

LABOR MUST UNITE

PROFESSIONAL MEN HAVE ORGANIZATIONS, WHY NOT LABOR.

They Join Their Organization For the Standing It Gives Them—In Practice the Trade Unions Are Identical With Associations—Unaided by Co-Operation Laborer Would be Reduced to Pitiable State.

The question is often asked, Why should workmen join unions? This makes it puzzling to workmen who it is never asked of doctors, or lawyers, or business men, why they join unions. The physician joins the medical society, the lawyer the bar association and the business man the chamber of commerce.

These people, says The Tailor, join the society of their business or profession for the standing it gives them, for the exchange of ideas with a community of effort along well defined lines, and that the common standard of excellence is raised thereby and the individual benefited is never questioned. In practice, the object of trade unions are identical with those of the associations mentioned and many others, and the inducement for a professional or business man to join an organization of his character is almost the same many times intensified in the case of the workman.

In the keen competition of the business world expenses of production must be kept at the minimum by the employer who would maintain his position. Labor receives no more consideration than that it is in a position to demand and enforce. This is not the fault of the individual, but of the system, and many times the workers are forced against their inclinations by competition to give the screws on labor one more turn in preference to yielding the field of trade to less honorable competitors.

Unaided by co-operation of his fellows the individual laborer would be reduced to a pitiable state by the constant encroachment of capital in the hands of the capitalist. United for a common object, the workmen become an effective force; effective in direct ratio to the consciousness of their organization. United they are in a position to arbitrate the question of a just division of the profits of their toil supplemented and directed by the capital of the employer. One single man, standing out from his fellows, unaffiliated with the union of his craft, suddenly accepting its benefits, or bawling of his freedom from the grasp of trade unions, is a body in the crowd, and every man but forges the chains to bind himself and his fellows to conditions of serfdom.

That labor unions uniformly secure better wages, shorter hours of labor, improved conditions and better treatment for all the men engaged in the trade or calling within the sphere of its influence, needs no demonstration. No man worthy of the name would enjoy these advantages unless he were joining with that union and aiding in shaping its policy and assisting in defraying the necessary expenses of its maintenance in the highest conditions of efficiency. And yet there are individuals who not only do that very thing, but abuse the union that helps to feed them—vilify the leaders and seek favor in the eyes of the employer by claiming their superior subservience to the bosses' wishes.

Trade unions make for a higher class of workmanship. The most skilled artisans of all trades are to be found in their ranks, and great care is used in securing new members to the end that the standard of excellence is not lowered by the admission of incompetent men. A union character is an excellent guarantee of skill. If the unions could only exercise their powers more fully than they are allowed to do in nearly all the trades, the apprentice systems would be something more than is usually the case, systems in theory only. The employer seeks only to produce goods at low cost. He cares nothing about the instruction of apprentices. Trade unions are the only educators their members on economic lines and without entering partisan politics teach the workmen the true significance of the ballot and the fast effective method for its use. All social and political reforms of importance spring from and are disseminated through trade union agencies.

They are the safety valve for the natural discontent engendered by the fierce competitive system. In European countries where labor unions are suppressed and restricted, red anarchy rears its ugly head.

WU DID NOT ASK "WHY?"

He Only Swore—Somebody had Sent Him a Bud's Gown by Mistake.

From the Philadelphia North American:

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister, was confronted for a time the other night with the alternative of missing the New England dinner, which he had come from Washington to attend, or appearing in a woman's décolleté silk evening gown instead of his own flowing silk robe.

As a consequence, the guests in the section of the hotel in which Wu was domiciled heard a choice and picturesque assortment of words in both Chinese and English volleys on the air as if from a rapid fire gun. For Minister Wu was angry.

The Oriental statesman is exact in all matters of dress. He had brought from Washington his very finest silk outer garment—one modeled on the same lines as the shirt of the American man. It was his gaily embroidered state robe—a thing of beauty—but was sadly rumpled as a consequence of its trip to Philadelphia.

lovely. The critical moment arrived. The robe was shaken out by Wu. Then he tried to put it on. Something was wrong. He was caught and almost strangled in a whirl of ruffles and chiffon. As he started to take off the queer newfangled thing hooks caught in his queue and held him fast. Then Minister Wu used, it is related, words that are not in any dictionary, American or Chinese.

When disentangled he examined the garment. It was a woman's. That was sure. It was short at the top and long in the skirt. The minister had seen gowns cut just so. Ordinarily he would have welcomed a chance to examine one of these creations, for he is always an eager seeker after knowledge. But time was pressing. There was small opportunity to ask why. So he rang bells until the hall boys came in droves.

