

THE LABOR WORLD.

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SABRIE G. AKIN, Editor and Publisher.

Letters and articles relating to the social problem are solicited.

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That Admission Fee.

Some of the organization are slightly worked up over the charge of 25 cents admission to the driving park on Labor Day, because, it is claimed, there are so many workmen who cannot afford the 25 cents. The Labor World sympathizes with all such victims of McKinley prosperity, but it cannot see where the labor day committee is at fault or how the matter can be remedied. The dues paid to the trades assembly have never been anywhere near adequate to its support, and it has always been compelled to depend upon the receipts of labor day to make up the deficit. A year ago a nice sum was realized from the labor day receipts and the assembly, in a laudable determination to preserve it for a good purpose, set a portion of it aside for a Labor Temple fund.

But with what result? McKinley prosperity came swooping down upon us, the industrial conditions made it absolutely impossible for many unions to pay their dues, the already inadequate revenues dwindled away, and by the time the year was half gone it became necessary to draw upon the special fund or quit business. The loans from that fund ought to be made good, but even if it is not the balance remaining will not be sufficient to run the assembly through the next six months, let alone the whole year.

There was this choice: An admission fee to the grounds, a raise in dues of 200 or 300 per cent, or an abandonment of the assembly's work that would amount to practical disbandment. The latter is out of the question, the second would be like butting one's head against a stone wall, as any one must admit when it is considered that one-half the unions find it extremely difficult to pay the nominal dues now required. And the first—well, what is there about it to complain of?

Heretofore tickets to the Labor Day picnic have cost 50 cents, twice what it will cost to get into the driving park. There was an admission fee then, the only difference being that it was combined with the railway fare and the fellows who never use their think boxes any thought the railroad corporation got it. If the want of 25 cents keeps a thousand people away from the driving park, how many would the want of 50 cents keep away from Fond du Lac?

This kick illustrates the disposition of too many thousands of workmen both inside and outside of labor organizations. They will pay 50 cents without a murmur when it goes into the pockets of a corporation, but the mere idea of paying 25 cents into the treasury of a protective organization of practical benefit, like the trades assembly, throws them into a spasm.

Don't Be Bigoted.

Some ardent reformers object to discussing half way measures, like free silver, for example. In one sense they are correct. If a man is suffering from a bullet imbedded in his body dangerously near a vital center, he can never be cured by such palliative measures as are calculated only to reduce his fever. Nevertheless

the capable doctor would not neglect the fever, since its ravages tend to exhaust the patient's vitality. Reformers must give all phases of the problem their due weight, and while never losing sight, even for a single day, of fundamental principles, on the one hand, on the other, they should never fail to adapt their arguments to the mental stomachs of the people they seek to influence.

The existence of a certain economic school, though it be not built upon a logical principle that is perfectly symmetrical, is prima facie evidence of the existence of a class of minds to which the particular phase of the industrial problem emphasized by that school, appeals with more than ordinary force. Practical men take the world as they find it and seek by possible means to make it what they think it ought to be. No more than an averagely bright pupil can grasp all the subtle principles of the entire science of mathematics in a single day, can the untrained mind of the average citizen, without years of arduous study and discussion, comprehend intelligently the complex problems of social science. We can, as we go along, cultivate a whole lot of practical common sense and still not yield a particle of our sturdiest devotion to principle.

Granite in St. Louis County.

It has just been remembered by some Duluthian that there is at Hinsdale, on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, a granite quarry the product of which is of such excellent quality that it was used in preference to all other material in the construction of the auditorium building at Chicago. Duluth has a double interest in seeing that this stone is given due consideration in the selection of material for the state capitol. If this stone is good enough to compete with the Bedford and other standard stone almost in their home market, it must be of extremely high grade, and surely is good enough to be loyally stood up for by the state of Minnesota. Let the capitol commission look into this matter and give home products and home labor at least as good a chance as is afforded to outsiders.

Wheat and Silver.

Our gold bug friends now ask jubilantly: "What has become of the theory that the price of wheat depends upon the price of silver and that they rise and fall together, since wheat has gone to \$1 per bushel and silver has fallen lower than ever?"

Don't get too gay. Silver always falls when the plutocrats get to discussing an international agreement; and wheat always rises when there is a short crop in the wheat exporting countries. When there is no wheat in the silver using countries to be measured by silver at its bullion value in gold, manifestly the relation between wheat and silver ceases and the value of the latter has no effect upon the wheat market. Even a business man knows that competition ceases when his competitors have no more goods.

