain La Barge was a pilot and Indian trader for fifty eventful years, and on one of his trips up the river he had a party of Englishmen aboard. They had a map and applied themselves industriously to the business of identifying the various places on it with those along their route. They were in the pilot house a good deal, and one of them was inclined to instruct in the geography of the country the veteran pilot, who had spent all his life on or near the river.

"What place is this that we are approaching, Mr. Pilot?" he asked.

"St. Charles, sir," La Barge replied. "You are mistaken, sir. According to the map, it is—"

WHEN PEGGY TOOK THE KEY

By MARJORIE STEVENS

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Donald Murray was not thinking about his revolver. In fact, Donald, in fact, it made precious little difference to him at just this moment whether any trains ran on the D. R. and G. tracks at all. His engagement with Miriam Bentley had been suddenly derailed, and that was trouble enough for him.

He had appointed himself a wrecking crew of one to act that very night at the church fair and possibly to undo the mischief wrought by too much steam in the form of hasty words. And then had come the orders from headquarters to stand by his instrument until relieved.

Brownsville was an unimportant station in the center of a thriving farming section. Its stockyards and grain elevator dwarfed the passenger station, and there wasn't enough business in the whole town to support a night telegraph station. In fact, Donald, with his lanky helper and messenger boy, Andy Johnson, constituted the entire D. R. and G. force.

Young Murray was not afraid of work, and at any other time the order to remain at his post for twenty-four hours would have affected him not at all. But tonight he thought of Wilson, Graham, Donaldson and the rest all clustered about the table where Miriam was selling fudge and other homemade sweetmeats, and his hands were plunged into his pockets, even as his soul was plunged deeper in gloom.

The idea of disobeying orders, however, never entered his head, though he did not fully realize the danger which beset the road. This strike through the great wild west was not the ordinary seething turmoil of sudden dissatisfaction which yields quickly to pacific treatment. It had been a prolonged, quiet struggle between capital and labor, with no apparent gain on either side, but an attempt to install a yard force of "scabs" at Midford Junction had precipitated active demonstrations. Seeds of trouble had been sown with reckless hands in the shops and yards, where the stolid Swedes, seeing their jobs and comfortable homes threatened, had set their teeth hard. And when a Swede says nothing, but draws his eyelids down to a narrow slit, railroad authorities know that trouble is brewing in the brain behind that stolid face.

Andy Johnson stuck his head into the door. Murray caught sight of a vivid red necktie and knew what was coming.

"You won't need me, will you? I want to take in the fair again."

Andy's long, lank body, clad in a wonderful store suit of gray, green and brown checks, followed his good natured face. He closed the door, and his voice took on a wheedling tone.

"There's the gold, the dollars, honest there is, Mr. Murray! That there fish pond just takes my eye, and you get the funniest things what you ain't expectin' to get. Then there's gold to be a votin' contest tonight. That silver toilet set cost so much no one won't buy it, so they're goin' to vote it off to the most popular lady present."

Murray's face was suddenly illumined.

"Of course you can go, Andy. There won't be much doing here tonight. Besides, I want you to do some voting for me." He laid a five dollar bill on the table. "Miss Bentley must have that prize."

"Of course she will. Everybody likes Miss Miriam," assented Andy, with eyes fairly devouring the bank note.

"But we want her to be so far ahead of the other girls that they won't be in the running. See? Now, you vote that money slow. Have it changed and vote it a quarter at a time."

Andy nodded and then, filled with importance, turned to go.

"Wait a minute."

Murray drew a pad toward him and hit his pencil nervously. But at last the note was finished and carried away by the elated Andy. It read:

"My Dear Miriam—I am sorry that I cannot be with you tonight when you win the prize, for of course you will win it. And my vote for me will vote for you. I want you to be so far ahead of the other girls that they won't be in the running. See? Now, you vote that money slow. Have it changed and vote it a quarter at a time."

