FROM THE SHOP AND MILL

An Interesting Batch of Information Relating to the Interests of Industry.

A Sketch of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly—A Dignified Body.

Condition of Labor in the Dual Metropolis—The Prospects for Work Are Good.

New Manufacturing and Industrial Enterprises in Sight—Buildings Erected Everywhere.

The Flour and Saw Mills of Minneapolis Furnish Their Quota for This Page.

Notes of Labor Abroad—Progress of the Strike in the Pennsylvania Coal Mines.

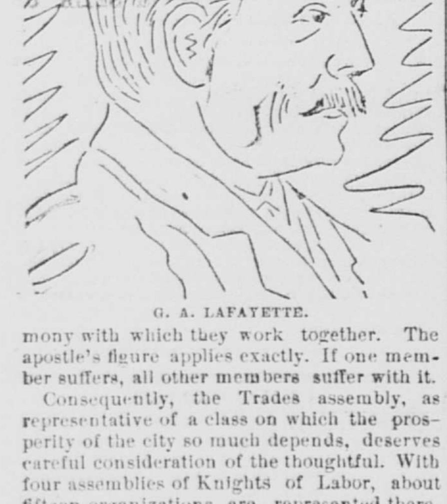
The GLOBE will on Sunday mornings hereafter publish a department of news relating to labor. Workingmen in both St. Paul and Minneapolis are invited to contribute to it items of news. Communications, if short and on live subjects, are also solicited. The GLOBE proposes to make this department valuable to workingmen and to represent their interests with the utmost fairness; and all who are interested in the subjects treated are requested to co-operate with us to make the enterprise a success.

THE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ST. PAUL'S BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

The old, well-worn aphorism, "In union is strength," is better understood and appreciated and more put into practice with every succeeding year of the world's history, and more and more are the workingmen coming into a full realization of its truth. In the eastern part of the country where competition is sharper, and the danger of importation of foreign labor greater, there have been for many years organizations of workingmen, large, strong and influential. In the more bustling West, where labor is in more demand, competition not so violent, and the dangers of the oppression of capital less imminent the necessity of these organizations is less strenuous. Nevertheless there is need of them and they do exist.

OF THE MYRIADS OF WORKING MEN in St. Paul, from 1,200 to 1,500 are regularly organized in unions, each trade having one, besides four lodges of Knights of Labor. These unions have meetings about once in two weeks to consider matters of interest to them and their trades, and each is represented by delegates in a central body known as the Trades and Labor assembly. It will be easily seen that a central organization of this kind, representing so large a body of men, of whom the vast majority are voters, is an element of considerable importance in the commercial, political and social history of the city. Workingmen are getting to appreciate more and more the importance and influence which united, consistent and persistent action has in advancing their interests, and they are increasing weekly, not only in the numbers and membership of their organizations, but in the unity and harmony with which they work together. The apostle's figure applies exactly. If one member suffers, all other members suffer with it.



G. A. LAFAYETTE.

Consequently, the Trades assembly, as representative of a class on which the prosperity of the city so much depends, deserves careful consideration of the thoughtful. With four assemblies of Knights of Labor, about fifteen organizations are represented there, including plasterers, carpenters, compositors, plumbers, bricklayers, cigarmakers, tailors, pressmen, moulders and boilermakers. Representation in the assembly is based on the numerical strength of the different organizations, each being entitled to 3 delegates for 50 members and 1 for each additional 25.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES of the assembly declares that it is opposed to entering any political party as a body, and yet should use its influence with legislators to secure the regulation of the employment of children, proper hours of labor and reforms in prison labor. The assembly is pledged to use all honorable means to secure fair wages and to withdraw patronage from an unfair employer. There is also a declaration in favor of enforcing existing labor laws, arbitration in case of difficulty between laborer and employer, and co-operative industry.

Thus far the assembly has relied largely on its persuasive powers and the fairness and reasonableness of its propositions to carry its points, although in some cases the "withdrawal of patronage" plank has been applied with good results.

DIGNIFIED PROCEEDINGS.

By courtesy of the assembly, a reporter for the GLOBE was permitted to be present at its meeting last Friday evening. It was a deliberative gathering in which the proceedings were carried on with an order and decency and accurate observance of parliamentary usage that are too often absent from legislative halls. The reports and speeches were in language dignified and terse, which not infrequently rose to eloquence. Reports from the different trades showed that all were prosperous and that nearly all union men were at work.

The most interesting subject of discussion was a report from the president recommending that the assembly and the subordinate unions take active measures to do something for the working men during the coming campaign, that an effort be made to select candidates,

E. R. HARROUN.

and elect them, too, who are favorable to the enactment and enforcement of laws in the interests of labor. During the discussion it was freely asserted a very large majority of the members of the unions connected with this assembly might be relied upon to support its action in this regard, and that it ought to hold the balance of power in the coming election. The meeting appointed a campaign committee, which will undoubtedly be heard from later.

