

THE LABOR QUESTION.

CARPENTERS SETTLEMENT THE SCALE OF PRICES SETTLED FOR ONE YEAR.

A compromise arrived at—The Men Satisfied with Having Foregone Trade about the Same.

Yesterday was the most eventful day in connection with the labor question since the strike took place four weeks ago. The carpenters have made a compromise and will return to work at a regular advance of 25 cents per hour, such scale to hold good for one year. The men, while they have not got all they at first demanded are well satisfied, as they succeeded in getting their union recognized, and have greatly strengthened their organization, besides having obtained an advance. The other trades are little changed, but are still in good shape.

THE CITIZENS MEETING.

According to an indefinite announcement made some time ago a meeting called by the mayor was held last night at St. Lawrence hall. At 8 o'clock there was but a small attendance but the hall filled up pretty well a few minutes later. In opening the meeting the mayor stated that a requisition signed by a number of Young Men's Association members had been presented to him, asking for a meeting of the citizens so that each side might explain its position.

The mayor said he was extremely sorry for the difficulty that had occurred, and had no doubt that it would be settled in a few days. He had no objection to a settlement, but would otherwise have been gone on with, but after this definite settlement he believed there would be a "boom" in carpenter work. He spoke highly of the commendable conduct of the men who had been out of work, and was congratulated on the definite character of their settlement. It was better for all concerned that a settlement had been made. Though the carpenters' difficulties had been settled, the meeting would nevertheless continue, so as to afford other trades an opportunity of explaining the state of their affairs.

Mr. Moore, president of the carpenters' union, who was on the platform came forward and was warmly received. It afforded him great pleasure to state that the troubles of his trade were at an end. The settlement was the result of conciliations made by both parties. The men had not accepted their honor by agreeing to the settlement. The question was now settled for a year and in case of any disagreement arising a board of arbitration would be made up of five of each side with an unbiased president, and such disagreement would be submitted for settlement to this board.

Mr. Rose, secretary of the carpenters, spoke briefly and said he was glad to see such a strike would not be liable to occur again on account of the present state of organization. The strike had caused depression, but not so long as it was currently supposed. He was glad that they had arrived at, he might say, a successful conclusion.

Ald. Hallam was called to the platform and said he was gratified at learning of the termination of the carpenters' strike. He was always in favor of settling the matter, and he believed himself in the old country and sympathized with the men. Labor, he contended, like everything else, was regulated by supply and demand, and was perfectly legitimate for the men to take advantage of circumstances and demand more wages. While he believed that the men had great rights he also thought labor had just as great rights. He was strongly in favor of having the conflicting interests well discussed before any action such as a strike was taken. He would strongly advise arbitration being incorporated into the platform of trades unions. The striking men should be aware of agitators. He was of the opinion that everything politics, religion and all was carried on by compromise. (Applause and hisses.)

Mr. Carter, secretary of the painters' union, was called on to state the case of his trade. The settlement which the carpenters had come to pleased him, and he wished the painters were in a similar position. He and his associates in the labor movement desired no strikes; they had done everything to avoid them, but the bosses were obstinate in their opposition to the union and they had to strike. He said that some men had yet to learn that all people had equal natural rights. (Applause.) When such a principle was recognized strikes would never occur. He said that all settlements made must be on the basis of equal rights. He would be prepared to let bygones be bygones and work amicably after an agreement had been arrived at. Working men did not know their own strength. If they did capital and all the powers of money could have no adverse effect on them. He said that the painters had had leaders and the carpenters had had leaders and a grand and noble leader (Approving cheers.) The masters had an organization of the labor movement, if it was right for one party to organize it was right for the other to do so. He said there was no harm whatever in uniting and claiming that much good was done by it. He was glad to say that some men, not working men, had admitted that labor had rights. Arbitration always was one of the chief objects of unionism. He referred to the pernicious effect the introduction of machinery had on labor, while it ought to have been a benefit to laborers. He said that good painters did not want to work along with, or have their boss employ poor workmen. Out of 250 members 175 had received permits from the union, and were working at union rates. The painters did not wish to be out on strike but wanted a fair thing. They would receive ample assistance from the carpenters now. (Reassuring cheers.) One of the results of the strikes would be that the men would learn a lesson from their past want of unity. The chief object of life was to live happily.

