

THE WORLD OF WORKERS.

Information Gleaned From Labor's Field at Large.....

NATIONAL.

TOBACCO WORKERS.

President Harry Fisher of the National Tobacco Workers' Union states that in one of the factories of the American Tobacco company in the east 1,800 girls between 14 and 16 are employed at 3 cents an hour.

The number of union labels on tobacco used by independent factories shows an increase of 25,000,000 in the past six months, a grand total of 219,740,619 labels having been used since its adoption.

Chicago machinists are on strike in nine shops involving 2,000 men, for the recognition of their union.

The American Agents Association and its National President, Chas. H. Sidens are undergoing investigation by the American Federation of Labor. It was charged at the Detroit convention that the Agents Association was not a bona fide organization and that it is of no value to the labor movement.

PRINTERS.

A spirited contest is on for honors in the International Typographical Union. The present incumbent Samuel B. Donnelly of New York City is a candidate for re-election to the presidency. His strongest opponent seems to be James Lynch of Syracuse, N. Y. Former President Prescott's candidacy is an uncertainty. He has many friends who will stay with him to the last.

As the election is by referendum vote the result will not be known until after June 15. Chas. E. Hawkes of San Francisco, brother of City Assessor Hawkes of Duluth, is a candidate for vice-president. It is said that the race will be very close between him and John W. Hayes of Minneapolis.

The printers of Michigan have reason for jubilation. Last Tuesday the contract for state printing for two years following July 1, 1900, was let to Oscar L. McKinley, representing the International Typographical Union, and for that period at least one of the most important institutions connected with the administration of the commonwealth will not be a refuge and support for wage-cutters in the allied printing crafts. The binding contract will probably follow, as there is little or nothing to be gained by spitting the work.

A Havana paper has advised President Campers to leave Cuba, as his presence there, it claimed only tended to create disturbance among the workmen.

According to the referendum vote now being taken by the Bricklayers and Stonemasons Unions of America, all members who are in arrears for five months must be suspended, and are expelled should their dues run for six months.

The Chicago Building Trades Council has considerable trouble on hand. Mayor Harrison has endeavored to bring about an agreement, but without success. The Building Contractor's Council refused to enter a conference stating that the only solution of the question was the dissolution of the Building Trades Council.

What was probably the most gigantic alliance of labor in any city in the Union has been formed. It is known as the Alling Council of the Building Trades of Philadelphia and vicinity, and includes twenty-three labor unions.

The United States German Trades Association was represented at the meeting at which the organization was formed in order that the English and German unions may work together.

The association comprises all the workers on buildings, with the exception of bricklayers and slag roofers.

Chicago patternmakers will demand the nine-hour day April 1.

Dallas (Tex.) carpenters will demand the eight-hour day May 1.

The eight-hour day is now in force in every sash, door and blind factory in Chicago.

Over 1,200 men have been thrown out of employment by the shut-down of the Sugar Trust company's plant at Philadelphia.

Nashville, Tenn., has separate unions of white and colored barbers working in harmony for the maintenance of wage rates.

The trouble between organized labor and the Pan-American Exposition company, at Buffalo, N. Y., has been amicably settled.

The brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, by a referendum vote, have decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

The charter of the Rome (N. Y.) Typographical union has been annulled by the International officers for non-payment of per capita tax.

The Ohio Iron company's plant at Zanesville, after being idle for nearly ten years, has changed hands and will be put in operation.

STATE.

The following bulletin for February,

March and April has been issued by the State Federation of Labor:

DULUTH, MINN., FEB. 15, 1900.

To Affiliated Unions:

Per capita tax for quarter ending January 31 is now over due. The proceedings of the Duluth convention are now being printed and will be distributed in a few days. The work of the Federation during the past six months has been confined to the organization of new unions. To say that we have met with good success is putting it mild indeed. Organizers have been sent to the smaller towns of the State, and much good has been accomplished.

Now that the spring work will soon open, it is necessary that each and every union remit its dues as speedily as possible.

We have but few months prior to the convention in which the work of organization can be successfully pushed. The coming season promises to be one of industrial activity, and labor need not expect to share in any respectable advances unless its ranks are better organized. The employing class is completely organized. There is but little competition among them, hence, through their united actions they are commanding better prices for their work. The price of almost everything purchased by them is fixed by a trust.

The only competition is in the labor market. The law of supply and demand governs no commodity today except labor. Unless labor unites and fixes its own price, it will find itself at the end of the season a considerable loser. Wages of the unorganized worker may become a little higher during the season, on account of a probable scarcity of labor, yet in no case will wages advance in comparison with labor's necessities.