A SKETCH OR TWO.

The president of the assembly, Mr. George A. Lafayette, came into the world thirty-two years ago with his baggage checked for Troy, N. Y., and is a bricklayer by trade, and a lawyer by profession, following the former more lucrative pursuit for a livelihood. He has literary aspirations too, and—but this is not for publication. A representative workingman, he appreciates the necessity of organizing labor, and the fact that he is serving his third term as president of the assembly and also of the Bricklayers' union, shows in what esteem his associates regard him. He has a ready tongue and usually gets to the front when any speech-making is to be done.

E. R. Harroun is the secretary of the assembly, a nice-looking young man of 23. He comes as a delegate from the Typographical union. Precocious? Well, rather. He ran a newspaper in Granite Falls when only 18, with the usual results; and now only two years beyond voting age, he is foreman of a printing office in St. Paul. He's a talker, too, and other people like to hear him as well as he does himself.

Sketches of other members of the assembly will follow in good time.

ST. PAUL UNION AND LABOR NOTES.

WORK ON THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

Work on the excavation for the new court house is progressing very favorably and a large gang of men are at work removing the solid rock. The contract calls for the foundation, including the water table, to be completed by the 1st of September next, and the contractor says the work will be finished by the time specified. While the excavating has been progressing all winter the contractor has had stonecutters engaged in preparing the granite water table so that it will be ready when the foundation wall is completed and ready for it. The rock excavation is ten or twelve feet deep and yet the lowest point has not been reached. When the remaining rock to be removed is taken out to the present level of the lowest strata of rock or shale three feet more will be removed, which will bring the workmen to the sand upon which the foundation of the structure is to be placed. The contractor, when he gets the surface rock out of the way and is ready to remove the last three feet, which covers the whole surface of the basement will put men and teams on the work as thick as they can stand and work to advantage. One hundred men will be required to work on the foundation wall in order to get it done by the time required. The old court house square will be a very active place this summer.

A SMALL-SIZED STRIKE.

On Tuesday last the horse collar makers of St. Paul struck, and gave notice in as public a manner as possible for all workmen to keep away from St. Paul. The number of the strikers is not large, as there are but two firms in the city engaged in the business of manufacturing horse collars. The manufacturers say that last year when a cut was made at St. Louis, Dubuque and other points East and South, they kept up the price here in St. Paul. On the 1st of January they reduced the price 20 per cent., and the men worked up to the time of the strike, when they quit work, and, though having an opportunity to continue, they refused to work. The manufacturers say they are not much pressed with work and will not be inconvenienced. The demands of the workmen were for an advance of 25 per cent. on the wages paid.

MANUFACTURERS.

All this spring we have had people here from abroad who were anxious to start manufactures of different kinds. One of the principal of these is the proposition to establish an iron foundry out near Rice street in the vicinity of McCarron's lake. It is probable that the attempt will be successful. The committee has been at work part of the week obtaining subscriptions. M. Puckhold and Charles Mantle, both formerly of Michigan, are looking for a location in St. Paul for a tobacco factory where they can manufacture chewing and smoking tobacco. They are now negotiating for a store on Jackson street.

A paint factory for the manufacture of dry paints and colors, from Davenport, Ia., has determined to come here to St. Paul. The factory for this establishment is already located on Fifth street. Two gentlemen from Sheboygan, Wis., are in St. Paul with the view of erecting a large factory here for the manufacture of chairs. One of the principal considerations these people have for coming here is because of the very complete and superior facilities for distributing goods. The work on the station houses, freight depot and shops of the Minnesota & Northern, in West St. Paul, will be commenced early in April.

THE NEW COMERS.

As a specimen of how business men are flocking into St. Paul seeking chances for business, it may be stated that during yesterday representatives of one druggist, three lumber firms, one stove firm, one carriage firm and one bottling concern visited one real estate office, all in search of buildings in which to locate. The carriage firm was negotiating, later in the day, for the new Guiselman block on Seventh street, between Cedar and Minnesota.

FACTS BRIEFLY PARAGRAPHED.

A branch of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, recently organized in St. Paul, has over fifty members already. The branch meets every Saturday evening in the Knights of Labor hall on Jackson street.

The hod carriers of St. Paul will form a union soon.

The cigar makers will have a ball at Turner hall next week on Monday evening.