Ald. Howell came forward and said that he had sympathy with the men's cause from the first, and congratulated them on their intelligent action.

Mr. Williams of the Typographical union spoke and said if mutual co-operation and arbitration were results of the strikes they had not been in vain. He said that he had refused to arbitrate could never be led to the operations, but always with the help of his employers. The carpenters had achieved a moral victory. Co-operation was the only means of the worker getting what he earned. He was certain that pecuniary interests were considered to be of secondary importance when compared with principle.

Mr. D. J. O'Donnell came forward and was well received. He said those who had called the speakers of the movement demagogues paid a high compliment to the leaders, and a very poor one to those who were alleged to have been led. The men had taken the action themselves and were not led into it. The chief secretary of the union was in organization. The organization was

THE LATEST IN GARTERS.

Artistically Woven and Trimmed with Expensive Lace—Monogram Clasp.

The fashion for wearing jeweled garters has spread so rapidly that jewelers all keep the article in stock. They are very expensive. A member of a conspicuous firm explains: "The rage is recent, but none the less strong, and it promises to spread indefinitely, as a rage is so unlimited as the purse. All the prominent society women and many who are not in society wear them. You see, women, constitutionally delight in pretty things and their adornment is not more interest and enjoyment to them than anything else. If you will go down stairs I'll show the stock."

There was a show case full of them, each pair mounted in a velvet box. The pattern was the same in all as far as the band was concerned. The band was a full inch wide made of fine elastic and covered with beautiful woven silk of every conceivable color and pattern. They are designed to match the tint of the dress worn with them. In one case the band was of a light blue, which was inlaid with cross bars of turquoise and pearls, joined the ends of a scarlet band. The other was of a light green, which was inlaid with three pearl circles and two diamonds at the ends. Another pair was of a light pink, which was inlaid with three pearl circles and two diamonds at the ends. The price is \$2.50. A pair with two oval class of hammered gold, perhaps the most expensive through the garter, which is the closest pair with plain gold clasp, was \$4.

"It is a curious fact," said the jeweler, "that the cheap ones were sold. When a customer wants an elegant garter he—mean she—is willing to pay for it. A pair that cost \$2.50 but two shillings with three pearl circles and two diamonds at the ends. Another pair was expensive through the garter, which was arranged in a fluffy knot, with two little gold disks clasping in the center. At another establishment the jeweler said: "The majority of them are made to order. Your visit is opportune, as I have just finished the most expensive pair that ever left my factory. The price is \$120. In this the lace and pearl colored silk band was joined by elaborate clasp. On one side was the lady's monogram in pearls; on the other the coat of arms, with frosted sterling metal, a crest of delicately carved gold and a motto set in chip diamonds. The present from a mother to her daughter who has to be married soon."

"Has the demand for such garters increased?" "It is a hundred per cent greater than last year and grows constantly."

How He Worked It. A Yonge street storekeeper was hard-pressed on Thursday, and did not know how he was to meet his bills. He had just paid his rent installment on his home, and was for that reason short of funds. But he had good accounts coming in on the last of May, and if he could only tide himself over till then, why he was all right. Accordingly he determined to go down to his bank manager and ask him for a little accommodation. But in passing out he noticed that the lockers in the bank were empty. He ran over to the barber's and got a clean shave and shampoo, went home and put on his Sunday dress. This arrayed he started for the bank. As he was entering the bank door he saw the reflection of his hat, a piece of head gear not in keeping with his clothes. He turned and looked at his hat, and gave his last four dollars for a stylish London plug. Again he started for the bank. He entered the manager's office with confidence, but when he saw the manager's face he felt a little nervous. "Oh, certainly we can accommodate you," said the latter, and he once again laid out the paper. After a few words conversation as to the prospects of business, the manager said: "By the way, Mr. X where did you get that hat?" "I bought it at P. Curran's hat store, No. 92 Yonge street."

