

THE LABOR WORLD.

VOL. 5, No. 48

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1900.

FIVE CENTS

THE COEUR D'ALENE

EVA McDONALD VALESH WRITES FROM WASHINGTON.

Siberia Outfitted in Cruelty—Innocent Men Arrested and Held in the Bull Pen Without a Trial—Col. Dick Trying to Shift the Blame From the Military to the Civil Authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Lest we forget: The Coeur d'Alene mining investigation is in progress before the House Committee on Military Affairs. Out of the mass of testimony presented showing a condition of affairs that would be a disgrace to Siberia, let alone an alleged free country, a few points may be mentioned to give an idea of what was done to citizens of the United States.

First—There is ample testimony from men of good reputation and in no way in sympathy with the miners, that Gov. Steunenberg declared martial law and asserted that there was an insurrection when there had been no resistance to civil authority. Every indignity put upon the prisoners of the bull pen is heightened by the fact that they were being tortured by the military authorities who themselves were creating a state of lawlessness and anarchy.

Second—United States colored troops under Gen. Merriam and his subordinates made wholesale arrests of men in no way connected with the mining trouble.

Third—That innocent citizens, arrested without warrant, charged with no crime, denied counsel and trial, were confined in the bull pen for months. When one listens to the testimony of these men as to the treatment they received the wonder is that they can control themselves sufficiently to speak calmly of such matters.

The indignities of the bull pen are simply unprintable. Only a faint suggestion can be made of the treatment given these men. They were imprisoned for months, fed on putrid food, forced to perform loathsome tasks at the point of the bayonet, obliged to sleep on bare planks and at the same time endure the mental torture of knowing that their wives and babies were probably suffering for food on the outside.

All this would be barbaric if applied to men who were guilty of some crime. These prisoners were innocent. The real perpetrators of the crime of blowing up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine have escaped.

Imprisonment was held to force men with innocent faces to declare themselves guilty. The torture of this inquisition drove him insane. In his delirium he escaped from restraint, ran into a stream of water, was pursued and shot by the guards. Mind you, this happened in Idaho last summer—not in Spain in the middle ages and the days of the inquisition.

But why go further? An editor had his paper confiscated, though he had given only the news and without special criticism of the martial authority. He was told he could resume publication if he would uphold the condition of anarchy brought about by the application of martial law, and it would be made to his financial interest to do so.

A man cannot even seek opportunity for employment in those mines unless he has the "ironclad" permit issued by military authority. Martial law is still in operation in the Coeur d'Alene district. If the authorities want to try a man and transfer him to the penitentiary the civil courts are in operation. If a man wants to right his grievances the courts are closed.

The statements made above are the result of the personal attendance of the writer at hearings of the committee, and conversations with men who have been victims of these outrages. Much more might be said if there were space. Col. Dick, Chairman Hull and their associates seem to be confining their efforts to showing that the facts to which the witnesses testify were the result of civil rather than military control.

What difference do they suppose that will make to the people of the country when they hear the facts? It is apparent on the face of matters that Gov. Steunenberg overstepped his authority. It is also clear that he received the prompt and cordial support of the United States military authorities. It doesn't matter so much just what convivance there was between civil and military authority. The question is, what was behind this? Why were the rights of citizenship ignored? For what purpose were men confined in the bull pen? Why is martial law still in force in Idaho? Why are men refused the right to work except under Gen. Merriam's permission?

There is no doubt but the whole affair was a conspiracy on the part of certain interests controlling the mines, to so bulldoze the miners of Idaho that they would never dare again to organize a union to assert their right to fair conditions of labor. There is every indication that the Standard Oil interests control these mines—though it is not likely to be brought out in this investigation.

The reason why this investigation is of such importance is that the Idaho case is simply an example of what may be done elsewhere if the abuses are not properly reformed. If a man can be deprived of his right in Idaho it can be done elsewhere.

If trust interests can enlist both civil and military authorities to do the work of coercion in Idaho they can do it anywhere that wage workers present the idea of compulsory servitude on the terms dictated by their trust masters. —E. McDonald Valesh in Cigar-makers' Journal.

HELP THE ENUMERATORS.

Arrangements Should be Made to Have Everybody Counted.