Therefore in self protection, there is but one duty before us as organized workers, that is to do all in our power, morally and financially, to aid in the organization of the unorganized workers of the state.

Hoping for early responses and earnest co-operation, I am,

Yours Fraternaly,
E. McEWEN,
Sec. Treas., Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Waseca has a Federal Labor Union that is doing some splendid work in that community.

When the State Federation of Labor met in Winona in December 1899 there was not a trade-union in the city, now it boasts of no less than twelve enterprising organizations.

In Brainard there is a Barbers, Clerks and Machinists Union.

The largest union in the State is the Minneapolis Carpenters with a membership of nearly a thousand.

Red Wing has two labor unions, the Stone Ware Potters Union and a Federal Labor Union recently organized with a large membership.

The State Federation of Labor is exerting its kindly influence toward the organization of labor in the small cities of the state.

John B. Swift of Minneapolis, organizer for the State Federation of Labor is one of the most successful organizers in the field. During the month he has succeeded in organizing six unions as follows:

The dressmakers with a membership of over 200; the Belt Makers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Steam Engineers, Tile Setters and the Glaziers and Glass Workers.

The Woodworker's Unions of Minneapolis have over 800 members.

The labor unions of St. Paul hold open meetings at their assembly hall every Saturday afternoon, at which questions are discussed by representative men of the city.

BUSINESS IN MANILA.

A Description of the Philippine Retail Establishments.

The greater business of the Philippines is largely paralyzed. The lesser business, that which appeals to the superficial observer, is in a state of activity probably greater than it has ever known before. But this retail business needs some definition. Manila is said to have a population of 300,000 within what is to be regarded as the city, though Manila proper is but the old walled town in the south bank of the Pasig. The Escolta is the street of the better class of trade for the whole city. It extends for three blocks, from the Plaza del P. Morago to the bridge across the canal which divides Binondo from Sta. Cruz. In point of number, size and appearance of the stores, there is hardly a city of 25,000 people in America that would not immeasurably excel the Manila outfit. The little American city would show no short distance. What cannot be bought on the Escolta, excepting provisions, is hardly to be found in the city. Harness and hardware, dry goods and diamonds, beer, whiskey, and cigars, stationery, clothing, drugs, books, notions, and wares from India, China and Japan, all find representation among many other things along this short line, which represents the aristocratic retail trade of a city of more than a quarter of a million people.

The retail stores for the masses cover a much larger line. They fill the Calle Rosario, Calle San Fernando and the Calle Santo Cristo, with more or less extensive outcroppings in stores of other places. These are the stores which are of special interest to the ob-

A BIG POKER GAME.

IT WAS PLAYED BETWEEN LAKE CAPTAINS ON SHIPBOARD.

It Began at Five Dollars Ante and No Limit. Captain Gibson Lost All His Money and His Boat on What He Thought Was a Royal Straight Flush. A Mistake in Discarding.

A half dozen lake captains were sitting together when the conversation switched to poker; and then Captain Miner Davidson told this story:

"It has always struck me as rather singular that you seldom hear poker stories from this region. You hear of great sums lost in the East, plantations exchanging hands at a single sitting in the South, and in the West of great heaps of gold crossing the table in a night; but for some reason you never hear any one tell about the games that used to be played on the Great Lakes. I am willing to bet now that some of the largest, stiffest and longest games ever played anywhere took place at lake ports and on lake vessels between 1850 and 1860. Several of you must remember it. It was not so long ago. It was quite natural that such things should be, too. There were very few steamboats and every one was making money, even the seaman. More than that, the trip from Chicago often took as long as two weeks and sometimes 20 days and the sailors had to do something to relieve the monotony of the trip. Poker was tried and fitted to a 'T'; and it also made a lot of lakemen poor and a lot of gamblers rich.

ANOTHER LABOR DAY.

President of Mine Workers Desires Another Labor Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine workers, today issued a call addressed to all the union men of the country, requesting them to observe Saturday, March 31, as a holiday. It is the anniversary of the founding of the eight-hour work day among miners in Chicago in 1886. It is expected that 250,000 miners, 100,000 of whom are union men, will cease all work on the anniversary day. Big demonstrations will be held in mining towns and cities.

REPAIRING THE "BLOODY TOWER"

Modern Addition to London's Ancient Monument Restored.