Murray went out into the passenger room and stared up the street where the lights from the town hall shone gayly. Then, with a sigh, he returned to his little office, locked the door and threw himself on the carpet covered sofa for a nap. He was roused by a sharp call at his keyboard. He rose, and went the rounds of his little station, making sure that all was secure. Then he examined his revolver and laid it within easy reach on the table and he stared at the instrument while he reviewed the dangerous points between Brownsville and the stations east and west. There was the cent seventeen miles east. It had once been a favorite spot with train robbers, but little harm could come there from a demilite. The one dangerous spot was the Jamison arroyo, below the town by three miles at least. If No. 3 was

stalled there and the fast freight happened to whirr after it round the curve, as it usually did now that the time card was demoralized by weak service, there might—

Murray closed a nervous hand over his revolver. Nothing must happen. He sat thus with straining ears for half an hour. To him it seemed as if hours had passed when suddenly he heard a faint tap at the outside door. Very cautiously and with revolver in hand he stepped to the door and asked in a firm, clear voice, "Who's there?"

"It's—it's me—Miriam."

"Almost dropping his revolver, Murray threw open the door and drew the girl inside.

"Miriam!" he gasped and led her into his little den.

"Yes," she replied, with the calmness of the feminine mind which can ignore past grievances when it chooses to rise above them. "I wanted to thank you for helping me to win that lovely prize, and I—well—I didn't think Andy—could thank you quite as well as I could."

As full ten minutes before Donald Murray came back to earth and the realization that No. 3 was four minutes overdue. Just as he reached his hand toward the instrument to communicate with the junction the door of the outside room creaked, and a burly form, followed by another and another, pressed into the waiting room and jerked down the small gate leading into the agent's room. Murray did not wait for a second glance at the intruders. One hand stretched toward the receiver, the other toward the revolver.

"No messages goes out of this office tonight, young fellow."

For answer Murray's finger sent the first word over the wire. With an oath the leader sprang forward, and something cracked with a sickening sound in Murray's right arm. He turned white, and the left hand loosened its grip on the revolver. A burly fist shot forth, but a small, white one closed over the weapon first. Miriam stood beside Murray, the revolver leveled at the group of men.

"Send it, Donald. I'll shoot the first man that moves!"

Her voice trembled, but not with fear. Murray felt his brain reeling. "I don't know what happened," he murmured, "but I don't know what happened."

The men were edging away.

"Tell him," cried Miriam. "What have you done to that train?"

Down at the junction they caught the words and wondered why Murray had such a jerky, uncertain tone.

"No. 3 derailed Jamison arroyo. Hold No. 3 and send help."

Above the mantle in the Murray home there hangs an out of date revolver. When Master Donald Murray, aged six, discovered it and asked where it came from his father replied: "That is your mother's. She once used it to bring down big game."

"Why can't she shoot it now?" persisted the boy.

"Because she doesn't know how," was the answer as Donald Murray, Sr., gave a laughing glance at his wife's direction.

Moving in a Mysterious Way. While spending an afternoon at Fendleton's game the year before the war, by one of those wonderful streaks of luck which touch a gamester not twice in a lifetime Stevens won \$1,000 on a fifty dollar stake," says James Matlock Scovel, writing in the National Magazine about Thaddeus Stevens. "At midnight, as he left the fare palace, after a terrapin supper and a bottle of Roederer, he was accosted by a plethoric negro preacher, who had come all the way from Lancaster to solicit subscriptions to put a roof on the Zion Macedonia church, near old Thad's home. The negro preacher approached him timidly, saying:

"Boss Stevens, kaint yer gib something to de Lawd and our church?"

"Yes," said old Thad. "I like the security and will thank you with the cash."

"He handed him a \$100 bill and slowly walked toward the carriage which was to convey him to Capitol hill. The people and crowd hardly glanced at the bill under the gas lamp and saw it was a \$100 greenback.

"Fore de Lawd, boss," he said as he plucked him by the coat, "you hab made a mistake and gib me a \$100 bill for a ten dollar."

THE LABOR PROBLEM

By W. B. PRESCOTT, in The Island

Printer, Chicago.

