ridicule-a species of torture to sensi-

two girls attended school alternately,

one in the forenoon and the other in the

afternoon, and the same dress and pair.

Their food was coarse, though sub-

stantial, and the children scarcely knew

the taste of candy, fruit or nuts; they

were glad if there was enough of any-

thing to go around so that no one was stinted. They had managed to build

turn around in, but the house was all

still adorned the "front room," faded

beyond recognition of any pattern and

darned in a hundred places. A worn

sofa occupied one corner of the room

an old stand covered with a dim, ugly

yellow cloth stood in another; on this

were the lamp, a Bible and a photo-

groph album that one of her old girl-

hood friends had given Mrs. Gray. A

few cheap pictures decorated the plas-

tered walls, and the thin, yellowed cur-

tains put up the first year still switched

about the windows, soiled and twisted

by little fingers until they looked like

strings. Sometimes the windows were

whole, sometimes they were not; the

tables and chairs, eked out with pine

awed silence crept about doing the work

that was absolutely necessary. A few

through at last, but the day of paying off the debt was indefinitely postponed.

Still, poor Homer Gray enjoyed the

happiest, most peaceful time of his life

in the two weeks when, convalencent

but not yet aroused to the cares and anxieties of this hard life, tenderly

waited upon by wife and children, he

unquestioningly accepted his first "va-

cation' with the trust and delight of a

But as soon as he was pronounced

well enough to work he was back at

his old place again, toiling twelve hours

a day with no Sundays and no holidays.

grind which reduced flesh and blood

and intelligence into waste refuse, con-

tinued. It went on for several years

more, until his oldest daughter was

twenty and married to a young carpen-

ter who took her to a modest little

home of his own. The oldest boy went

West to try his chances on a cattle

farm; some one had recommended him

to a big owner out there, and the boy

was eager to go. The next child, a

girl, secured a place in a milinery store,

where she could learn the trade and

earn a little money for herself. She

had received all the education her district school afforded and could scarcely expect more for one in "her station in

sturdy fellows, still going to school, but

able to help father and mother a great

off than ever before. It looked now as

though "the old folks"-as yet scarcely

forty-five years old-might enjoy a lit-

tle comfort and freedom from the old

carking cares that had weighted down

At last ever cent was paid, the mort-

gage yielded up and destroyed. Mr.

Gray asked for a holiday for the first

time in his life. He invited his married

dinner and he sat among his family

trying to be radiant. But the habit

of years was strong upon him. When

never finished them, and frequently

started up saying he "must get back to

work," only to smil pathetically and

say he "forgot." But they were re-joiced to see "father" relaxing even this

much and sitting about with nothing to

do. So the day was nearly a success

The man began to dream of better

ment there would be in getting a whole

new suit of clothes at once that he

did not have to wear to the freight

house immediately. He imagined moth-

er in a new shiny, black alpaca dress,

new gloves, bonnet and shoes, all at the

same time, and he thought of having

a good meat dinner every Sunday with

some one invited in to share it. Maybe

after a while they could buy a new

carpet and a few easy chairs and fix

up the house a little that Miranda

should not be ashamed to come home and visit them. Mary Jane might have

her young company without being em-

He imagined the deep enjoy-

all their lives.

after all.

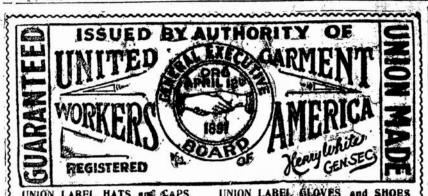
The two younger children were

The debt was nearer being paid

child.

boxes and old barrels.

of shoes answered for both.



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EITHER PHONE 241.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

BY LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

Homer Gray had been brought up to his indebtedness at all hazards. The work. He expected to work all his family was cautioned against spending life, and he had no smothered ambi- a penny that was not absolutely necestions to "ride in a coach and six and as to the food that they could manage

be fed turtle soup and venison with a to keep healthy upon. Amusements gold spoon." He had no aspirations were tabooed entirely, no books or pachildren to be respectable, useful members of society, as he had been. And were dull, empty, disappointing times he was willing to work-work as hard The children wore old, patched, faded as need be that these worthy objects clothes to school and were objects of might be gained.

There was nothing "dangerous" in the tive children that ought to condemn make-up of this man. "Law and poverty if nothing else could. Mrs. order had nothing to fear from himhe would never protest against being decent articles to dress to appear on robbed of the fruits of his labor, as the street; the children did all the erlong as an opportunity to toil was af- rands and paid all her social visits-it provide humbly for his family.