Explosively the guest explained that it was impossible to wear the garment sent him. It did not fit. His own must be produced at once. The exchange was made after some delay. With ruffled feelings, but outwardly immaculate, the minister swept out of the hotel. He failed to explain when making his speech how it chanced that he was late at the New England dinner.

MARKED CARDS IN MONTANA.

Were Distributed Around on the Press Agent Plan.

"A gambler with a press agent, or an advance agent, rather, is one of the newest that I struck in the wild and woolly," said Tom Maguire, manager for Zeina Dawson.

"It was in Montana that I ran up against this up-to-date sure thing man. He was an all round happy go lucky 'tin horn' gambler, who made his headquarters in Butte. One night he pitched a 'sleeper' in one of the faro layouts in the M. & M. gambling house. Well, he managed to work that 'sleeper' up to about a thousand dollars before the night was over.

"Then an idea struck him the next day, and he began to put it into operation. He bought several gross of marked playing cards and looked about for his advance man.

"It was about sheep shearing time, and in every hamlet or settlement there was always plenty of money. Most of the sheep shearers and shepherds, or whatever they were, came from Sweden and were inveterate gamblers. This the gambler well knew before he started his man ahead.

"Now," he said to this worthy, "you sell these cards to every gin mill and store in each place. Get two bits a deck for 'em. Take a short bit, or give 'em away, but get 'em in there."

"The advance man followed instructions, and a week later the up-to-date knight of the cards started out to clean up the sheep shearing camps, etc. He would strike a place and a game of stud poker, which is a favorite pastime in that section, would be started. The gambler would tear up deck after deck of cards after two or three deals, and buy new cards from the proprietor of whatever establishment he was in. Any suspicion as to marked cards would thus be allayed, as the decks were sold in front of the players.

"Well, it is sufficient to say that in two weeks' time he cleaned up between \$18,000 and \$17,000 and cut out for the East. I saw him in New York some time afterward, just after he had worked his passage back from the other side.

"That money didn't do me no good," he told me, with much disgust. "You see, I just thought I'd run over to Monte Carlo and break that Prince of Monaco. Well, those guys had me skinned to death. They didn't do a thing to me. I think my pile lasted a week. Maybe a little less. At any rate, they did me good and plenty. I got to go back now and make another stake. I guess he went back, but he was a good one."

UNION MEN.....

Do Not Patronize the Hood Rubber Co. OF BOSTON, MASS.

Look on shank of rubber an if marked "Hood" or "Old Colony" don't take them.

FEDERATED TRADES ASSEMBLY, Duluth.

Rookwood's Famous Potter Dead.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star: Ralph Hammersly, the oldest potter in the United States, is dead. Ever since Rookwood has been Rookwood, Hammersly has been with it, and almost up to the day that death claimed him he worked at his bench in the famous pottery.

He was born in England and was married on the other side of the ocean. He was 78 years of age.

He came to this country when quite a young man, bringing with him the secrets of the English potters. His services were in immediate demand and he followed his art here. When Rookwood pottery was started he was engaged there. He was a skilled workman and many of the beautiful pieces of work that have been turned out of that place have passed through his hands.

Some time ago he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. Mrs. Hammersly died shortly after, and the death of the partner of his life grieved him beyond consolation. He followed Mr. Carnegie to have Good Fishing.

From the Chicago American: London—Mr. Andrew Carnegie is building a dam and trout hatcheries on an extensive scale, with a view to the improvement of the fishing at Skibo, his favorite pastime. The site of the hatcheries is on the banks of the river Evelecks, three miles from Skibo, which was selected by Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie prior to their departure for New York. It is expected that the Skibo hatcheries will be used to generate electricity and trout hatcheries, and the noted lochs near by.

No expense is to be spared in their construction. Look for the Union Restaurant Card. Patronize only Union Restaurants.

SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO BE SHORT AND TO THE POINT

ONLY TWO THINGS MENTIONED

TAX COMMISSION IS ONE AND MERGER ANOTHER.

Will Not Be Long Winded Document—Will Caucus Upon Introducing General Legislation.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—Much interest in the coming session of the legislature centers on the governor's message, which will be presented the first day, and is expected to guide the members in large measure as to their course of action.