With all the discussion of the "labor question" that has been going on during the last few years, one has seldom seen co-operation mentioned as a means of ameliorating the condition of the working classes. During no previous era of trade union activity has this subject been so ignored. It would seem that the once much-talked-of system whereby the employee would be his own employer has been relegated to the junk heap of social and economic panaceas. About twenty years ago co-operation was a pet theme with the orators of the Knights of Labor, and at one time during the eighties it was a poor town that did not possess several co-operative enterprises fostered by that somewhat-obsolete organization. But long before the days of the Knights the idea had appeared to some American workingmen for fifty years or so ago, when the National (now International) Typographical Union was instituted, the worthy founders specifically approving and establishment of a government printing office because they thought a co-operative society composed of journeymen printers might be organized to do the work. This declaration of opinion was supplemented by the well known arguments relative to the dangers that lurk in a system which makes the government an employer on a large scale. After a few years the union became a member of a government printers, and advocated the establishment of what is now the government printing office.

This back-story was not more complete than the failure of the co-operative enterprise in America—in fact, the few successful ones may be taken as the proverbial exceptions which prove the rule of almost invariable disaster. The general explanation of this is that workingmen are unable to satisfactorily conduct a business enterprise, and especially so in Great Britain, this form of co-operation has achieved wonderful success. There has been something in the allegation that British workingmen, acting collectively, show better business sense than their transatlantic fellows. At all events, the British unions seem to be more businesslike in their methods than ours are. There is an absence of the unwholesome sentimentality and penny politics which are such burdens to the American union movement. But the main cause for lack of success is probably found in the fact that the true underlying principles of co-operation were not well understood, and were not adhered to even when understood. In Great Britain co-operative societies are by law inhibited from suing or being sued in other words, they can neither contract nor collect debts. This compels them to do business on a strictly cash basis, which not only insulates labor unions from co-operators, but gives their stores and factories an immense advantage over concerns which buy on time and sell on credit. Such institutions, catering to working people must suffer heavily, especially during periods of depression, from which the co-operators are free. Another characteristic of British co-operative societies is that they are apportioned on a democratic basis each member having one vote, irrespective of the number of shares he may hold. In America, on the other hand, the co-operative ventures did not receive the credit system but rather incurred indebtedness and gave credit from the beginning, and were determined by the number of dollars invested, which opened the door to the capitalistic practice of large fish swallowing the small ones as soon as a possibility of success became apparent. There were in reality joint stock companies with extremely limited capital that labeled themselves "co-operative" in the hope that it might attract philanthropically inclined investors or sympathetic customers.

Not only are the laws of Britain superior to ours in that they are designed to preserve the essentials of co-operation, but the American yearning for "big" things militates against success in co-operation in the humble manner that many of the now successful British organizations did. This contempt for small beginnings is especially developed in the American workingman, who in evidence of his manner in which he says "to go into politics." When that subject is being discussed the orator speaks of deserting his post, or of complete capitulation to the executive and at least one other branch of the government at the next election. To suggest that the working man endeavor to control school boards and municipal councils—a view which he might be interested in, by the way—would be scouted as frivolous. Yet that is what the plodding Briton has been doing for some time, and now he is building up a respectable and influential organization in Parliament, composed largely of men who have had some training in the capacity of school trustees and alienists.

To whatever cause may be attributed the failure of co-operation in America, there is little likelihood of its being revived or started, if you prefer—a comprehensive scale. The necessity for costly machinery in manufacturing precludes the establishment of business with limited capital. If it was possible to secure the financial aid to successful conduct, say, newspapers or printing offices, ten or twenty years ago, how much more difficult it would be in these days of expensive equipment, keen competition and costly franchisees! But these conditions do not portend a decline of the system in Britain. There many of the societies are well supplied with funds and able to keep abreast of the times. Some idea of the immensity of the industry carried on by these workmen's societies is suggested by the statement made in the British Trade Union Congress that they employ about ninety thousand persons and pay out in wages \$15,000,000 a year. In some of the industrial centres co-operation is the economic creed of the people, and the mass of figures showing the trade of distributive and the output of productive societies assumes the proportions of a statistical showing of a third or fourth rate nation. To illustrate the extent to which the co-operative principle is engrained on English working-class life, an American workingman who has foundered in the town of Oldham, which has a world-wide reputation in the cotton spinning industry. It also enjoys an enviable reputation among co-operators, and well it may, if the following picture does not put outside the best efforts of a Kansas landowner. The gentleman mentioned, in a letter to a labor paper, says: "Many years ago the workers of Oldham thought out the problem and resolved to co-operate to gether for their mutual advantage. The result is that there are seventy-five co-operative spinning mills in that one city and the capital invested in these mills is \$25,000,000. These are not only owned by the workers, but entirely managed by them. The shares are issued at \$25 each, and workers are allowed to pay for one or more shares on the installment plan. These mills have been very successful, in fact, the most successful cotton mills in England. They have paid as high as forty-six per cent. dividends in one year, though this, of course, was an exception. There are one thousand operatives in these mills that are worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each, and there are many more worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000. But this is not all. In this same city there are many co-operative stores, both retail and wholesale, and several building societies, with a capital of about \$18,000,000, together with the workers in this one city have nearly \$45,000,000 invested in productive industry. Besides this, Oldham is one of the largest home-owning towns in England, due, no doubt, to the good sense the workers had to co-operate for their mutual advantage."