Following is a summary of the reports received from the labor unions at the Trades assembly meeting Friday night: Boiler makers, flourishing; shoemakers, all at work, prospect that more shoes will be made in Minneapolis this year than ever before; moulders, in good condition; plasterers, will get to work shortly; bricklayers, work will start in a few weeks; typographical, all the union men working; plumbers, all busy.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, representatives of the Trades assembly visited the newsdealers throughout the city with the request that they refrain from selling the publications coming from a certain firm in New York. This action was a part of a united attempt to boycott this firm on account of certain unfair advantages it took of its employes. It is now announced that this attempt was successful, and that the firm has failed, owing to the refusal of dealers throughout the country to take its products.

Delegate Robinson of the Trades assembly says he is going to run for constable this year just to try the strength of the workingmen's vote.

Workingmen are already talking about what they will try to do in the next legislature. In addition to a renewal of the attempt to abolish the present system of convict labor they will also endeavor to have established a labor bureau similar to those of other states.

The Plasterers' union has concluded to ask for 35 cents per hour for plasterers after April 1. As yet no protest has been heard by them from the bosses. This union meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the Knights of Labor hall on Jackson street.

The bricklayers of St. Paul will demand $4 per day this year, and probably get it.

The Knights of Labor number four assemblies.

C. N. Parker, lessee of the Northern Pacific foundary at Brainerd, leaves for that city this afternoon. The business of the foundry will be conducted under the firm name of Parker & Topping. Mr. Topping will leave St. Paul soon after the first of the month.

If the proposed rolling mill is established here it will be a very large one and will give steady employment to a great number of men.

MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRIES.

NEW ADDITIONS TO BE MADE TO MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Minneapolis is emphatically and essentially a laboring community. Taking its start from its location and from the water power of the falls, which is nature's contribution to labor, all that it has been, all that it is, is due to labor. Labor stands out as the great power of Minneapolis and holds the affairs of the city in the hollow of its hand. Voting as a unit it could take the sceptre of municipal authority in its muscular hand and wield it at will. Voting as a unit 10,000 labor votes would find their way into the ballot boxes of the city.

Perhaps in no city of its size and manufacturing importance in the United States will less be heard of "organized labor" than in Minneapolis for the reason that few are the troubles here, the strikes and strife as in Eastern cities, to bring the strength to the surface. Yet few cities are really better organized. The Knights of Labor, with its 200,000 members, numbers only some 1,600 here, but the Trades and Labor assembly represents over twenty organizations, with a total numerical strength of nearly 8,000. The assembly is a delegate body, holding sessions twice a month, and has for its object to bind labor in a closer union and to disseminate information throughout all the branches. It represents every trade and industry known to Minneapolis, from the shop girl behind the counter of the millinery store to the skilled machinist who has every piece of an intricate engine at his fingers' ends. Each organization sends to the Trades and Labor assembly a certain number of delegates, in proportion to its strength, which delegates assemble as described and transact their business. The secretary and treasurer are standing officers, but the presiding officer is chosen at each meeting. To show the wide and far-reaching influence of the assembly it is only necessary to quote some of the organizations represented. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Ship-builders, which is very strong; Machinists and Blacksmiths' union; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Yardmasters' Mutual Benefit association; Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit association; Order of Railway Conductors; Painters' union; Typographical union; Stonecutters' union; Union of Stationary Engineers; Coopers' union; Bricklayers' union; Plumbers' Protective association; North Star Protective association, which is general in its character and embraces all capacities; Cigar-makers' union No. 77; Ladies' Aid association; North Minneapolis United Trades' union; Scandinavian Workingmen's union. These are only some of the organizations which have suggested themselves, and they serve to show the strength of the assembly. The GLOBE will on Sunday mornings print points of interest that will please and furnish information to members.

A NAIL FACTORY FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

A new and very desirable industry is about to be added to Minneapolis, if everything proves favorable. Mr. Thomas C. Wilson of Fargo is the projector, and spent a couple of days in the city last week gathering data. Mr. Wilson is a practical nail man, having been connected with the La Belle mill, one of the largest factories of the Wheeling, W. Va., district, and recently became a "bonanza farmer" near Fargo, to benefit his health. He conceived the idea of supplying the Minneapolis flouring mills with barrel and casing nails and proposes, if his plans are successful, to erect a nail factory. On Friday he made a tour of the mills, accompanied by the GLOBE's industrial reporter, and gathered such information as was necessary. Thousands of kegs of nails are used annually in the mills and about 80 per cent. of them comes from Wheeling. Wilson talks of putting up a sixteen-machine factory with self-feeders, and cutting the nails from prepared steel plate furnished by one of the Wheeling plants. After getting such a factory in operation he will decide whether it would pay to buy pig iron and convert it here, or whether it would be best to handle the plate only. Mr. Wilson will be here again shortly and make further inquiries concerning location and power. Such a factory would be an addition to Minneapolis industries and would give employment to a large number of men and boys.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURING PLANT.