The governor agrees with the large majority of legislators in wanting a short session, and in limiting its work as closely as possible. He will not trouble the legislature with a long winded document. The principal purpose of his message will be to introduce the report of the tax commission to the consideration of the two houses. That report explains itself, and will need no comments from the governor. He will probably express his approval of it in general terms.

Only One Other Subject.

But one other subject will be mentioned in the message, so the report goes. The governor will briefly explain the origin of the suit against the Northern Securities company, the reason for bringing it, and the situation that now exists. He will ask the legislature, in view of the magnitude of the case, to provide the attorney general with an ample appropriation to carry it through. He may not ask for a definite sum, but leave that to the discretion of the legislature.

No other legislation will be mentioned in the message, and the merger problem will not come before the legislature except in this indirect way. Other emergency legislation may be requested later in the season, as need for it shall appear.

Introduction of Bills.

The message will be read to both houses sitting in joint convention in the house chamber, according to custom. Both houses will probably adjourn for the day soon after, and there will be no chance for the introduction of bills. That evening the government survey of the Republican caucus will be held. There will be a contest in the caucus over limiting the introduction of bills. Speaker Dowling's scheme to shut out all general legislation, with the exception of local bills and curative acts, meets with much favor, but members have pet bills they are anxious to introduce.

A good many want to tinker with the board of control bill, one way or the other, either by amending the title or by dropping out the educational institutions entirely.

To Sit Twenty-three Days. Lieut. Governor Lyndon A. Smith was at the state capitol today. "I believe the extra session will last just about 23 working days," said he. The legislature will probably sit through February, which contains four Sundays and two legal holidays, leaving 23 working days in which the tax bill will be considered, and Saturday, March 1, for the final session and adjournment.

"The tax bill seems to be both a scientific and practical measure, but it will require careful consideration. The people in our section will insist upon one amendment, and that is a restoration of the 100 exemption."

"Our people are solidly in favor of renouncing and re-electing Governor Van Sant. They are with him in the merger fight, although that is not discussed to any extent since it has been taken into the courts."

JOHN ALLEN'S PROPHECY

The Minneapolisian's Story That Put the Laugh on Boutelle of Maine.

From the Kansas City Star: It was when Major William Warner was in congress, during the Cleveland administration, that "Private" John Allen made his famous reply to the equally famous speech of Congressman Boutelle of Maine. President Cleveland had decided to allow the captured Confederate battle flags to be returned to the different states whence they came. The chief executive's action created a very unfavorable stir all over the North. The matter found its way to the floor of the house. While it was being discussed, Boutelle made a magnificent address on the subject. He made the eagle scream as she had never screamed before. The bloody shirt was waved frantically. His oratorical efforts were superb; his perorations were such that all during his address he was frequently interrupted with applause. He reminded his hearers of all the notable Federal victories, and ended in a blaze of glory, as he painted by word of mouth the final surrender.

When Boutelle took his seat he had so far carried his hearers away that those in the gallery and the Republican members of the house burst forth into cheers. It was a scene seldom witnessed on the floor of the lower branch of the national assembly. It seemed that his eloquence was unanswerable. The Republican members

Formerly I wore a Drug Store Truss! Now I wear one of Dr. Bardwell's



And am not only comfortable, but from the assurance of those cured, and the rapid improvement in my case I can soon get wearing it altogether. Rupture and Piles cured without cutting. Plenty of Duluth and Superior References. Consultation and Examination Free. Illustrated Circular mailed on application. Dr. O. F. BARDWELL, Rupture and Pile Specialist Over Big Duluth Clothing House.

looked proudly at Boutelle, and then allowed their gaze to wander to their Democratic brethren.

Suddenly from the Democratic side were heard the calm, soothing tones of John Allen, as he said, "Mr. Speaker. He spoke in his calm, even tones, with his musical Southern accent. He told of his joining the Southern cause, and following one of the flags about which the discussion arose.

"When it was all over," he said, "I started back home. I was barefooted, nearly naked, and without money. I concluded to walk. I trudged along for a day or so, when a man I knew lent me a mule, and I assure you he was not the most comfortable means of transit. I was grateful, however, because my feet were sore. So I mounted the mule and proceeded on my way. When I was about four miles from home I decided to leave the main road I was traveling, and go by another route and sneak in the back way. The mule had no bridle, only a rope around his neck, and my clothes were ragged and worn. I had gone only a little distance when I saw an old man, a fellow townsman, sitting on a rail fence.