Never in the history of the English speaking people has there been a time when gross acts of tyranny on the part of the judiciary aroused so few expressions of popular indignation as at present. We have become callous to invasions of popular rights and take them as a matter of course. Were one disposed towards pessimism he surely would see in this indifference evidence of extreme decay in the love of liberty. That this indifference is permanent, however, we do not believe. All forces have their times of activity and rest as well as all living beings, and we seem, just now, to be passing through one of those periods when Liberty indulges in her centennial slumber.

Political methods, in bringing about improved conditions, are doomed to failure. So, too, efforts to work out independent results under the community plan will fail unless there come a remodelling of governmental conditions. Theory and practice should supplement each other. Neither, except by accident, can make a success alone. The reason why the Social Democracy marks a new epoch is because it is the first great movement in social reform to recognize this truth.

And so McKinley is responsible for the rise in the price of wheat! Since when has the "advance agent" become dictator of climatic conditions in the wheat countries of the world?

THE NEW TIME.

Remarkable Success of the Reform Magazine.

The 20,000 edition of the July New Time, the new Chicago magazine, was exhausted in less than a week and its publishers have not been able to keep up with the demand for this able reform monthly. The signal success of the New Time is evidence that the people are at least awake to the necessity of speedy relief from existing social and industrial conditions.

The August New Time contains a wealth of contributions on timely subjects from a score of the best economic writers in America. Eugene V. Debs in an article on "The Social Democracy," declares that "within twelve months its national representatives will have formulated a national political platform." This is the first authoritative announcement of a plan that may change the political map of the country. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, contributes a spirited article which will attract much attention. The Hon. Jerry Simpson handles Speaker Reed without gloves in an article under the caption of "The Despot of the House." Among the new contributors of this splendid number of the New Time are Prof. Frank Parsons, Helen Campbell, Bolton Hall, Will Allen Dromgoole, William Orway Partridge, Ernest H. Crosby, Eltweed Pomeroy, Lucinda B. Chandler, Hon. Booker T. Washington, Rev. Herbert N. Casson, Prof. E. W. Bemis, George H. Shibley and William Matthews Handy. Frederick Upham Adams presents the fifth chapter of his famous satire, "A Corrected School History of the United States," and Mr. B. O. Flower gives some new facts in relation to postal savings banks. The Labor World and the New Time for \$1.50 per year.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Thirty-eight and 50-100 Dollars which is due and is due at the date of this notice as interest upon a certain mortgage, according to the terms of a certain coupon note due April 1st, 1897, which said coupon and mortgage were duly executed and delivered by Geo. Taylor and Annie Taylor, his wife, mortgagors, to Marion E. Bacon, mortgagee, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1894, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of October, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 127 of Mortgages, on page 296.

Which said Mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said Marion E. Bacon, mortgagee, to Wakefield Institution for Savings, of Washington County, Rhode Island, by written assignment dated the 23rd day of October, 1894, and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 23rd day of October, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 108 of Mortgages on page 129.

AND WHEREAS, the said Wakefield Institution for Savings, the assignee, and holder of said mortgage, duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of Eleven Hundred Sixty-nine and 29-100 Dollars and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage.

Lots numbered Seven (7) and Eight (8) of Block Eight (8) in Norton's Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, in St. Louis County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which said lots are situated in the City of St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Duluth, in said County and State, on the 5th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of Eleven Hundred Sixty-nine and 29-100 Dollars and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and Fifty Dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 20 A. D. 1897. WAKEFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, Assignee of Mortgage. DANIEL WHITE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. Office, 706-8 Torrey Bldg., Duluth, Minnesota. Aug. 21-28, Sept. 4-11-18-25.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of fourteen dollars, which is due and is due at the date of this notice, as interest upon a certain mortgage, according to the terms of a certain coupon note due April 1st, 1897, which said coupon and mortgage were duly executed and delivered by George Taylor, Annie Taylor, his wife, Maggie E. A. Taylor, and Georgiana Taylor, mortgagors, to Barbara Hollenbeck, mortgagee, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1895, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of April, 1895, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 127 of Mortgages, on page 400.

And whereas default having been made in the failure to pay the sum of \$10.90 for insurance upon the buildings upon the premises in said mortgage, which sum the mortgagee paid on the 10th day of May, 1897, and which by the terms of said mortgage is added to the debt secured thereby. And whereas, the said Barbara Hollenbeck, the mortgagee and holder of said mortgage, has duly elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole principal sum of said mortgage due and payable at the date of this notice, under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained; and whereas, there is actually due and claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and eighty-six and 43-100 Dollars (\$386.43); and whereas the said power of sale has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered thirty (30), thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), of block thirty-five (35) of Hunter and Markell's Grassy Point Addition to Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, in St. Louis County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which said lots are situated in the City of Duluth, in said County and State, on the 5th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of three hundred and eighty-six and 43-100 Dollars (\$386.43), and interest, and the insurance as aforesaid on said premises, and twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated August 20 A. D. 1897. BARBARA HOLLENBECK, Mortgagee.