In Minneapolis the citizens are taking up the matter of preliminary work which is designed to be of assistance to the census takers in obtaining a complete list of the residents of that city. This work will be largely in the direction of locating residents of the city whose duties take them out of town much of the time and who are liable, therefore, to be missed by the census taker.

It has been suggested that some such action might be taken here with profit to Duluth. Mr. Dare, the supervisor of the census of this district, has said that he would be glad to receive assistance of that kind. In fact, he rather expects it.

The Machinists' Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., March 27.—Up to the present time it concerns in this city have granted the machinists the nine hour day with ten hours pay, as demanded. President James O. Connell, of the International machinists union will leave here to Chicago tonight, to look after the strike there.

Appointments for Stevens' Tugs. Captain D. E. Stevens of the Stevens Towing company has made the following appointments of masters and engineers for the company's tugs for the season of 1900:

Tug Mystic, captain, Louis La Chapelle; engineer, James Mulch; tug Dudley, captain, William Jones; engineer, George Maini; tug Minnie Karl, captain, James Kelleher; engineer, George Wilson; tug Brower, captain, E. J. Dewar; engineer, George Jones; tug Spirit, captain, Clements Deroche; engineer, Louis Eng; tug Hope, captain, no appointment; engineer, Robert Alliston.

More About That Tag Line.

Further confirmation of the prospective independent tug line for Duluth the coming season is furnished by certain correspondence. Letters have been received from the Maythems of Buffalo by Duluth people, which tend to confirm the plans for an independent tug line here the coming summer.

STREET CAR MEN

SOME OF THEM ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE COMPANY.

They Were Promised an Increase in Wages After Nine Months' Service, but the Company, as Usual, Has Forgotten Ever Making Such a Pledge—There Will be no Strike.

They who can be false to one can be the same with two.

During the street car strike of a few years ago, when the men compromised on a ten per cent. reduction in wages, they were promised that as soon as the receipts amounted to \$200 a day the cut would be restored. When the receipts reached that figure a committee of the employees waited upon the company's manager and endeavored to secure that which was promised. The company declined making such a promise, and from that emanated the dissension that ended with the strike of one year ago.

During the last strike, when they secured a number of men to take the places of the men on strike, they made another promise to the men, that after they shall have worked for the company for a period of nine months, they should receive an increase of wages.

The time for the increase, so the men say, was due in February, and they reasonably expected the promised increase with their February wages. But their answer was the same: "They did not remember making any such promise."

Of course there will not be another strike, but as soon as the season is well opened, all of the old hands are simply going to quit, and look for work with more money in it. There is no doubt but that they will be successful because one would not have to obtain a very good job to do better than they do.

But the action of the company only again proves that they soon forget their friends, those who surrendered the friendship of many, their manhood, and almost everything good that they possessed, to help the company out of their peck of trouble. And this is their reward—the same old story of ingratitude. It is another striking proof that it does not pay in the long run to take another's place during a strike. Favors of that kind to a company are soon forgotten in their greed for profits.

CHECK ON FRAME STRUCTURES.

Building Inspector to Take Steps to Preventing Raising of Insurance.

The erection of quite a number of small frame buildings, such as sheds and barns within the fire limits, without the necessary permits, has stirred up the building inspector and efforts will be made to have it discontinued. There are more small frame buildings, veritable fire traps, within the fire limits now than there should be, and an increase of them means more risk and consequently higher insurance rates for the owners of brick buildings and the people occupying them.

The ordinance allows repairs to be made on frame buildings already within the limits, but some people have taken advantage of it by erecting additional additions of the same material. The inspector should demand a strict enforcement of the law.

Boers Are Gathering.

KIMBERLEY, March 28.—Lord Methuen has returned to Kimberley from the Barkly district. The mounted troops under him are expected tomorrow. They were at Lyakton when they received the order from Lord Roberts to return here. It is reported that the Boers have reoccupied Campbell and that they are in strong force near Warrenton, Barkly West and Taungas.

MINNESOTA LABOR

APPEAL IS MADE BY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

All Unaffiliated Unions are Urged to Affiliate—Federation is Growing New Unions are Affiliating—Minneapolis Printers Nominate Officers—St. Paul Trades Assembly Very Close to Political Action.

The following circular has been sent out by the S. F. of L.