An extensive tobacco manufacturing establishment is among the probabilities for Minneapolis in the near future. The projectors are Bloch Bros., a wealthy firm of Wheeling, which has made the Bloch cigars and tobacco famous throughout the Virginias and the East. Aaron Bloch has recently visited the Northwest, with a view to the establishment of a branch manufactory and decided upon Minneapolis as the most promising location. The firm has recently purchased a large sugar refinery at Wheeling and may establish a branch of that here also. William Philips of this city will probably have charge of the tobacco manufactory, and, being a wide-awake, energetic man of business, will undoubtedly make it go. Mr. Bloch will be here in a short time to close arrangements, in which event the result will be given in these columns.

A CO-OPERATIVE MOVE.

The laboring people of the Sixth ward and possibly of the Seventh, including some of the men at the Milwaukee road shops and the Harvester works, are agitating a plan that they consider will be greatly to their benefit. The same idea has prevailed in other labor localities to a high degree of success, and there is no reason why it should not be equally successful here. They propose to establish co-operative stores, as many as may be necessary, for the purpose of enabling the members to obtain the necessaries of life at the lowest figures. At first it was proposed to form organizations, arrange for prices with various dealers, and agree to patronize those alone, but this has given way to the co-operative plan, which is now being industriously worked up. At co-operative stores members are able to make their purchases at just so much above the actual cost of goods as will pay the expenses of running their stores, thus insuring good quality and the very lowest prices. The move is really in its infancy as yet, but is being vigorously worked up.

FLOUR AND LUMBER NOTES.

AMONG THE LUMBERMEN.

Within three weeks from now a change will come o'er the spirit of the dreams of the lumbermen, and hundreds of men now out of employment, or "doing odd jobs," will find steady work through the summer. Already signs of activity are being shown among the sleeping giants that lie along the river. Gangs of men are at work cutting away the ice in these mills, overhauling the machinery and preparing for a start as soon as the heavy ice shall have left the river. In the offices all is busy. Orders have been pouring in for spring lumber, and the clerical forces have had all they could attend to in the way of preparing estimates.

John R. Wilson has charge of a force of men engaged in putting the Pioneer mills, at the falls, in good order. This is really the pioneer saw-mill, its very appearance indicating it came with the first settlers, and was contemporaneous with Father Hennepin and other ancient worthies. Wilson is a genial soul, and cheerfully answers all questions. A party of ladies took in the mill, on Friday, and were shown around by him. After climbing about among the huge beams and looking at the immense formations of ice that were being removed by dynamite, they went to the edge of the platform and looked at the water rushing through the immense tube. "What's that?" asked one of the ladies. "That's the government sluice," said Wilson, "to take logs from above the ledge. But it will not be there any longer." "Why not?" Because it's long enough."

As far as the mills and the lumbermen are concerned, there is very little to be said just at present, as there is little doing. When the mills get under way, news of the men and their work will be a weekly feature of this column.

MILLING ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

The Accident association of the Washburn mills will meet on April 6.

Lawrence Smith of the Zenith mill had his left hand mangled on Thursday by being caught in some gearing. He is now at work, carrying the injured member in a sling.

Sam. Dixon of the Washburn B mill was caught between two cars and had his "in'ards" badly squeezed on Monday.

E. B. Stephens of the Minneapolis mill carries his left hand in a sling, one finger having been nipped by a pair of rolls.

A driver named John Williams narrowly escaped breaking his neck on Friday. An empty barrel wagon had drawn up before the Holly mill and Williams was standing near the tail gate. Suddenly the wagon started and Williams was thrown backward, alighting on his head. Fortunately he escaped without serious injury.

Wanted: Some anti-friction metal at Washburn A mill. The big new engine, a perfect monster, melts the metal in the main bearings and necessitates picking up the shaft occasionally to redress the journals. This has happened several times during the past week.

A packer in Washburn C mill, whose name was suppressed, had a singular accident on Tuesday. In taking an empty barrel from the stock he started the whole pile to rolling. In a minute he was buried, but a few scratches summed up his injuries.

A bucket of water carelessly flung from an upper window of Washburn A mill fell on the head of a railroad man on Friday.

"We pay our head millers big salaries for their time, and that time belongs to us. We can't afford to lose that time by having strangers running through our mills, asking questions and bothering the men. Everybody wants the head miller, and wants to take up his time. They talk to the men and take their attention from their work long enough to allow something to get clogged up, machinery break and throw the mill off." This was the doughty declaration of an officer of the Washburn mills. "And we don't want reporters round there, exaggerating every little accident and telling exactly what our output is. It don't do us any good," he continued, rolling his chewing gum to the other side of his mouth and surveying himself in a mirror near by, "and we can't have it."