That venerable part of the Tower of London known as the Bloody Tower is undergoing considerable repairs at the hands of the masons. The upper portion of it, which faces Traitor's Gate, has been refaced in Paris, pointed and colored to resemble a castle. The building is to be restored all around. Chalk, in large blocks, enters largely into the composition of the inner parts of the walls, and is declared by the masons to be as hard, if not harder, than it was. Some parts of the wall by the Tower are fourteen feet thick.

The greater part of the outer surface of the Bloody Tower, like that of the Bell Tower and some others, has since the year 1832 been plastered over at various times with Roman cement, into which shallow notches of wood have been superficially embedded. This has in rough imitation of the old solid flint work of ancient times, which actually formed parts of walls, and is seen in perfection in St. Saviour's Southwark, and as it was calculated to deceive, and became dangerous through its rottenness—the flints falling, and so on—it was all removed. The lower portion of the tower, built of square blocks of ashlar stone, has a lot of superfluous Roman cement stripped from it, and looks somewhat incongruous in comparison with the upper part, which is of the irregular order of masonry, but that is unavoidable, and may in a measure yet be remedied.

Restorations and repairs have often been carelessly done in much earlier years. For instance, the doorway that led from Raleigh's Walk directly to the room in the Bloody Tower, in which the infant princess were supposed to have been murdered, had been bricked up from the inside to give support to a portion of the Tower. This has all been removed and the Tower strengthened in a more reverential way. The old oak door, with its heavy fastenings which had been covered by the masons, and is now on its side on the wall, and when the rottenness at the bottom is repaired is to be restored to its place. It was through this doorway that Dighton, Forrest and Tyrell are said to have passed to their fearful work. Raleigh, Cranmer and Ridley have certainly passed through it when prisoners here in the Tower, and Cranmer often, when he daily took his dinner with his lieutenant of the fortress. So say the authorities. Portions of the old houses which are to be seen above that part of the battlements known as Queen Elizabeth's Walk, which connects the Bell and Beauchamp towers are also undergoing restorations. It is said that Queen Elizabeth used this walk when she was a prisoner in the Bell Tower, hence its name. The old house had sunk quite fifteen inches and had to be raised to their proper height by hydraulic means. Had there not been seen in time they would in all probability have tumbled down and buried the esteemed lieutenant of the Tower, who lodges in them, in their ruins.—London News.

Miss Mable White Dead.

Word was received from Saline, Mich., last evening that Miss Mable White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. White, of Duluth, and who has been there for several months visiting relatives, died about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon of consumption. Miss White had been in poor health for a long period, but it was hoped that a change of climate would prove beneficial. Mr. and Mrs. White received word yesterday that their daughter was sinking and left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for her bedside. A couple of hours later a telegram was received announcing her death.

A Test of Loyalty.

Newfoundland has no troops to send, so she is showing her loyalty to the mother country by "submitting quietly to French exactions." Only those who have had a troublesome child remain perfectly and unexpectedly quiet on some nerve-racking occasion can know how gratefully Great Britain appreciates this loyal tribute.—Baltimore American.

A BIG POKER GAME.

IT WAS PLAYED BETWEEN LAKE CAPTAINS ON SHIPBOARD.

It Began at Five Dollars Ante and No Limit. Captain Gibson Lost All His Money and His Boat on What He Thought Was a Royal Straight Flush. A Mistake in Discarding.

A half dozen lake captains were sitting together when the conversation switched to poker; and then Captain Miner Davidson told this story:

"It has always struck me as rather singular that you seldom hear poker stories from this region. You hear of great sums lost in the East, plantations exchanging hands at a single sitting in the South, and in the West of great heaps of gold crossing the table in a night; but for some reason you never hear any one tell about the games that used to be played on the Great Lakes. I am willing to bet now that some of the largest, stiffest and longest games ever played anywhere took place at lake ports and on lake vessels between 1850 and 1860. Several of you must remember it. It was not so long ago. It was quite natural that such things should be, too. There were very few steamboats and every one was making money, even the seaman. More than that, the trip from Chicago often took as long as two weeks and sometimes 20 days and the sailors had to do something to relieve the monotony of the trip. Poker was tried and fitted to a 'T'; and it also made a lot of lakemen poor and a lot of gamblers rich.

ANOTHER LABOR DAY.

President of Mine Workers Desires Another Labor Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine workers, today issued a call addressed to all the union men of the country, requesting them to observe Saturday, March 31, as a holiday. It is the anniversary of the founding of the eight-hour work day among miners in Chicago in 1886. It is expected that 250,000 miners, 100,000 of whom are union men, will cease all work on the anniversary day. Big demonstrations will be held in mining towns and cities.

REPAIRING THE "BLOODY TOWER"

Modern Addition to London's Ancient Monument Restored.