DULUTH, MINN., Mar. 28, 1900.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF UNAFFILIATED UNIONS: Dear Sirs and Brothers:—We take the liberty of writing to you at this time for the purpose of interesting you in the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. If every labor union in the state would affiliate with the State Federation of Labor, our influence for good would be strengthened. At present we are engaged in a campaign of organization. It is our desire to extend the labor movement into every city and town in the state. We believe that in order to secure any required legislation for the benefit of the wage earners, that they must be fully organized. The only method to pursue in the organization of new unions in the unorganized towns of the state, is to send experienced organizers there so that when unions are organized they may be started off right. Many promising unions fail because of errors made in the beginning. In order that this may be done, money is required for we cannot expect organizers to give their time for nothing.

The dues of the Federation are one cent a month for each member of a union, payable quarterly in advance. If your union has a membership of 100, the dues are but \$1.00 per month. It is estimated conservatively that there are 20,000 members of labor organizations in the state. If every union in the state were affiliated, it would mean a revenue of \$200 a month. With this we could organize no less than 100 unions a year. There is no question about it. We have the best field in the Northwest. Thousands of the unorganized workmen of the state are waiting to organize, and are only waiting for some one to start them, and they will do the rest. With our limited revenue look what has been done in the past. In 1898, 13 new unions were organized at a cost to the Federation of \$73. In 1899 37 new unions were organized at a cost of \$155.05. This year we have sent organizers to Red Wing, where three new unions have been organized, and to Shakopee, where two new unions have been organized.

The organization of a union has no fight to make with labor organizations and is not opposed to the scale of hours or the wages demanded. In fact all that the employers ask is that there shall be no strikes without notice, and in case of any dispute that may arise the matter shall be left to arbitration. The arbitration board to consist of three members, one appointed by the employers, one by the labor organization, and the third chosen by the first two. The organization already has a membership of a score of the most prominent of the carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, iron manufacturers, mill men, stonecutters and cornice manufacturers engaged in business in the city and will hold sessions semi-monthly.

It will be known as the Employers' Council, of St. Paul, and its sole purpose is to harmonize any difference which may arise between the employer and the employee by arbitration and prevent trouble in St. Paul such as is now injuring the building trades at other points in the country. Ex-President Donaldson, of the St. Paul Trades and Labor assembly, has purchased an interest in the St. Paul Evening News, and the paper will be published under his management hereafter.

The State Federation of Labor of Colorado, is taking a referendum vote to decide the question of whether the body shall put a state ticket in the field next year.

The Steamfitters' union, of St. Paul, at its last meeting elected and installed its officers for the ensuing term. Joseph Sweeney was elected president and Samuel Gilbard will act as secretary.

The St. Paul fire commissioners have refused to make a rule compelling firemen to wear union label uniforms.

Woodworkers' union No. 80, of St. Paul, known as the Cabinet makers' union, has affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. It has a membership of 78.

The Labor World is in receipt of this week of the official proceedings of the Duluth convention of the State Federation of Labor, but recently published. The book is the best yet published and reflects credit upon that king of hustlers, John B. Swift, of Minneapolis, who has attended to the publication of the proceedings of the last three conventions. It is well filled with advertisements and is very neatly compiled.

President Neary has appointed W. L. Smallwood, of the Retail Clerks' union, as organizer for Brainerd and vicinity. As Mr. Smallwood is a known hustler it is expected that good reports will be received from Brainerd in the future.

The St. Paul organizers are working on the organization of a hod carriers union with much success.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Henry Blumberg, late treasurer of the St. Paul brick workers' union of St. Paul. He is accused of appropriating \$3 of the union's funds.

The stonecutters, of Kasota, Minn., branch of Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, are out on strike for a nine hour day and \$3 per day, their former workday being ten hours for the same rate of wages.

The barbers of the state have petitioned the postmaster general to deny reduced mail rates to D. Moler, who conducts barber colleges in Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Louis. The barbers contend that graduates of these colleges are a menace to their interests and that Moler cannot graduate good workmen in the time stipulated for finishing the course. Therefore, they intend to take steps to crush him.

Typographical union No. 42, of Minneapolis, nominated the following officers, who will be voted on a month hence: President—J. W. Hays. Vice President—Charles A. Greenwood. Recorder—Frank Boreen. Secretary—A. N. Newton. Treasurer—Walt Z. Kline. Auditors—H. S. Holcomb, August Hartkorn, W. T. Drake, Oliver Skone, G. W. Deacon, August Hartkorn. Doorkeeper—D. Mahoney, G. A. Ludwig.