"Some of these mills," said a veteran miller to the GLOBE's industrial artist, on Wednesday, "are not all prepared for fire. If a blaze would ever get started in that woodwork it would go like tinder, and Lord help some of the men up stairs."

THE NEW PILLSBURY MILL.

It is a matter of a short time only now until the new Pillsbury B mill is ready for operation. Its interior has already assumed the conventional appearance, save that ornamental work, and paint has done much to relieve the usual severity. On the upper side, says the Miller, where the purifiers are located, the work is finished above the grinding floor and the bolting chests on the opposite side are receiving their finishing touches. The work on the elevators and other spouting is well along, and the shafting in the attic is being put up this week. Nye thinks that he can finish his part of the job by three weeks more. Milwright Carlton also has his work in the basement well in hand, and it looks now as though the B mill might actually make flour in May.

MILLERS AND MILL NOTES.

The low water in the canal was very noticeable all the week and materially reduced the production of flour for the week.

Head Miller Miller of the Pillsbury B is working like a Trojan, getting in shape. Everything about this mill is being put in the best shape and of the newest and most approved pattern.

Charlie Hoyt, head miller of Pillsbury A, and really the chief of the Pillsbury system, is known as one of the cleverest, most genial men of the trade. Besides being admirably proficient in his profession, he is a thorough-going gentleman. In sharp contrast with his urbanity is the snobbish self-importance of one of the managers of the Washburn Mill company, a dude which allows its sense of importance to get away with its good breeding.

R. S. Culbertson of the Minneapolis mill is one of the cleverest of millers. He is on the night turn this week.

The Head Millers' association will meet on Tuesday of next week.

The total flour production of Minneapolis for the week just ended was about 97,000 barrels, estimated from the figures up to yesterday morning. For the preceding week it was 102,060 barrels, the increase being due to better water power.

J. D. Edge, the millright, is now at home in his new office, Washington and Second avenues south.

"We don't want no newspaper men about our mills, nohow," was not exactly the way Mr. Stephens of the Washburn mill put it, but it was something like it.

The Washburn Mill company is preparing for the rebuilding of the Anoka mill, though no information could be obtained from the office. The board of trade of Anoka has appointed a committee to confer with the Minneapolis owners relative to the rebuilding.

Edward Pickering is spoken of as the possible choice for second miller, of Head Miller Miller, of Pillsbury B mill.

John McDonald will start a flouring mill at Grand Forks, Dak., if proper encouragement is given him by the city council.

Eighteen pickmen under charge of Edward Pickering are at work on the buhrs of the Pillsbury "A" mill. They are: F. H. Freeze, Charles Craver, H. W. Sheldon, F. C. Irons, E. E. Bolton, N. Oleson, T. H. Rogers, Victor Monner, W. H. Norris, Frank Naser, A. Lang, E. P. Kopp, S. Williams, D. Heaney, A. Warkentine, W. C. Rose and Dunham Ingram.

AMONG THE COOPERS.

John Schumleftel, acting secretary of the North Star cooper shops, who is just recovering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, has gone to Dresden, O., where his parents reside. Owing to his feeble condition William Arbel accompanied him to assist him on the journey.

J. F. Hutchens, formerly president of the Hennepin Barrel company, has returned from Oregon where he has resided for the past two years, intending to make Minneapolis his home again.

E. F. Carroll of the Hennepin shop is in Dakota visiting friends.

The coopers, while not expecting a rise in prices, feel confident of steady work during the season, if the mills are not shut down too much because of low water.

The new building of the North Star shops, which replaces the one destroyed by fire, is nerrly completed, so that if the machinery arrives in time work can start by May 1.

The coopers have held a number of meetings lately for the purpose of discussing the renewal of contracts with the mills for the coming year. The committees from the coopers of the different shops have held consultations, the result of which is yet to be developed.

Owing to the shutting down of a part of the Pillsbury A mill the Sixth street shop has been running on half time during the past week.

Dave Cregan and Thomas Hirsehbroeck are foremen of the machine department in the Stevens shop.

The experiment of using all elm barrels is being tried by one of our leading mills. The saving is two cents on the barrel and it is thought that the barrels, while not as good as oak, will give satisfaction to the trade. The experiment is an important one, which if successful will have a marked effect upon the barrel stock market.

The Phœnix shops have been running full time during the week, with thirty-seven men.

The Hall & Dunn shop has a crew of 150 coopers at work.

Joseph Rafter recently lost an infant son by scarlet fever.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

THE COAL MINE STRIKES AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL EVENTS.

