

Labor Notes

A \$7,500,000 rice trust is being formed in Texas.

Railroad blacksmiths of Winnipeg have organized.

The trades unions of San Francisco have begun raising funds for a labor temple.

Western Federation of Miners has eighty local unions and about 10,000 members.

The cotton trade of Mexico is depressed. Everywhere mills are run on reduced time.

During the last fiscal year the Locomotive Firemen's Union gained 3,700 new members.

The Indiana fire insurance agents have formed a protective union for mutual benefit.

A Chicago man has invented a machine to dig ditches that will save the labor of 150 men.

The Bessemer plant of the Republic Iron and Steel company has started, employing 600 hands.

At Sherman, Texas, a trades assembly has been organized, the prospects of which are bright.

At St. Louis, Mo., a union of retail clerks was lately organized, starting out with 100 members.

The government of Norway has decided to introduce the eight hour day in all public institutions.

Journemen Bakers are agitating to secure the enforcement of a universal ten hour-day on May 1, 1901.

The striking miners at Basett, Ky., have won their strike, the union recognized and the Pittsburg scale signed.

Carpenters will vote upon the proposition of removing headquarters from Philadelphia to Indianapolis.

It is stated that after election four of the iron and steel trusts will combine. A trust of all trusts is not far off.

The wage question is settled between the American Tin Plate company and the Tin Workers' Association.

The young women of Hazelton, Pa., have boycotted all the men who refused to strike and decline to dance with them.

By the shutting down of the Ingrain department of the Bigelow Carpet company at Lowell, Mass., 500 hand will be affected.

The street car employees of Washington, D. C., have organized and have secured the recognition of their employers.

A St. Louis negroess helps her husband crack stone in one of the streets. She says she would rather do so than wash clothes.

Several books have been printed in London by the new process of printing without ink, the impression being made by electricity.

Edison's plan to cheapen electric power by abolishing dynamos will throw hundreds of mechanics out of employment.

All the bakers in Madrid, Spain, have gone out on strike for higher wages and a municipal inspection of the bake house.

The plumbers in the district of Stockton-on-Tees, England, are on a strike for an advance of a penny per hour, or 4s 6d per week.

Every German paper in the United States except one in Chicago is under the jurisdiction of the German-American Typographical Union.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor will hold its eighteenth annual convention at Kenawee, Ill., during the week of November 20.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are now being thoroughly organized. They have doubled their membership in the last nine months.

A peculiar feature of the strike of electric linemen at Los Angeles, Cal., is that there are no ill-feelings between the employers and employees.

The operative plumbers of Leeds, England, have given notice of a demand for an advance of 1d per hour, the present rate being 8 1/2d per hour.

The metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers of Chicago have adopted a new wage agreement. The old agreement expired October 24.

About half of the 5,000 coke ovens in McDowell and Mercer counties, West Virginia, have closed down, throwing out of employment 1,500 men.

Tiffany & Co., whose copperplate engraving department has been tied up by a strike of high-priced engravers, commenced the hiring of non-union men.

The Longshoremen's union of Oakland, Cal., have joined the Building Trades Council and will refuse to handle any materials made by unfair firms.

It has been announced by the Central New England Railroad that one hundred men, mostly trackmen, would be laid off immediately to reduce expenses.

There are 150 India rubber manufacturers in the United States, employing 15,000 operators, who produce 280,000 tons of goods, valued at \$250,000,000 per annum.

At Oberlin, Ohio, there was not a union man in the city one year ago. Now there are several flourishing unions with somewhat over five hundred members.

The movement to unite the various national organizations of the different branches of the textile trade is fast taking shape.

Five coal mines at Oak Hill, Ontario, were tied up by a strike for union scale of 80 cents per ton, against 60 cents now being paid.

Fifteen hundred journeymen plumbers employed by 115 firms in Pittsburgh struck for uniform wages and a revision of the rules governing the trade.

Fifty new unions and thirty-five branches have been organized by the United Brewery Workmen during the last seventeen months.