Executive Board—F. N. Gould, E. G. Erickson, O. A. Barlien, W. J. Rohr, W. H. Ronald, Charles A. Greenwood, Charles E. Phelps. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council—A. Henderson, G. A. Ludwig, Oliver Skone, Charles H. Johnson, E. J. Shaw. Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—W. T. Drake, E. J. Shaw, O. A. Barlien.

The St. Paul Trades Assembly, at its last meeting, got very close to political action when J. E. Dempsey made a strong speech in favor of various municipal reforms, demanding party action, and offering a resolution to be presented to the committees of all political parties, with the request that the same be included in the party platform. The proposed reforms are set forth in the resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the granting of all franchises and issues of bonds for appropriations of public moneys not provided in the statutes shall be referred to the citizens for their approval or otherwise at a special election. We favor the municipal ownership of all public utilities. We favor the abolition of the contract system on all public work and demand the substitution of day labor. We demand an eight hour day and a minimum wage of not less than \$1.50 per day. We demand free text books for the public schools.

St. Louis. The barbers contend that graduates of these colleges are a menace to their interests and that Moler cannot graduate good workmen in the time stipulated for finishing the course. Therefore, they intend to take steps to crush him.

Typographical union No. 42, of Minneapolis, nominated the following officers, who will be voted on a month hence:

President—J. W. Hays. Vice President—Charles A. Greenwood. Recorder—Frank Boreen. Secretary—A. N. Newton. Treasurer—Walt Z. Kline. Auditors—H. S. Holcomb, August Hartkorn, W. T. Drake, Oliver Skone, G. W. Deacon, August Hartkorn. Doorkeeper—D. Mahoney, G. A. Ludwig.

Executive Board—F. N. Gould, E. G. Erickson, O. A. Barlien, W. J. Rohr, W. H. Ronald, Charles A. Greenwood, Charles E. Phelps.

Delegates to Trades and Labor Council—A. Henderson, G. A. Ludwig, Oliver Skone, Charles H. Johnson, E. J. Shaw. Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—W. T. Drake, E. J. Shaw, O. A. Barlien.

The St. Paul Trades Assembly, at its last meeting, got very close to political action when J. E. Dempsey made a strong speech in favor of various municipal reforms, demanding party action, and offering a resolution to be presented to the committees of all political parties, with the request that the same be included in the party platform. The proposed reforms are set forth in the resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the granting of all franchises and issues of bonds for appropriations of public moneys not provided in the statutes shall be referred to the citizens for their approval or otherwise at a special election. We favor the municipal ownership of all public utilities. We favor the abolition of the contract system on all public work and demand the substitution of day labor. We demand an eight hour day and a minimum wage of not less than \$1.50 per day. We demand free text books for the public schools.

There was a heated discussion on the resolution, but on a vote it carried with but few open dissenters. A committee composed of William Brown, M. E. Murray, and J. E. Dempsey was appointed with instructions to convey the resolution to the party managers in time for consideration at the conventions today and during next week.

An organization of a union has no fight to make with labor organizations and is not opposed to the scale of hours or the wages demanded. In fact all that the employers ask is that there shall be no strikes without notice, and in case of any dispute that may arise the matter shall be left to arbitration.

The arbitration board to consist of three members, one appointed by the employers, one by the labor organization, and the third chosen by the first two. The organization already has a membership of a score of the most prominent of the carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, iron manufacturers, mill men, stonecutters and cornice manufacturers engaged in business in the city and will hold sessions semi-monthly.

It will be known as the Employers' Council, of St. Paul, and its sole purpose is to harmonize any difference which may arise between the employer and the employee by arbitration and prevent trouble in St. Paul such as is now injuring the building trades at other points in the country. Ex-President Donaldson, of the St. Paul Trades and Labor assembly, has purchased an interest in the St. Paul Evening News, and the paper will be published under his management hereafter.

The State Federation of Labor of Colorado, is taking a referendum vote to decide the question of whether the body shall put a state ticket in the field next year.

The Steamfitters' union, of St. Paul, at its last meeting elected and installed its officers for the ensuing term. Joseph Sweeney was elected president and Samuel Gilbard will act as secretary.