The railroad miners in Pennsylvania are firm in their stand-out for the three-cent rates and say they will stick all summer.

The miners in the Susquehanna Slope coal mines are on a strike on account of an order to dock laborers for mixing rock with the coal in loading cars.

The Troy moulders' strike, which lasted twenty-five months, has resulted disastrously to each party. The union spent $25,000 and exhausted its surplus, and the proprietors are financially crippled by the fight.

The nail factory, nail plate mill and hoop mill of the Pottstown, Pa., Iron company have shut down. The company employed 600 men. The Philadelphia Bridge works at Pottstown, usually employing from 300 to 400 men, are also short of work and the greater part of the force is laid off.

Five hundred of the striking Fourth Pool coal miners at Pittsburg have returned to work and others will follow, on terms offered by the operators.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 350 stevedores struck against a reduction. Two partially loaded steamers will probably be detained until next week.

It is said to be definitely settled that A. Anderson & Sons' wagon works will remove from St. Cloud to Moorhead. This is the most extensive factory of the kind in the Northwest, and will occupy the buildings and facilities of the Moorhead Foundry, Car & Agricultural works.

On Monday, 300 striking lace mill operatives at Williams Bridge, N. Y., collided with the bands brought over from France to take their places. A number were seriously injured, a spectator probably fatally.

The coal miners of the Belleville, Ill., district threaten to follow the example of the Staunton miners and strike against the late reduction. The Staunton men were reduced from 60 to 40 cents a ton for mining, the Belleville men still lower. About 4,000 men are concerned.

The strike in the Travis shoe factory at Natick, Mass., is settled by the firm agreeing to the Lasters' union prices. The men have all returned and the non-union men discharged.

No man could for a single week go around among the leaders of the workingmen and not be very deeply impressed by the spirit of self-sacrifice and love for their fellows that animates many of their number.

The skepticism which modern science inculcates with regard to the physical science of antiquity is paralleled by the skepticism with which workingmen now regard the current doctrines of political economy.

The attempt at a settlement of the difficulties between the South Norwalk, Conn., hatters and the bosses has fallen through.

The Irish-American league has censured Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri for calling out the militia during the recent railroad strike.

The strike of coopers in the Standard Oil company's refineries is confined to Pittsburg, Penn. The trouble is likely to be settled soon.

There is some talk of a national congress of workingmen and others interested in co-operation to discuss that very important subject.

The New York city house painters intend to insist on $3.50 for ten hours' work after the first Monday in April. The journeymen tailors have inaugurated a sick benefit fund independent of their union.

In Philadelphia, hosiery mill and knit goods operatives are doing well, many working over time. The foundries are increasing their forces slowly, and hundreds of founders are seeking employment at from $10 to $12 per week. Machinists are better employed, and steady work is probable. The carpet mills are running, with a still better outlook.

In New York the Federation of Trade and Labor unions is preparing a circular for European circulation warning labor against coming to this country. There are more idle carpenters in New York than ever before during the winter. Agitation for fewer hours per day is being pushed.

There are 40,000 telegraph operators in the United States, 25,000 of whom are on railroads and 15,000 are in private and commercial corporations. Several schools have been started to teach people the art of telegraphing, promising situations ranging from $45 to $125 per month, when comparatively few of those employed now exceed the minimum figure. There is already a surplus of operators.

The workingmen of Massachusetts are pleased with the opening which Labor Commissioner Wright has made at Washington. Mr. Wright lectured last Tuesday before the Boston evening high school on the topic of machinery.

In Cincinnati the cigarmakers' strike is eleven months old.

The winter stagnation of industries continues in Chicago.

There are now labor bureaus in thirteen different states, and efforts are being made to establish labor bureaus in four more. All of them are more active than they were at the outset.

Throughout Pennsylvania it is still customary to discharge miners who refuse to deal at the companies' stores, where outrageous prices are charged.

The large manufacturing establishments of Massachusetts are opposing legislation requiring men to make weekly payments. Large delegations of laboring men from manufacturing towns have urged the passage of the pending bill, but the legislature declined to do so, at the instance of the employers, who claim that the expense and trouble would be too great.

For some reason or other the co-operative movement in the United States is of slow growth. In Great Britain its growth has been marvelous. In 1862 there were 90,000 members of co-operative societies of the United Kingdom; in 1881 the number had increased to 643,000. The estimated number at present is 1,000,000. In 1862 the capital invested was about $2,000,000. It is now between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, and the sales are over $125,000,000 annually. The condition of the members of these societies has vastly improved. There is room for co-operative growth here, but very few efforts are successful.

There are over 600,000 females in the country engaged in agriculture, nearly all of whom are the colored people of the South. Over one half of the total number of women engaged in the manufacturing industries are producers of clothing in some form or other. The proportion of females engaged in domestic service has steadily declined since 1860. In all of the United States there are only nine women in mines.