Automobiles will be the tool with which the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees will fight in the cities where they are unjustly treated.

The strike of several thousand men in the yard of Blohm & Voss, ship-builders in Hamburg, Germany, is rapidly extending without any hope of a peaceful settlement.

At Burnsey, England, 1,200 coal miners recently went on a strike against the employment of non-union men and won after four days when they all returned to work.

A big colliery strike is in progress at Newcastle. Four collieries are idle as the result of a dispute between the managers and the miners. About 1,700 men are idle.

After less than a week's work in the collieries of Vancouver Island the recently imported Scottish miners have gone on a strike. They want an increase of wages.

Fifty laborers engaged at work on the new sewer in Buffalo, N. Y., quit work. They refuse to do another stroke until they receive the back pay they allege is due to them.

The trouble existing among the tugmen at Tonawanda, N. Y., is still unsettled, but the prospects are that the difficulty will be satisfactorily adjusted within a short time.

It is now compulsory for organizations belonging to the Central Federated Union of New York City, to patronize none but union places and to buy none but union goods.

Arbitrators selected to settle the strike of the machinists on the Canadian Pacific Railroad have rendered a decision giving the machinists the advance demanded in wages.

Kansas City, Mo., is now the second flour making city in the United States, having made 48,420 barrels in one day last week, and eclipsing all records except that of Minneapolis, Minn.

The new foundry being built by the Morgan Engineering company at Alliance, O., will be one of the largest in the world, and will be equipped with eight overhead electric cranes.

The labor troubles at Marseilles, France, are not over yet. Out of thirty three oil refiners, twenty-nine have stopped work owing to a strike. More than 2,000 persons being idle in consequence.

Ask your grocer for Duluth Universal Flour. It is home-made.

One hundred and fifty girls of the packing department of the American Cereal company at Akron, Ohio, went on strike for an advance of 20 per cent raise in wages, and the company will probably close the plant for an indefinite period.

The threatened strike of woodworkers in Denver, Col., was averted by the employers insisting that all employees become members of the union. The organizers of the International Woodworkers' union have been at work in the state for the last two months.

National Tobacco Workers' union of America has decided to take up the fight against child labor. Its plan of action will be to take away the tobacco union label from all factories which give employment to anyone under sixteen years of age.

The Paperhangers' Union of Philadelphia warns people not to cover old tinsel wall paper with new as this is dangerous to health. Physicians have long been giving the same advice, for they have found that this is a practice fruitful of many malignant diseases.

The Master Spinners' Federation in England has completed arrangements to shut down the cotton mills in Lancashire for a period of eight weeks. This will throw over 500,000 employees out of work and about \$120,000,000 will be lost in wages and profits.

When in full running order the Home stead mills of Pennsylvania employ 7,000 men. At least twelve or fifteen men are injured every day. This includes all kinds of accidents from the tearing of a thumb nail to the severing of a leg. At this rate about 4,200 men are injured yearly in the great iron works.

A novel strike occurred recently at Dawson City, Alaska. The gambling house proprietors cut down the wages of the attendant gamblers from \$20 to \$12.50 a shift, whereupon the latter struck and went out. An arbitration was had and the men returned at the old rates.

The East River Bridge Commission of New York City has decided that the wage scale of the Granite Cutters' union, \$4 per day, is the prevailing rate for that region, and must under the state labor law govern the stone work being done on the bridge approaches by the contractors.

The Prussian government has issued an order constituting eight hours per day a day's work on state railways, and providing that in no case or under any emergency shall the hours exceed ten.

Employees of the Doid meat and packing houses of Buffalo, N. Y., have been given to understand that they must leave the union or their jobs, and a strike is expected that will involve several hundred men.

The national convention of factory inspectors at Indianapolis, Ind., last week elected John Williams of New York president, and resolutions were adopted condemning the child labor system.