He had been raised on a little farm, and had worked from the time he could whole, her shoes were broken and let toddle and distinguish weeds from cabpage plants. When he grew to be a big, hearty boy, the farm could scarcely afford him and the other hearty boys growing up with him a chance to make the same condition. One winter the the old to bear. a living. So he went away to the nearest large town and worked at anythin he could find to do, until a friend procured him a steady job in the depot handling freight and baggage at forty dollars a month. He thought this jusified him in marrying the girl he loved, the girl who worked in the boarding house at which he stayed, and who had shown that she was interested in him. So he asked her at the first opportunity and she gladly accepted both because she liked him and because she thought it would end the tedious drudgery of her life. Alas, it only then begun.

They were very happy in the unassuming two rooms of a tenement house where they first went to housekeeping. Evalina-for her mother had expressed the smothered romance of her nature in fantastical names for her childrenput up her white muslin curtains, trained some vines and plants in the windows and bought from her savings a flowered carpet and one "easy chair," so that their little parlor, which was also a bedroom, was at first very neat and homelike. In a thrifty manner, Homer bought

three town lots and some stone and lumber, paying something down, the rest to be made up in "easy payments" n the future, and started slowly to build a house. He did a great deal of the work himself before seven in the morning and after that hour in the evening, for his work kept him twelve nours every day, Sundays included. Railroads do not concern themselves about men's spiritual needs-they are only interested in their working capacity; as human beings, citizens and brothers, corporations know them notwhy should they when they are themselves "soulless?"

Of course Homer hired some of the carpenter work done and paid good union prices for it. His four-room was so far completed that he moved into it inside of a year, and their first baby was born there. This entailed extra expense and in this second year he paid but very little on the debt he had incurred, and he barely managed to finish the house as he had

Te third year his wages were increased to fifty dollars a month. But another babycame and, be as saving as eaten up with every-day expenses. He paid a small part of the principal. During the third and fourth years his wife was sick a great deal and medicines and a doctor were necessary; and so he barely managed to pay the interest and The old, dull routine went on, the old taxes on his little property. Anothey babr came which lived only a few weeks and meekly died as though apologizing for having troubled them for that short time. Its modest funeral absorbed the

greater amount of their savings: It looked as though there was smal chance of his ever getting out of debt, but still he only determined to try the harder. All this time he had never had a day's rest. Vacations are for those whose hardest work is the cutting of coupons, for the highest paid desk employes-those who wear good clothes at their work every day. Day after day for twelve hours Homer Gray trundled heavy trunks and boxes and lifted great weights up and down, without cessation. His once fine form grew angular, bent and awkward, and his once genial face that had been almost good-looking, became stolid, hard, dull. He was good to his wife and children in that he did the best he could for them and did not vent his weariness in irritability upon them; but he was generally too tired at night to interest himself in their little affairs, and the social enjoyment of the family was: very limited.

Time went on in the same monotonous toilsome manner, until there were five daughter and her husband to a good living children. The debt was very little lessened; the wife looked faded, careworn, commonplace, and she never seemed to get her hands out of the he would have smiled, he lapsed into soapsuds or dishwater, unless she were absent-minded reveries; he essayed to holding a baby. Her usual dress was a tell some old, half-forgotten stories, but shabby print wrapper and her once soft, wavy hair, that had been her pride. was now pulled back in a tight little wad of dull dry wisps at the back of her head. She devoted her whole life to the care of her children and her house in the most approved manner, and she should have been appreciated and praised, but very little of either did the poor woman ever know.

The two had agreed that as long as they could work they would never put their little ones out to work but that they should go to school until their minds were fairly well informed and their bodies well developed. It had been a hard matter to keep this determination, especially when a manufac-turer had offered to take their two eldest boys into his factory, teach them the trade and pay them \$2.50 a week; and then a lady offered to take Susie when she was seven to watch and wait on her baby of two, and give her fifty cents a week besides her "keep." This might not have injured the little girl, barrassed with the poverty-stricken but it would have taken her out of looks of her home, and the younger school, and the parents were sensible children would not so soon grow tired enough to refuse the offers to make of it. money out of their children, poor He enjoyed his dreams, he looked though they were.

Mr. Gray decided in the eleventh year so it is well and triangly. But he for-

men-men able to keep up with the times, men always on the alert, for the American dollar is turned mighty quickly and men, women and little children must keep on the jump to catch it. One day he was called up, talked to very suavely and flatteringly, paid a little more than his wages amounted to and given a long "lay off."