"Well, John, I see you are back," he said. "Yes, Uncle Zeb, I answered. "Did they lick us, John?" "Yes, Uncle Zeb, they licked us plenty, too." "Freed the niggers, too?" "Yes, they freed the niggers." "The old man got down off the fence, and after he had thoroughly stretched out all his limbs, he said: "John, I don't mind being licked so much, and I can stand the niggers being freed, but, John, the worst part of it all is that in about thirty years some damned fool will throw it up to us."

THE STARVATION CURE.

From the Detroit Free Press: As a scientific cure for popular infantile disorders is the starvation theory advanced by Dr. Karl Lewin, a distinguished Berlin specialist in children's diseases. He asserts that motherly sympathy is often wrongly directed in gratifying their babies' longing for the bottle, declaring that in most cases the child would be benefited by going hungry. Close observations have led Dr. Lewin to believe that infants require food, but not food accompanied with vomiting and diarrhea. Writing about his discovery Dr. Lewin said: "When babies cry and clutch the nursing bottle their physical wants are best served by giving them plain water to drink. They should be allowed to go hungry, but unthirsty. I regard a period of starvation as absolutely necessary for the first twelve to twenty-four hours. The idea is not cruel as it might seem, inasmuch as grown persons under similar circumstances often feel no necessity for food for many hours. A valuable ally to this hunger cure is such treatment as causes the blood from the regions of the stomach to rush toward the skin. This is best achieved by a cold bath and hard rubbing afterward on a dry towel. The condition of the child suggests."

GRAND ARMY TWINS.

From the Detroit Free Press: Jerome Tyler Bittiger and Napoleon Harrison Richter are known throughout Indiana as "Ty" and "Po," the G. A. R. twins, and they are probably the only living twin members of that great body of surviving heroes. In October, 1861, they enlisted in Company D, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, as chief musicians, and they went through the war side by side. The town of Williamsburg, Ind., where they were born in 1840, was founded by their father, and their mother was the first white woman born in Green's Fork. The likeness of the twins is remarkable and striking in their character, habits and tastes. Their mode of voice and manner of speech are so nearly the same that when talking unseen their most intimate friends cannot tell which of the two is talking. The great resemblance between the twins has led to many amusing incidents. Once in Richmond, Ind., Napoleon was shaved by negro. Shortly after leaving camp he was struck by a barbed wire, the neck barber who so struck with superstitious fear at the supposed spectacle of a beard developing a week's growth in ten minutes that he dropped his razor and fled.

BOLOGNA'S LEANING TOWER.

From the Detroit Free Press: The great towers of Bologna are the pride of the city, and a rumor that one of them is weakening and may fall is causing a sensation among the people. It has caused so large a number of visitors to the city that the tower may not be wholly guiltless in regard to the rumor. The city has two of these square towers, the Asinelli, which is 315 feet high, and was erected in 1109, and its rival, the Garisenda, which was built one year later, and was originally much higher, and is rendered peculiar by its decided inclination to one side. It now stands 153 feet high, the width of one side is 25 feet, the walls at the base are 6 feet 4 inches thick, while higher up they are 4 feet 9 inches. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but it was certainly intended to outdo the Asinelli, and both were for retreat in troubled times. Some say the original intention was to make it lean, but others contend that either the ground has settled or there was a defect in the engineering. This unique relic was so little thought of by one of its late possessors that it was sold in 1266 for 220 lire, something less than \$44.

THE CAMPHOR HABIT.

From the Detroit Free Press: Many women of fashion have an idea that camphor gum, taken in small and regular doses, gives a peculiar creaminess to complexion, and scores of young women buy it for this purpose. The habit, however, is very difficult to cast off, for camphor produces a mild form of exhilaration and stupefaction and in many instances where very large doses have been swallowed the habit has become a sort of slavery. These camphor eaters all have a dreamy, dazed and very listless air, and in most of them there is an ever present longing to sleep, or, at least, to rest. Extreme weakness generally follows the taking of regular doses, and cases have been seen where it has been almost difficult to tell the

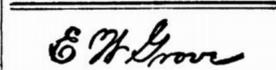
effect from those of alcohol. As to the complexion, if a ghastly pallor be an improvement, camphor certainly produces it.

DOGS IN GHENT.