It is strange, indeed, that such a powerful agency for the advancement of the interest of the wage-worker should be allowed to fall by the wayside by American social and economic reformers.

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SAFE investment, profitable and judicious.

AS good as a bank account; better than a farm

VOID of all unnecessary restrictions.

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NEEDFUL to the young; indispensable to the old.

GIVES you back **ONE-HALF** of all premiums paid.

SPARKLING with points of superiority not equalled by any other industrial policy.



BBETTER have one to-day; to-morrow may never come, and besides, in delay there is danger.

ASK one of our agents to call—he will explain why the Great Industrial Savings Bank Policy is superior to all others.

NO one need be without it—only 3c. a week upward—Sow now if you will reap later.

KNOWN as the Great Industrial Savings Bank Policy—The workingman's best friend.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

Will receive special Salary every week under the Company's Guarantee Agreement. NO LAPSES.

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Head Office: 112 to 118 King St. W., Toronto.

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WAISTS

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SPECIALISTS

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A. C. ROGERS, Managing Director.

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And your decision will be that McKendry's values cannot be surpassed by any other store, large or small.

Fine Furs at Pleasing Prices

Our Stock of Furs is replete with the season's latest styles at prices that will appeal to every money-saver. A few of our lines are—

Beautiful Red Fox Set (Ruff and Muff), \$25.00
Handsome Mink Stoles, \$25, \$30, \$40

Mink Muffs, Extra Fine Skins, \$20, \$23.50
Genuine Sable Muffs, \$16.50, \$19.50, \$22.50

McKendry's Handsome Headwear

So many people prefer buying useful Christmas presents now that of late years our Millinery Sales for December have increased wonderfully. Never before have we been in such a position to meet the ever increasing demand for Xmas Millinery. We have some beautiful and artistic creations at reasonable prices, namely, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00.

Winsome Waists at Winning Prices

Our Waists business has increased with a rapidity beyond our highest expectations. Why? Because we manufacture nearly all our own waists and make to order at first cost, hence we are able to give our numerous customers a perfect, stylish waist at a reasonable price. Our novelties for the Holiday Trade are beautiful and deserve inspection before our assortment is broken. Special values at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$7.50.

Stylish Skirts at Popular Prices

We have a large and varied stock of Dress and Walking Skirts. Our Skirts are noted for their faultless fit as well as their excellent quality, combined with studied economy. Some our special lines are \$2.90, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

Mantles at Reduced Prices

Our Mantle Trade this season has been large, but we still have a few hundred Coats left. The decision is that they must go and our prices are reduced accordingly. Those who have yet to choose their winter Coat can't do better than examine our unexcelled values in Mantles. Special prices will rule all month. \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00.

McKENDRY'S - 226-8 Yonge St.

Municipal Ownership

Some Items of Special Interest to the Workingman.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN A GREAT CITY.