Now he could rest-rest all he liked. But that life-long phantom, that hideous specter that had haunted his footsteps all his days, thathad hung over him like a black shadow whatever he was doing, was never to leave him higher than to live decently and com- pers were bought, no toys or playthings In a world of plenty he was to be forortably with his family and raise his were allowed that cost anything, and ever poor! He had helped to heap up Christmas, Thanksgiving and birthdays riches, he had furthered the interests of commerce, transportation, travel, he had assisted thousands of people to enjoyable, profitable trips, he had performed an inestimable amount of hard labor that society could not have dis pensed with. The world was richer Gray never had at any one time enough than ever before; and yet he was to struggle under the burden of poverty all his days. Not because the world was poor or empty, not because he had forded him and enough was left him to was seldom remembered, after a while squandered his earnings, not because he outside her own home, that there was had been idle or drunken or extravasuch a person. If her calico gown was gant; society had barely rendered him enough of labor's productions to keep her feet onto the ground. If she could him and his family while working; nov boast a good pair of shoes, she had he was laid aside as worthless his comnothing but a little shawl to wear on panions, poverty, loneliness, the sense her head. Often the children were in of defeat and of uselessness so hard for

> And he is only one of many. He is not the poorest, the most unfortunate. He had lost no time in his prime "hunting work." He is an "average man." When we add up the salaries of the best-paid agents, clerks and managers with those of the poorer-paid, and divide them by all the number of people who must live by labor, we must acknowledge many working men are much a little addition after the last child was worse off. What a travesty on justice, born, so that they might have room to our boasted civilization presents!

> very poorly furnished. The first carpet AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO BREAK STRIKE

New York Employing Builders Will Use Non-Union Labor On Contracts.

NEW YORK, July 27.-The board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' association today ordered all members of the association to start work on buildings at once, using any housesmith hoisting engineers shorers who would individually sign their plan of arbitration.

This means that work will be started on the larger part of the building operations throughout the city and that only other furniture was the plainest of men will be employed on them irrespective of whether they are union or

The father, husband and provider had The members of the Employers' assotoiled like a slave for twelve years ciation are confident that with this when nature wreaked her vengeance on step the end of the building tie-up is him and made him rest whether he well in sight and that no difficulty will would or no. He was taken down with be experienced in obtaining men. After typhoid fever and for six weeks lay in the meeting of the United Board of bed, raving, babbling, tossing wildly Building Trades in Brewoort hall toabout, while his already over-burdened day Samuel Parks said: wife nursed him, and the children in

"The housesmiths are all together and will stay together without any plan of arbitration.'

neighbors came in now and then and However, there is a large conservaoffered their assistance, but they were ve element in the union, led by Presall hard workers and poor, and had litident Robert Neidig, which is strongly tle time to be neighborly.

The weary, weary time was lived n favor of accepting the plan.

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THE CAUSE AND CURE

OF DISEASE EXPLAINED

THE ONE CAUSE

Nature originates and destroys.

The destructive process begins with the fermentation and decay of blood corpuscles. The cause of this fermentation is from Bacteria or microbes in the system.

The fermentation does not take place without air, heat and moisture-for the germs or microbes are living organisms, that multiply in myriads with great rapidity. These microbes when fully developed, colonize in

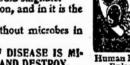
great numbers and attack the various vital organs of the body by feeding on the tissues thus producing inflammation which is sick-If there were no microbes there would be no fermentation, hence there would be no sickness; life would continue indefinitely; suffering brought about by ill-health would cease and

the processes of nature would stagnate.

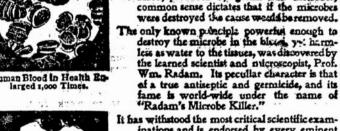
To this law man is no exception, and in it is the
secret cause of all disease.

sickness can come on without microbes in

THE UNIVERSAL CAUSE OF DISEASE IS MI-CROBES WHICH PILLAGE AND DESTROY.







Wm. Radam. Its peculiar character is that of a true antiseptic and germicide, and its "Radam's Microbe Killer." It has withstood the most critical scientific examinations and is endorsed by every eminent medical authority. As all disease originates from the same source, microbes: Radam's Microbe Killer prevents and cures EVERY DISBASB by destroying

Bacteria the organic life that causes fermentation and decay of blood corpuscles, Kills the germs, and nature, through rich, red blood, kills the disease. THE UNIVERSAL CURE FOR DISEASE IS TO KILL THE MICROBES WHICH PRODUCE IT.

THE ONE CURE

As the cause of all diseases is conclusively proven

by every authority to be fermentation in the blood, produced by germs and misrobes, common sense dictates that if the microbes were destroyed the cause weeds be removed.

Enlightened Science Admits that all Sickness is Caused by

GERMIS OR BACTERIA

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