Thomas J. Curran, president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of the United States and Canana, will soon start on a tour of organization throughout the country, reaching the Northwest late in the summer.

The New York Amalgamated Society of Engineers is giving $8,500 a week to members out of work, thus virtually supporting 15,000 persons, and the Legal Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers imposes a fine of $100 on the members for non-attendance at regular meetings.

An appeal has been issued by the executive board of the Journeymen Tailor's union to members of the trade throughout the country, calling upon them to organize.

The railroad coal miners held a convention at Pittsburg last week which was largely attended and reports from delegates were encouraging to the strikers. This was the second week of the strike and it seems no nearer a settlement than when it begun. There are 10,000 men idle. Coal is getting scarcer every day, and a number of manufactories have been compelled to close for want of fuel.

Rutland, Vt., has a year old baby weighing 75 pounds.

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INFANTILE BLOOD PURIFIERS AND SKIN BEAUTIFIERS.

Absolutely Pure and Safe from the Moment of Birth.

INFANTILE and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalled Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with loss of Hair, from Infancy to Age, cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally. *Absolutely pure and safe, and may be used from the moment of birth.*

"OUR LITTLE BOY."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child.

"WORKS TO A CHARM."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

"A TERRIBLE CASE."

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physicians had been tried in vain.

FOR PALE, LANGUID,

Emaciated children, with pimply, sallow skin, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will prove a perfect blessing, cleansing the blood and skin of inherited impurities and expelling the germs of scrofula, rheumatism, consumption and severe skin diseases.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY Use CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisitely perfumed SKIN BEAUTIFIER and Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanative.

INSURANCE.

JOHN ROGERS, Jr., & BRO.,

Insurance Agents,

DRAKE BLOCK, ST. PAUL, MINN.

U. S. BRANCH

Northern Assurance Company.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, LONDON, ENG.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Manager, New York,

I. ASSETS.

Market value of all bonds and stocks	$1,161,954 82
Cash on hand and in bank	39,073 07
Premiums in course of collection	93,498 68
Total admitted assets	$1,294,526 57

II. LIABILITIES.

Reserve for reinsurance	$471,131 27
Unpaid losses	89,140 36
Other liabilities	13,972 35
Total liabilities	$574,243 98
Net surplus	$720,282 59

III. INCOME IN 1884.

From premiums received	$801,190 06
From interest and dividends	40,841 00
Total income	$842,031 06

IV. EXPENDITURES IN 1884.

Losses paid	$528,420 32
Commissions and brokerage	129,945 41
Salaries of officers and employes	63,305 02
Taxes	23,703 73
All other expenditures	69,058 92
Total expenditures	$814,433 40

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Total risks in force Dec. 31, 1884. $76,310,900 00

BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA IN 1884—FIRE.

Risks written	$878,568 00
Premiums received	15,158 13
Losses paid—fire	15,180 76
Losses incurred—fire	17,129 03

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, ST. PAUL, January, 1885.

I, A. R. McGill, Insurance Commissioner of the state of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the Northern Assurance company above named, has complied with the laws of this state relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered through its authorized agents to transact its appropriate business of fire insurance in this state for the year ending January 31st, 1886.

A. R. McGILL, Insurance Commissioner.

AMAZON Insurance Company,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Gazzum Gano .... President
J. H. Beattie .... Secretary

Cash Capital, $300 000.

I. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned	$244,650 00
Loans secured by mortgages on real estate	41,477 88
Market value of all bonds and stocks	132,962 50
Loans secured by bonds and stocks as collateral	83,507 00
Cash on hand and in bank	26,952 18
Premiums in course of collection	24,853 59
All other assets	2,470 94
Total admitted assets	$556,874 09

II. LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up	$300,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance	95,726 26
Unpaid losses	22,095 81
Other liabilities	8,948 61
Total liabilities, including capital	$426,770 68
Net surplus	$130,103 41

III. INCOME IN 1884.

From premiums received	$147,077 18
From interest and dividends	14,551 61
From rents and all other sources	6,017 92
Total income	$167,646 71

IV. EXPENDITURES IN 1884.

Losses paid	$106,047 05
Dividends	18,013 80
Commissions and brokerage	31,711 42
Salaries of officers and employes	17,285 02
Taxes	4,528 61
All other expend tures	13,936 70
Total expenditures	$191,522 60

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Total risks in force Dec. 31, 1884. $13,861 000 00

BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA IN 1884—FIRE.

Risks written	$1,148,460 00
Premiums received	14,883 13
Losses paid—fire	5,776 80
Losses incurred—fire	12,210 43

STATE OF MINNESOTA. DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, ST. PAUL, January, 1885.