Graham Taylor in the Chicago Evening News tells the story of municipal ownership in Glasgow, Scotland, showing what has been done for the residents of that city in the way of relieving it of monopolies that fattened on the distress of its inhabitants. Glasgow is on the Clyde, and is fifteen miles inland. Fifty years ago the Clyde was scarcely 200 feet broad, and in three seasons it was not more than three feet deep. But the city had ambitions, and so it began to dig and dig, until finally a channel was made to deep water 390 feet wide and from 25 to 30 feet deep. Now shipping from all parts of the globe ties up at its wharves. Glasgow is now next to London in the number of its citizens, and everybody knows that the \$50,000,000 the canal cost the city has been money well spent. In the hands of "private enterprise," a few shareholders would have been enriched at the expense of everybody else. Like all old cities, Glasgow was all too compactly built for modern industrial purposes. The narrow streets and high tenements surrounding the dark, densely populated and insanitary "closes" became as much of a menace to the seaport city as were the forays of the wild clans from both sides of the border, which, for personal and public safety, piled its people together within the walls of the island town. The city began to grapple with the evils of crowded tenements and insufficient water. Some ninety acres were covered with houses particularly bad. When in 1866 Parliament passed the "Glasgow Corporation City Improvement Department Act" immediately the officials began the demolition of the houses acquired by condemnation purchase, and the construction of wider streets. The erection of tenement and lodging houses was started only upon the failure of private enterprise thus to improve the city's lots abutting upon the new streets. The economy of utilizing this idle yet valuable property soon proved to be a most profitable investment for the city, both from a financial and social point of view. Upon this original area and additional lots subsequently acquired there stand to-day forty-six blocks of buildings containing 200 shops and 1,519 dwelling houses, of which 431 consist of one apartment, 929 of two, 148 of three and only eleven of a larger number of rooms. In these new houses and the 342 suites of dwellings in reconstructed buildings the city provides homes for 8,396 of its population. The rentals charged are: For one room apartments, \$1.80; for two rooms, \$2.75, and for three rooms, \$4.98 a month. Laborers and other unskilled workers almost entirely fill these houses. Only after such applicants are provided for are applications from other classes of tenants entertained.

In addition to these blocks of dwellings the city owns and manages seven model lodging houses. Six of them are for men, containing 2,148 single beds, the charge for which is from 7 to 9 cents a night, and one for women with 248 beds at from 6 to 7 cents each a night. The rental in all cases includes the use of the common kitchen, dining halls, washhouses and closets. Of this total provision for single lodgers 97 1/2 per cent. is occupied. Besides these houses there is a "family house" for respectable widowers with children of school age, and 110 adults with 217 motherless children found a shelter of their own, the wholesome plain board provided in the dining hall and the care and comfortable care of the common nursery. The expense for a family room is \$1.32 a week; for each adult's breakfast, from 5 to 8 cents; for dinner, 8 to 12 cents; for the lodging and board of each child, 32 cents a week. A thorough inspection of some of these lodging houses showed them to be scrupulously clean and well-managed.

Starting with the purchase and operation of the plants of the old water companies were acquired by the city in 1869. To about 200,000 consumers gas is supplied at 52 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, with a credit of more than \$1,900,000 to the sinking fund over and above the expenditure of more than \$12,480,000. The municipal electric plant has increased its supply of light and power from the demand of 108 consumers in 1893 to 4,031 in 1901. The investment in this plant, not including the city's tramway power houses, amounted in 1901 to \$4,487,820.

The first tramway in Glasgow was owned and constructed by the city corporation in 1872, but until 1894 was leased to a tramway and omnibus line to operate. Upon assuming the operation in that year the fares were reduced, the mileage was rapidly extended and electricity was soon substituted for horse power. Patronage increased so that while the company carried 35,000,000 passengers the last year of its lease the corporation had 127,628,484 fare paid in 1900. The financial success of the city's enterprise is thus briefly summed up in the last report of the department: Receipts, \$3,052,000; expenses, including allowances for deterioration, \$2,015,000; leaving the handsome balance of \$1,037,000, half of which is credited to the general reserve fund.

In addition to the appropriation for ordinary repairs, the sum of \$337,000 was set aside to meet the deterioration of track, machinery and plant during the last year. So far from being charged, to provide for this year's grand tear, the department is criticised by some business men for allowing too much on this account. "Such has been the

success in the last eight years that out of the revenue, the department has been able to renew the whole of the track and wire under the horse-traction plant. There seems to be no division of sentiment in Glasgow as to the public policy of the ownership and operation of the tramways by the municipality.