Most people know now prominent a part is played by the dog in Belgium, where he acts as the poor man's horse. By ones, by twos, by threes and by fours dogs may be seen drawing milk carts, hauling the vegetables, bringing home the washing—doing anything and everything in fact that falls in other countries to the lot of horse or donkey. What is more, the dog even takes his owner for an alms, and what stands in Belgium for "the little donkey shays of London's Whitechapel, or the classic Old Kent road, is drawn by a team of dogs who move along at a great pace and who generally seem willing, happy and well cared for. But the Belgium dog has not stopped here. He is an ambitious creature. He is not content to do naught but slave. He has, in fact, aspired to the law with such good effect that he has become one of its limbs, and now plays the part of policeman, and with such good results, too, that crime in that particular district patrolled by him is said to have diminished by two-thirds since his entry into the force. It is in Ghent that the dog has become a recognized member of the regular town constabulary. In production with the outcome of a particularly happy thought of Monsieur van Wesemael, chief commissioner of police there, who has trained his dogs to a very high pitch of efficiency."

VERY FINE IDEED.

Hoare Music Co., at 115 W. Superior Street, have a magnificent display of guitars, Mandolins, Violas, Harps, etc. While some of those fine instruments range from \$25 to \$300 there are plenty of choice goods from \$2 up. If you so desire you can buy these goods on the installment plan. They also have a large stock of Placards—no finer in the city—everything bought for spot cash and sold on the usual terms.



This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF RESTRICTION OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SHEA.

To John E. Shea: That the following described piece of land, situated in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of northeast quarter of the first and second quarters of northwest quarter section seven, township sixty-eight north of range twenty five of 4th P. M., according to the government survey thereof, was on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1888, bid in for the state for the sum of ten dollars and thirty cents, pursuant to a real estate tax judgment entered in the district court in the said County of St. Louis on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1888, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1886, for the said County of St. Louis, and was on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1892, sold by the State of Minnesota, for fifteen dollars and thirty-five cents. That the amount required to redeem the same from such sale exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice is the said sum fifteen dollars and thirty-five cents with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from said sixth day of January, 1892, to the time of such redemption, and delinquent taxes, penalties and costs accrued thereon to the time of such redemption and the time within which said notice and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the auditor in and for said St. Louis county, Minnesota, in manner prescribed by Section 37 of Chapter 6, General Laws of Minnesota, as amended by the act of the Legislature of the year 1897 and amendments thereto.

Dated, Duluth, this seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1902.

(Seal) Auditor St. Louis County, Minn. By L. A. MARKIN, Deputy.

LABOR WORLD—Jan. 25, Feb. 1-8-15, 1902.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, In Probate Court, Special Term, January 17th, 1902. In the Matter of the Estate of Paul Karolinen, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Karolinen Leinonen, of the County of St. Louis, representing, among other things, that Paul Karolinen, late of the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1890, at the County of St. Louis, died intestate and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the surviving wife of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Karolinen be granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in the court house in the city of Duluth, in said county.

Ordered, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing the same in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Labor World, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1902.

By the Court, W. G. BONHAM, Judge of Probate, (Seal of Probate Court, St. Louis Co., Minn.)

LABOR WORLD—Jan. 25, Feb. 1-8-15, 1902.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, District Court, Eleventh Judicial District. Nannie Legard, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM LEGARD, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of said district court, in the City of Duluth, County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint upon the subscriber, at said complaint, and to answer the same in the City of Duluth, in the said county of St. Louis, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such day upon you, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein.

Dated January 7th, A. D. 1902. JOHN H. NORTON, Plaintiff's Attorney. 503-Torrey Bldg., Duluth, Minn. Labor World—Jan. 25, Feb. 1-8-15-22, March 1, 1902.

DULUTH Union Directory.

FEDERATED TRADES AND LABOR Assembly—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at Kalamazoo Building. Pres. G. M. Davis; vice-pres. Henry Dworschak; sec. and treas. A. A. Flier; trustees, O. Larson, P. O'Hara, Taylor Howa; sec. J. W. Richardson, 208 West Second Street.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at Gabrielson's hall, No. 21 E. Superior street. Pres. T. Timlin; vice-pres. O. Larson; fin. sec. J. W. Richardson; treas. Josiah Wiles; rec. sec. John Lydon, 327 W. First Street.

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS' Union, No. 12—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at Kalamazoo Block. Pres. W. Tunell; vice-pres. John Lawson; treas. F. Schoenlin; fin. sec. M. Newman; rec. and cor. sec. Fred Steigler, 244 West First Street.