I, A. R. McGill, Insurance Commissioner of the state of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the Amazon Insurance company above named has complied with the laws of this state relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered through its authorized agents to transact its appropriate business of fire insurance, in this state for the year ending January 31st, 1886.

88-90 A. R. McGILL, Insurance Commissioner.

DUFFY'S PURE Malt Whiskey.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated. Entirely Free from FUSIL OIL.

FUSIL OIL—Do you know what it is? Ask your Physician or Druggist and he will tell you that IT IS A DEADLY POISON. Positive Sure Cure for Malaria, Pulmonary Complaints, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Bronchial Troubles, General Debility, Loss of Mental Power and all Wasting Diseases. Endorsed by over 3,500 Physicians and Chemists. Invaluable as a STIMULANT AND TONIC in Typhoid Fever, Dysentery Diarrhœa, and all low forms of Disease. THE RECOGNIZED ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA.

We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the Medical Profession and Drug Trade an absolutely Pure Malt Whiskey, one that is free from FUSIL OIL and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but also in the physician's dispensing room.

DR. ARENDT, *the great German Chemist, says:—"I have made an analysis of your PURE MALT WHISKEY, which gave a very gratifying result. Your Malt Whiskey, obtained mostly by extract of malt convusion and a very careful fermentation and distillation, is* entirely free from fusil oil *and any of those similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore,* RECOMMEND IT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Prof. VON VONDER, writes:—"Purity itself—Duffy's Malt Whiskey, is the purest liquor that I have ever analyzed. I must therefore unqualifiedly recommend it to the medical profession."

The late HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., President of the Faculty, and Professor of the Baltimore Medical College, says: "I find it remarkably free from fusil oil and other objectionable materials so often found in the whiskies of the present day."

JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D., of Staten Island, the author of several works on insanity, writes: "When I prescribe an alcoholic stimulant, I order your famous Malt Whiskey, I know it to be wholesome, clean and unadulterated."

FRED. H. SAWERS, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., a graduate of the leading European colleges, says: "I prescribe your Malt Whiskey in my practice here, consider it a very superior reliable article and can heartily recommend it in low states of fevers, acute inflammations, and depressing maladies generally, and also as a tonic in feeble digestion and convalescence from acute diseases, where an alcoholic stimul nt is indicated, and especially in Phthisis Pulmonalis."

IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERAGE AND MEDICINE COMBINED.

TO CONSUMPTIVES, and those afflicted with HEMORRHAGES, WE WILL on receipt of SIX DOLLARS, send to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), all Express Charges prepaid a plain case (th s avoiding all opportunity for comment), containing Six Quart bottles of our PURE MALT WHISKEY and with it in writing, and under the Seal of the Company a SURE and POSITIVE CURE for CONSUMPTION and other WASTING DISEASES in their early stages. This Formula has been prepared especially for us by the great German Scientist, *Dr. Von Vonders*. It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our PURE MALT WHISKEY being of the ingredients.)

After this preparation has been taken for a few weeks, the previously conspicuously prominent bones in patients suffering from Consumption and the like diseases, get covered with a thick coating of fat and muscle, the sunken and bloodless cheeks fill up and assume a rosy hue, the drooping spirits revive, while all the muscles of the body, and chief among them the heart, are stronger and better able to perform their functions, because of being nourished with a richer blood than they had been before. In other words, the system is supplied with more carbon than the disease can exhaust, thereby giving nature the upper hand in the conflict.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND FINE GROCERY HOUSES.

Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sample Quart Bottles sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), securely packed in plain case, *Express charges prepaid* on receipt of $1.25.

The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Selling Agents for St. Paul, Noyes Bros. & Cutler.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WEBER PIANOS.

Acknowledged by Artists the Best in the World.

I know of none superior to the Weber and none that can compete with them for durability.—Teresa Carreno.

The tone of the Weber Piano is so sweet, rich and sympathetic, yet so full, that I shall always rank you as the greatest manufacturer of the day.—Emma Thursby.

Weber Pianos excel all others in volume of tone and in power of expression.—S. Liebling.

There are no Pianos in the world that sustain the voice like the Weber.—Emma Abbott.

R. C. MUNGER, Agent, St. Paul.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALER.

E. H. SCHLIEK,

Boots and Shoes,

New Styles Daily Received

331 Wabashaw St., Cor. 4th.

SCHLIEK & CO.,

NO. 89 EAST THIRD STREET,

Bargains in Boots & Shoes.

St. Paul Agency for BURT'S, GRAY'S, REYNOLD'S, and Many Others.

☞ Mail orders promptly filled.