Glasgow has also entered into the public ownership of other utilities. Since 1900 Glasgow has owned and operated its own metallic circuit telephone system with nearly 6,000 patrons at \$25 a year for unlimited service and \$15 for 2-cents-a-call phones, and provisions for the people's comfort and convenience as well as for healthful recreation has been made. There are public washhouses where the family laundering can be done at a cost of 4 cents an hour, including the use of tubs, hot water and the steam wringer and dryer. The cost of bathing is very trifling, and nineteen children's playgrounds and open spaces are to be found in the city. Meanwhile the area given to public parks has increased from 370 to 1,355 acres in the last twenty-five years. Even the lighting of hall-ways in common tenements has been made a public function. Public comfort stations with toilet conveniences are everywhere. Separate city markets for vegetables, old clothes, meat, cattle, fish, cheese birds and dogs as well as flourish houses and animal wharves flourish centers for trade and valuable revenue.

Mr. Taylor closes his article with the remark: "While the problem of Glasgow is by no means wholly solved, and there is need of all the persistence of progress to prevent retrogression, yet its municipal achievements are unique both in their success and brave endeavor, and have become an inspiration and suggestion to the cities of the whole world."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP GAINING.

Public ownership of what had heretofore been considered private business is certainly making rapid strides in England. London is now engaged in what is said to be the largest scheme ever undertaken by a municipality. It is nothing less than building an entire city, in order to give sanitary and economical homes to at least 45,000 people.

Tottenham is the name of this new suburb of London. It is only six miles away, and it will contain 5,579 cottages, located on streets 50 feet wide, on each side of which will be set out trees. Every family will have a separate home, with all the conveniences of modern life, and the rent will be within the reach of the most modest income.

The total cost of this undertaking is something less than \$10,000,000. The money is provided by a bonded indebtedness, and it has been figured out that in a few years the improvements will pay for themselves. The expenditure is not a can, if it chooses, and without charging any more than do private landlords, make a goodly profit on the investment. Or, it can rent the cottages at cost.

BRIGHTON TELEPHONE SYSTEM INFORMALLY OPENED.

The Brighton municipal telephone system was really opened in November, but on Monday, Oct. 4, what was called the "experimental opening" took place. The Mayor (Alderman J. C. Buckwell) sent through a message to another member of the corporation, and the little ceremony was in every way satisfactory. It is hoped to have the whole of the area, extending from Steyning on the west to Rottingdean on the east, and Burgess Hill on the north, in working order by the beginning of next year. The whole of the ducts for the underground cables required in Brighton, some 25 miles in length, have been constructed, and 31 miles of cable have been laid and some 56 miles of overhead wires have been run, the wires extending as far as Shoreham. The work of laying the ducts in Hove, which will extend for a distance of about 4 1/2 miles, has been concluded, and 246 poles and standards have already been erected.

By November it is anticipated that the lines to Shoreham will be opened, those to Burgess Hill and Rottingdean in December, and to Steyning in January. The number of applications from intending subscribers has already exceeded expectations and it is hoped to have some 1,200 subscribers connected up by the end of the year in Brighton and Hove alone. Close on 200 have already been connected, and the work already done represents an outlay of some \$45,000. The exchange is situated in Palace Place, in a portion of the Pavilion buildings, and already about 200 of the lines are connected up to the switch room and in working order. The ground floor is taken up by the test frame, an elaborate and ingenious apparatus for discovering defects in the lines, which has a capacity for some 2,000 wires, 600 of which have already been connected to it. From the test frame the wires are conducted to the switch-board in the room above.

The subscription of 25 10s. per annum for unlimited service covers the whole area without extra charge, and subscribers may also speak to any other town in the United Kingdom over the post office trunk wires on payment of the usual fees.—Municipal Journal, London.

MANCHESTER ELECTRICAL WORKS.

From a recent issue of the Municipal Journal we learn that the abstract of accounts of the Manchester corporation electricity department for the years ended 31st March, 1903, shows that the revenue received from sale of current, etc., amounted to £197,169; and the working expenditure to £112,187; leaving a gross profit of £84,982. After paying interest, sinking fund and other charges, the net profit amounted to £3,189, which has been placed to reserve fund.

Mike—Hello, Pat! That be ye workin' at now? Pat (with a hod of bricks on his shoulder)—Kape away from furin' that ladder. Oi'm carryin' in' knockout drops.

"I don't see why a well dressed man like you should have to walk the railroad track." "Well, you see, I am a theatrical manager and I am gettin' together a company."