If the reader has a good hat does not play an important part in tackling a bank manager let him try it both ways. He will be surprised to see how the hat did the work and if he thinks so let him go to Curran's where he can choose from a large, new and complete stock of all styles of hats from all makers. Curran's silk and stiff hats and Woodrow & Son's stiff felt hats, and London helmets for summer wear. American stiff and soft felt hats in all the leading styles.

The Ship Watcher. A young Englishman who lives a worthwhile life in Toronto has the misfortune to be in receipt of a small weekly remittance from England. He does nothing, can do nothing, but watch the shipping intelligence for the arrival of the remittance boat, hunt for the post office official till he gets his letter and spends its contents on a gang of bumps and bogus reporters, and then until the next day he is in the newspaper office generally for passes and free papers.

Found Dead. Yesterday evening Sarah Kilroy, age 60, whose residence is in the rear of the lane east of Lennox's Library, was found dead by her daughter on the latter entering the stairs with the head on the floor and the feet up the stairs. It is supposed that she fell down stairs and dislocated her neck.

The Temperance Colony. During the first three days of this week there was taken in the first installment cash for over 100,000 acres of land. On Thursday morning the first installment of the cash for 50,000 acres in was. Altogether about 200,000 acres have been paid for since the circulars were sent out. A large party is being arranged for to go up to the tract selected about the end of May, or early in June, and a number of houses will be erected on the tract and the floor and the feet up the stairs. It is supposed that she fell down stairs and dislocated her neck.

Adulterated Milk. To the World: Will you be good enough to say in your paper in reference to a report of Mr. Ellis as to a adulteration of food, etc., in which my name appears as having sold milk that was adulterated—that I sold the milk just as I received it from the milkman, whose name I can give, if necessary—and that I keep no cows but sell milk only as I receive it from milkmen.

MRS. ROBB, 117 Centre street. (We would advise Mrs. Robb to publish the milkman, and to buy no more milk from him. And if second dealers are not able to say whether their milk is pure or not, then it is the interest of the public not to deal with them.—Ed.)

The Criminal Assizes. The criminal assizes were continued yesterday before his lordship Chief Justice Haggarty. Thomas McCrone, charged with fraudulently obtaining 455 pounds of beef from Tedesco Holland, Leslieville. It appears the beef was bought and never paid for. McCrone gave Holland a note endorsed by two men named Carpenter, said to live in Yorkville. It was found that there were no such men living in Yorkville. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Joseph Wilson, charged with assaulting Mary Kennedy, was discharged. Horner F. Deering, who was found guilty at last assizes of defrauding his creditors, was sentenced by his lordship to three months in the common goal without hard labor.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

O. B. SHEPPARD, Manager.

HANLON BROTHERS.

Matinee and Evening.

MATINEE 25 & 50 CTS.

Next Monday and Tuesday, evenings The Famous Reata-Sully Burlesque Company.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

In order to develop a taste for SKETCHING FROM NATURE WILL GIVE A Prize of \$25 for the best Sketch of the Lions.

WHALE.

Anderson's Band To-day.

LECTURE.

Rev. Canon Carmichael, Shaftesbury Hall, Tuesday May 16.

Great Western Rail'y.

Special Notice To The Public.

Great Western Rail'y.

Sleeping Car Arrangements Between Toronto and Chicago.

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RETAIL CLOTHING.



Buying clothing for yourself or your boys from Jamieson, Corner of Queen and Yonge street, you have the advantage of making selections from an enormous stock of new and elegant styles, as his rapid sales enable him to keep constantly manufacturing fresh stock, besides you save all intermediate profits, as everything you buy at Jamieson's is manufactured by himself. Remember his great clearing sale is still going on, as his present premises are to be pulled down. Great bargains are to be had.

P. JAMIESON,

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COR. QUEEN AND YONGE ST.
NOTICE.
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Has opened out a
NEW MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
AT 353 YONGE STREET (Op. Elm Street).
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FIT, FINISH AND QUALITY UNEQUALLED IN THE CITY.
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