CARPENTERS' UNION—MEETS ON Tuesday evenings at Kalamazoo Building. Pres. Thos. Allen; vice-pres. Ed. Lowe; fin. sec. S. T. Sisk; treas. Ed. East Sixth St. Pres. E. Ericson; sec. Wm. Appleby, 21 East Sixth Street.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION, No. 294—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at Kalamazoo Bldg., 18 W. Sup. Street. Pres. Wm. Schwartz; vice-pres. J. Patchowski; fin. sec. Matt Eitinger; treas. F. J. Pierling; rec. and cor. sec. Paul A. Neuman, 50 East Sixth Street.

COOKS AND WAITERS' UNION No. 54—Meets every Monday and fourth Tuesday of each month at the Kalamazoo Building. Pres. H. L. Palmer; vice-pres. H. Hanson; sec. Geo. Copland; treas. F. McKelvey; fin. sec. J. B. McComber, 22 Mesaba Avenue.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION. Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays of each month at 21 E. Superior St. Pres. J. DeLoor; rec. sec. Wm. M. A. Hibbard; rec. sec. George Lindsay, 22-27th Ave. West.

LAKE SEAMEN'S UNION—DULUTH Branch. Meets every Monday evening at Kalamazoo Block. Geo. Coak, secretary and agent.

LATHERS' UNION, No. 12, W. & M. L. E. J. Meets 2d and 4th Fridays of each month at Kalamazoo Block. Pres. Lawrence Hanson; vice-pres. Geo. Walters; treas. A. Meldahl; secy. C. E. Ellisen, room 18 Columbus Building.

LICENSED TUGMEN'S ASSOCIATION—Meets every Monday during the winter season at Kalamazoo Block. Pres. Edgar F. Elson; vice-pres. Jas. Walsh; 2d vice-pres. Arthur Green; fin. sec. R. F. Barrows; treas. A. H. Kent; cor. sec. Geo. Millken, 32 Tenth Avenue West.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION, No. 12—Meets during the season of navigation on 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month at Gilley's Hall, West Duluth. Secy. Geo. E. Thomas; treas. Thos. Ullman, West Duluth, Minn.

MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL Association, No. 78. Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of each month during the winter months, at Engineers' Hall, 1st E. Superior St. Pres. E. Bishop; vice-pres. E. Wagner; treas. A. Hart; sec. F. Rehder, care Marine Engrs' Hall.

PAINTER, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS' UNION, No. 12, W. & M. L. E. J. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at Kalamazoo Bldg. Pres. B. J. Elde; vice-pres. C. J. Johnson; treas. Louis Pedersen; sec. M. Christensen; fin. sec. Ed. Maers; 468 Eighth Avenue East.

PLASTERERS' UNION, No. 23, Q. P. I. A. Meets on 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at Kalamazoo Bldg. Pres. A. G. Matthews; vice-pres. S. Mahan; sec. treas. Edward Perrott, 409 Lake Shore, delegates to the State Trades Council. A. G. Matthews and E. Perrott.

PLUMBERS UNION No. 11, U. S. A. P. & G. F. U. S. & C. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at Kalamazoo Block. Pres. George Sturim; vice-pres. Wm. McEachern; treas. Wm. Pierce; trustees, Joe Krieger, Chas. Elgion; sec. Harry O. A. Peterson, Delegates to the Trades Assembly, George Marsh, Robert Stewart and George Zopp, Sec. I. W. Gilleland 2513 West First Street.

STEAM ENGINEERS UNION MEETS first and third Thursday of each month at Engineers hall in the Hunter block. Pres. Ed. Robinson, vice-pres. George Marsh, Treasurer O. A. Peterson, Delegates to the Trades Assembly, George Marsh, Robert Stewart and George Zopp, Sec. I. W. Gilleland 2513 West First Street.

STONE MASONS' INTERNATIONAL Union, No. 4. Meets every Monday at Kalamazoo Block, 302 East Superior Street. Pres. James Fitzgerald; vice-pres. Nels Holmgren; rec.-cor. sec. M. Heister, 218 Eighteenth Ave. West; fin. sec. F. Glikowski, 514 E. Fifth Street; treas. J. F. Lindblom; door keeper, William S. Dader; sec. Wm. Neslin; alternate, Jno. F. Fredin; trustees, John Johnson, A. Peterson, Oscar Peterson.

STEAM ENGINEERS' UNION MEETS first and third Thursday of each month at Engineers hall in the Hunter block. Pres. Ed. Robinson, vice-pres. George Marsh, Treasurer O. A. Peterson, Delegates to the Trades Assembly, George Marsh, Robert Stewart and George Zopp, Sec. I. W. Gilleland 2513 West First Street.

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