The St. Paul fire commissioners have refused to make a rule compelling firemen to wear union label uniforms.

Woodworkers' union No. 80, of St. Paul, known as the Cabinet makers' union, has affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. It has a membership of 78.

The Labor World is in receipt of this week of the official proceedings of the Duluth convention of the State Federation of Labor, but recently published. The book is the best yet published and reflects credit upon that king of hustlers, John B. Swift, of Minneapolis, who has attended to the publication of the proceedings of the last three conventions. It is well filled with advertisements and is very neatly compiled.

President Neary has appointed W. L. Smallwood, of the Retail Clerks' union, as organizer for Brainerd and vicinity. As Mr. Smallwood is a known hustler it is expected that good reports will be received from Brainerd in the future.

The St. Paul organizers are working on the organization of a hod carriers union with much success.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Henry Blumberg, late treasurer of the St. Paul brick workers' union of St. Paul. He is accused of appropriating \$3 of the union's funds.

The stonecutters, of Kasota, Minn., branch of Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America, are out on strike for a nine hour day and \$3 per day, their former workday being ten hours for the same rate of wages.

The barbers of the state have petitioned the postmaster general to deny reduced mail rates to D. Moler, who conducts barber colleges in Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Louis. The barbers contend that graduates of these colleges are a menace to their interests and that Moler cannot graduate good workmen in the time stipulated for finishing the course. Therefore, they intend to take steps to crush him.

Typographical union No. 42, of Minneapolis, nominated the following officers, who will be voted on a month hence:

President—J. W. Hays. Vice President—Charles A. Greenwood. Recorder—Frank Boreen. Secretary—A. N. Newton. Treasurer—Walt Z. Kline. Auditors—H. S. Holcomb, August Hartkorn, W. T. Drake, Oliver Skone, G. W. Deacon, August Hartkorn. Doorkeeper—D. Mahoney, G. A. Ludwig.

Executive Board—F. N. Gould, E. G. Erickson, O. A. Barlien, W. J. Rohr, W. H. Ronald, Charles A. Greenwood, Charles E. Phelps.

Delegates to Trades and Labor Council—A. Henderson, G. A. Ludwig, Oliver Skone, Charles H. Johnson, E. J. Shaw. Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—W. T. Drake, E. J. Shaw, O. A. Barlien.

TRADES ASSEMBLY

EVERY TRADE AND LABOR UNION SHOULD BE REPRESENTED.

A Good, Strong Trades Assembly Will Help Every Union Man to Secure Better Conditions—It Will Organize the Unorganized, If Every Union Does Its Duty—Union Means More Than Higher Wages.

Two weeks ago we called the attention of the labor organizations of Duluth to the lack of interest exhibited in the Trades Assembly.

This last meeting showed a marked increase in attendance, but still many unions were absent, among them some of the most prominent in the city. A number of inquiries have been made among the unions to ascertain the reason for the marked indifference to the Trades Assembly. Some of the answers are indeed amusing. One former delegate stated that there was too much politics there and that the only persons who attended were aspirants for political office, while the fact of the matter is, but three or four delegates, in the past five years, have secured a political position. Another said that there was too much socialism, yet, the most radical socialist in the Assembly has never made a socialist speech there. One might just as well say that there was too much Republicanism or Democracy there.

Another excuse was that the assembly was run by one or two individuals and no one else could say a word, while the delegates have absolute control of the machinery of the assembly. Now it is about time that union men would discard these petty "baby" excuses and all unite together and help make the central labor body what it should be. A city without a strong central labor body is a poor union town, even if every branch of workmen in the city was perfectly organized. Nothing can be accomplished except by the concerted action of all.

The assembly will be just as the unions make it. If much interest is shown in the work, then we are going to have a strong body. If but little is shown, then the reverse will be the result. The union man who works ten hours a day and receives small wages, at this late day, with one half of his fellow craftsmen out of the union, and who sits sulkily by waiting for a growth in his organization, might as well stay home; his time and money will be spent in vain. A union is like a business house. It requires men of energy to push it along. If its members are lazy, it will fail.