That venerable part of the Tower of London known as the Bloody Tower is undergoing considerable repairs at the hands of the masons. The upper portion of it, which faces Traitor's Gate, has been refaced in Paris, pointed and colored to resemble a castle. The building is to be restored all around. Chalk, in large blocks, enters largely into the composition of the inner parts of the walls, and is declared by the masons to be as hard, if not harder, than it was. Some parts of the wall by the Tower are fourteen feet thick.

The greater part of the outer surface of the Bloody Tower, like that of the Bell Tower and some others, has since the year 1832 been plastered over at various times with Roman cement, into which shallow notches of wood have been superficially embedded. This has in rough imitation of the old solid flint work of ancient times, which actually formed parts of walls, and is seen in perfection in St. Saviour's Southwark, and as it was calculated to deceive, and became dangerous through its rottenness—the flints falling, and so on—it was all removed. The lower portion of the tower, built of square blocks of ashlar stone, has a lot of superfluous Roman cement stripped from it, and looks somewhat incongruous in comparison with the upper part, which is of the irregular order of masonry, but that is unavoidable, and may in a measure yet be remedied.

Restorations and repairs have often been carelessly done in much earlier years. For instance, the doorway that led from Raleigh's Walk directly to the room in the Bloody Tower, in which the infant princess were supposed to have been murdered, had been bricked up from the inside to give support to a portion of the Tower. This has all been removed and the Tower strengthened in a more reverential way. The old oak door, with its heavy fastenings which had been covered by the masons, and is now on its side on the wall, and when the rottenness at the bottom is repaired is to be restored to its place. It was through this doorway that Dighton, Forrest and Tyrell are said to have passed to their fearful work. Raleigh, Cranmer and Ridley have certainly passed through it when prisoners here in the Tower, and Cranmer often, when he daily took his dinner with his lieutenant of the fortress. So say the authorities. Portions of the old houses which are to be seen above that part of the battlements known as Queen Elizabeth's Walk, which connects the Bell and Beauchamp towers are also undergoing restorations. It is said that Queen Elizabeth used this walk when she was a prisoner in the Bell Tower, hence its name. The old house had sunk quite fifteen inches and had to be raised to their proper height by hydraulic means. Had there not been seen in time they would in all probability have tumbled down and buried the esteemed lieutenant of the Tower, who lodges in them, in their ruins.—London News.

Miss Mable White Dead.

Word was received from Saline, Mich., last evening that Miss Mable White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. White, of Duluth, and who has been there for several months visiting relatives, died about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon of consumption. Miss White had been in poor health for a long period, but it was hoped that a change of climate would prove beneficial. Mr. and Mrs. White received word yesterday that their daughter was sinking and left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for her bedside. A couple of hours later a telegram was received announcing her death.

A Test of Loyalty.

Newfoundland has no troops to send, so she is showing her loyalty to the mother country by "submitting quietly to French exactions." Only those who have had a troublesome child remain perfectly and unexpectedly quiet on some nerve-racking occasion can know how gratefully Great Britain appreciates this loyal tribute.—Baltimore American.

A BIG POKER GAME.

IT WAS PLAYED BETWEEN LAKE CAPTAINS ON SHIPBOARD.

It Began at Five Dollars Ante and No Limit. Captain Gibson Lost All His Money and His Boat on What He Thought Was a Royal Straight Flush. A Mistake in Discarding.

A half dozen lake captains were sitting together when the conversation switched to poker; and then Captain Miner Davidson told this story:

"It has always struck me as rather singular that you seldom hear poker stories from this region. You hear of great sums lost in the East, plantations exchanging hands at a single sitting in the South, and in the West of great heaps of gold crossing the table in a night; but for some reason you never hear any one tell about the games that used to be played on the Great Lakes. I am willing to bet now that some of the largest, stiffest and longest games ever played anywhere took place at lake ports and on lake vessels between 1850 and 1860. Several of you must remember it. It was not so long ago. It was quite natural that such things should be, too. There were very few steamboats and every one was making money, even the seaman. More than that, the trip from Chicago often took as long as two weeks and sometimes 20 days and the sailors had to do something to relieve the monotony of the trip. Poker was tried and fitted to a 'T'; and it also made a lot of lakemen poor and a lot of gamblers rich.

ANOTHER LABOR DAY.

President of Mine Workers Desires Another Labor Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine workers, today issued a call addressed to all the union men of the country, requesting them to observe Saturday, March 31, as a holiday. It is the anniversary of the founding of the eight-hour work day among miners in Chicago in 1886. It is expected that 250,000 miners, 100,000 of whom are union men, will cease all work on the anniversary day. Big demonstrations will be held in mining towns and cities.