DANIEL WHITE, Attorney for Mortgage. Office 706-8 Torrey Bldg., Duluth, Minnesota. Aug. 21-28, Sept. 4-11-18-25.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Period.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, }

To Unknown: Take notice, that the following described parcel of land, situated in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, to-wit: An undivided one-half (und. 1/2) of the lot numbered one (100) St. Louis avenue, upper Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof, was on the first day of May, A. D. 1893, bid for the State for the sum of five dollars and ninety-two 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. 1893, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1891, for the said County of St. Louis, and was on the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1895, assigned by the State of Minnesota for nineteen dollars and forty-two cents. That the amount required to redeem such lands from such assignment exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice is the said sum of nineteen dollars and forty-two cents, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from said eighteenth day of September, 1895, to the time of such redemption, and delinquent taxes, penalties and costs accruing subsequent to said assignment with interest thereon to the time of such redemption, and the time within which said land can be redeemed from said assignment will expire sixty days after service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in manner prescribed by Section 37 of Chapter 6, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1897 and amendments thereto. Dated Duluth, this ninth day of August, A. D. 1897. O. HALDEN, Auditor St. Louis County, Minnesota. Aug. 14-21-28.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, }

District court, Eleventh Judicial District. Charles W. Elston, receiver of the insolvent estate of A. L. Newton, on behalf of himself and other creditors of the Highland Improvement Company, Plaintiff,

vs. The Highland Improvement Company, Laura Ballinger, James Bardon, Joseph H. Beason, W. C. Bond, Central Trust Co., New York, Joseph E. Chase, Charles E. Markell, D. M. Clough, H. W. Coffin, Celia F. Cook, George W. Cottle, Charles P. Craig, Horatio Davis, F. D. Day, E. Dennett, G. G. Dickerman, Geo. A. Eldred, Edwin C. Eldred, C. H. Eldred, Nettie G. Frizzell, C. M. Gray, Frank H. Guffey, A. H. Harrington, J. H. Harris, G. H. Hartley, Jos. B. Henderson, J. B. Howard, J. R. Carey, Adm. of the estate of Nemiah Hulet E. S. Huston, Edward Hazen, Thomas J. Jones, Geo. R. Laybourne, Joshua Lovett, Thomas Lowry, Adm. of the estate of B. M. Marlin, Luther Mendenhall, Watson S. Moore, B. A. Murphy (Trustee), Northwestern Loan and Investment Co., J. F. Nowell, David Ogilvie, H. Pepper, Penn Land & Loan Co., A. M. Prudden, T. R. Rand, E. Rostrom, W. W. Sanford, James Seville, Marcus Simpson, C. E. Shannon, W. Shellenbarger, Clara M. Smith, William S. Sohier, S. F. Snively and C. P. Craig, copartners as Snively & Craig, S. E. Snively, S. F. Snively, T. J. Snively, W. H. Snyder, J. L. Spencer, M. S. Snyder, State Bank of Duluth, (M. O. Hall) Victor A. Stearns, Adm. of O. P. Stearns, George F. Stillman, Syndicate Investment Co., Charles C. Tear, T. L. Templeton, James P. Thompson, Theodore Thompson, J. H. Triggs, A. R. Walker, A. L. Warner, F. S. Wardwell, Harry White, J. A. Willard, M. G. Willard, W. D. Willard, John G. Witzgen.

Upon the complaint in this action and the affidavit of Austin N. McGindley, one of plaintiff's attorneys.

It is hereby ordered, That all the creditors of the defendant The Highland Improvement Company, exhibit their claims herein and become parties to the above entitled action within six months from the date of the first publication of this order as hereinafter provided, by making, filing and serving upon plaintiff's attorneys a complaint in intervention, setting forth their respective causes of action, duly verified, and that in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment, which shall be rendered in said action and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment.

It is further ordered, That all such pleadings so exhibited of creditors' claims herein shall be filed and considered according to the rules of this court.

Let this order be served by publication thereof in the Labor World, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Duluth, in said county and state, once in each week for six successive weeks. Dated this 11th day of August, 1897. WM. A. CANT, Judge.

rust 14, 21, 28, Sept. 4, 11, 18.

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