This also applies to the union man who works but hours and secures fair wages, and after having secured them through his union, selfishly passes by and says: "Let every one fight his own battles." Too many persons' only conception of the trade union movement is in short hours and fair wages. Labor should never cease working for more, and more until it receives the full products of its toil. In order for those who are already working under better conditions to preserve that which they have secured they must keep on working and organizing until every working man is brought up to their standard. If they do not they will eventually be pulled down to the level of the most miserable worker.

The success of the cigarmakers union whose members work but eight hours, under first class conditions, must be attributed to their constant, energetic work. Their delegates never miss a meeting of the Trades Assembly, and should they do so, the union very soon chooses new delegates. Again we implore the unions, who are not represented, to immediately send their full quota of delegates to the next meeting of the Trades Assembly. If you have elected delegates and do not attend, then elect men who will attend, so that you will be fully represented. Do this and you will find at the end of this season of promised activity, a thoroughly organized city at the head of the lakes.

OFFICERS OF TWO FLEETS.

Masters and Engineers of L. M. & L. S. T. Co.

Following are the appointments of masters and engineers for the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation company's fleet and the Minnesota Steamship fleet: Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation company—Str. Peerless, captain, H. B. Page; engineer, J. R. Bennett. City of Traverse, captain, John M. Twitchell; engineer, Edward Meeh. Jay Gould, captain, Charles Wilson, engineer, Henry Chalk, Oceola, captain, Joseph White; engineer, James Oax.

Minnesota Steamship company—Str. Manola, captain, John Nalvestedt; engineer, D. A. Black. Mariska, captain, A. J. Talbot; engineer, David Burns. Maruba, captain, F. J. Crowley; engineer, John Dupont. Marina, captain, M. K. Chamberlain; engineer, W. A. Meddaugh. Mataoa, captain, C. H. Cummings; engineer, W. W. Tyler. Masaba, captain, W. E. Chilson; engineer, A. L. Wilcox. Maritana, captain, A. P. Chambers; engineer, John McLaughlin. Mariposa, captain, J. W. Morgan; engineer, F. A. Smith. Maricopa, captain, Henry Zealand; engineer, B. F. McCanna. Mataafa, captain, Frank D. Root; engineer, Theodore A. Myers. Mauna Eoa, captain, C. H. Bassett; engineer, George Arnold. Malletoa, captain, G. B. Mallory; engineer, P. J. June. Sch. Malta, captain, A. W. Burrows. Marica, captain, W. D. Graham. Manda, captain, Charles Van Gorder. Martha, captain, Henry Gegoux. Magna, captain, C. E. Copeland. Maids, captain, A. G. Tappan. Maia, captain, W. A. Reed. Manha, captain, E. A. Hill. Madeira, captain, John H. Collins. Marsala, captain, Henry Uulp.

Are You Looking

For the "UNION LABEL"?

If so we have a splendid Spring line of Suits, everyone bearing the Union Label, at \$8, \$10, \$12, \$13.50.

Some handsome patterns at \$18, \$20 and \$25.

SPRING OVERCOATS, with Union Label, at \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15.

UNION LABEL HATS, at \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.

All the latest Spring blocks

REMEMBER, we guarantee each and every article bought of us, so you run no risk whatever,

CHAS. W. ERICSON, THE CLOTHIER.

219 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

J. J. Cullen..

206 WEST MICHIGAN STREET.

WHOLESALE CIGARS.

Strictly Union-made. Smoke Epicure Cigars. Sold at Butcher & Duff's.

We handle over 60 different brands of Union Label Cigars.

Great North 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.

We have the only first-class, popular price place in the city.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Criterion Restaurant,

HALEY & CO., Proprietors.

206 West Superior Street.

207 West Michigan Street.

Duluth, Minn.

IF YOU WISH A

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, PALATABLE Beverage

CALL ON VAL BLATZ BREWING CO.,

"STAR" Milwaukee Beer,

Commencing Today—

The Park Point Electric Line

Will run cars regularly to O-AT-KA BEACH.

Cars Leave Canal at even hour.

CLOTHING.

Men's Suits \$7.00

Overcoats \$6.00

We have received our new stock of light, Spring Coats, silk lined, beauties for the money—at \$5 to \$15.

We sell for cash, or 1/2 down and balance weekly. Very easy. You are foolish to be going around with that old suit and overcoat.

GATELY SUPPLY CO.,

8 EAST SUPERIOR STREET.