REPAIRING THE "BLOODY TOWER"

Modern Addition to London's Ancient Monument Restored.

That venerable part of the Tower of London known as the Bloody Tower is undergoing considerable repairs at the hands of the masons. The upper portion of it, which faces Traitor's Gate, has been refaced in Paris, pointed and colored to resemble a castle. The building is to be restored all around. Chalk, in large blocks, enters largely into the composition of the inner parts of the walls, and is declared by the masons to be as hard, if not harder, than it was. Some parts of the wall by the Tower are fourteen feet thick.

The greater part of the outer surface of the Bloody Tower, like that of the Bell Tower and some others, has since the year 1832 been plastered over at various times with Roman cement, into which shallow notches of wood have been superficially embedded. This has in rough imitation of the old solid flint work of ancient times, which actually formed parts of walls, and is seen in perfection in St. Saviour's Southwark, and as it was calculated to deceive, and became dangerous through its rottenness—the flints falling, and so on—it was all removed. The lower portion of the tower, built of square blocks of ashlar stone, has a lot of superfluous Roman cement stripped from it, and looks somewhat incongruous in comparison with the upper part, which is of the irregular order of masonry, but that is unavoidable, and may in a measure yet be remedied.

Restorations and repairs have often been carelessly done in much earlier years. For instance, the doorway that led from Raleigh's Walk directly to the room in the Bloody Tower, in which the infant princess were supposed to have been murdered, had been bricked up from the inside to give support to a portion of the Tower. This has all been removed and the Tower strengthened in a more reverential way. The old oak door, with its heavy fastenings which had been covered by the masons, and is now on its side on the wall, and when the rottenness at the bottom is repaired is to be restored to its place. It was through this doorway that Dighton, Forrest and Tyrell are said to have passed to their fearful work. Raleigh, Cranmer and Ridley have certainly passed through it when prisoners here in the Tower, and Cranmer often, when he daily took his dinner with his lieutenant of the fortress. So say the authorities. Portions of the old houses which are to be seen above that part of the battlements known as Queen Elizabeth's Walk, which connects the Bell and Beauchamp towers are also undergoing restorations. It is said that Queen Elizabeth used this walk when she was a prisoner in the Bell Tower, hence its name. The old house had sunk quite fifteen inches and had to be raised to their proper height by hydraulic means. Had there not been seen in time they would in all probability have tumbled down and buried the esteemed lieutenant of the Tower, who lodges in them, in their ruins.—London News.

Miss Mable White Dead.

Word was received from Saline, Mich., last evening that Miss Mable White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. White, of Duluth, and who has been there for several months visiting relatives, died about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon of consumption. Miss White had been in poor health for a long period, but it was hoped that a change of climate would prove beneficial. Mr. and Mrs. White received word yesterday that their daughter was sinking and left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for her bedside. A couple of hours later a telegram was received announcing her death.

A Test of Loyalty.

Newfoundland has no troops to send, so she is showing her loyalty to the mother country by "submitting quietly to French exactions." Only those who have had a troublesome child remain perfectly and unexpectedly quiet on some nerve-racking occasion can know how gratefully Great Britain appreciates this loyal tribute.—Baltimore American.

Look Over.....

ASK FOR THE UNION LABEL.

CHAS. W. ERICSON, The Clothier.

This "ad" and then get into an Overcoat of ours and you will hate to get out of it. They are not only stylishly cut and attractively trimmed, but, the wide collar hugs you so snug and pleasing.

The prices are low—

\$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and Up.

At any of these prices we can show you a variety of coats, and we can certainly please you.

ASK FOR THE UNION LABEL.

CHAS. W. ERICSON,

The Clothier.

Great Northern Labor Exchange,

ARMSTRONG & LANE, Proprietors.

Men and Teams hired for Mining Companies, Railroad Companies, Lumbermen and help on Steamboats Free of Charge. Orders in force until canceled. Cheap tickets to any part of the World. Railroad Ties Bought and Sold. Agents for Pine Lands. Foreign Languages Spoken.

Correspondence Solicited. Telephone 740-3.

513 WEST MICHIGAN STREET, DULUTH, MINN.

IF YOU WISH A.....

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, PALATABLE Beverage

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO., "STAR" Milwaukee Beer.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

GUARANTEED 25 YEARS

OUR RELIABILITY IS ESTABLISHED

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER

THE BURDICK

THE BURDICK