The Deering Harvester company has posted notice that a cut of from ten to fifty per cent in wages will take place in some of the departments. This will affect over 4,000 men, and a strike is imminent.

The trades unions of San Francisco are demanding municipal legislation to limit the hours of over two thousand women and girls who toil fourteen or sixteen hours a day in the steam laundries in that city.

The French government has adopted a plan of avoiding strikes by providing that a council, composed of equal numbers of employees, the latter to be members of a union, are in future to settle all labor disputes.

A big strike of street railway employees on at Terre Haute, Ind., the demand for a nine hour shift and an increase of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents an hour. The wages objected to were 15 to 22 1/2 cents an hour for a 12 hour day.

The Bookbinders International Union has begun action for \$10,000 damages against the head of a big printing firm in Kansas City who discharged an employe on the ground that he was identified with a labor organization.

Minneapolis is to have a union sponser factory. It is the only concern of its kind west of Chicago and the proprietor recently requested that the girls in his employ should organize and obtain the American Federation of Labor union label.

The Cigarmakers International Journal points to the Boston union as a model. It is eighteen years old and has a membership of 1,500. Every cigar factory in Boston is union, and the minimum wage is eighteen dollars per thousand.

In the woods digging roots and picking herbs to subsist upon. All this for a sacred, unlying principle as pure and holy as truth itself.

Oh! the pathos, the grief, the silent pain in the eyes of the little children, with their sunken hollow cheeks that told the story of want and hunger plainer than words could utter it.

Is it any wonder that the people of that region universally exeherate even to this day the names of the Wall street "combine" who forced on the strike. But it is always so. Public opinion invariably against the tyrant and the oppressor. Not a clergyman in the United States who opened his mouth but to condemn monopoly at that time, and no journal of any principle did otherwise. But yet, as a wise man has said, "Tyrants never learn wisdom" and the monopolistic tyrant will not learn wisdom till his power is destroyed utterly.

One of the shrewdest of Scranton's business men went mad in the great strike of 1869 and died in that condition. The ruin and disaster attending it were widespread, while it sunk almost every one of its promoters into early graves and commercial disgrace, intemperance and ruin.

The history of human tragedy does not contain a chapter more sad than either of these great strikes, but in every instance in this country and in Europe oppression and greed of money was at the root of all the trouble.

The upward march of the people has been slow, but its progress has been constant. The results of the strike of 1869 did not at the time appear to be encouraging to the friends of labor, but as the time went on it was seen that it had operated so as to check the arrogance of the coal operators and crippled their power for evil to an extent that was visible to every thinking man.

So with the Erie railroad strike, the Baltimore and Ohio strike of 1877 and all the other important strikes on record not one has ever failed to weaken and intimidate the enemies of labor or in the end to strengthen and invigorate its friends.

Monopoly grants no favors or concessions except such as are wrung from it by force; and it was always so, for it is born of avarice and greed. It is in direct opposition to the command of God: "Thou shalt not covet," and it never can be other than an enemy of the best and noblest qualities in human nature.

I observed that the reporters and newspaper men who in 1869 were loud and blatant in praise of the coal "combine" soon went down into obscurity, while those who were honest and true to manhood and principle were in the main successful in the business affairs of life. I observed, too, that hunger and suffering did not stiffle the manhood of those brave men, the miners. They were like Napoleon's Old Guard—they could die but they could not surrender.

Another strange retribution of Providence, it seems to me, is that of the men who were violent and blood-thirsty against the strikers of 1877, hardly one can now be found who is

BATTLE OF GIANTS

GREAT STRIKES OF THE PAST HAVE ALL TAUGHT LESSONS.

A Brief History of the Early Great Strikes in This Country—What Has Become of the Men Who Opposed Them—Correspondents Who Abused the Strikers Have Sank Into Oblivion, Like Wise Preachers and Others.

It would need a pen inspired from God Almighty to tell the half of the story of sorrow and self-sacrifice endured by those who take part in one of the great labor strikes of our time. No one who has not witnessed the woe, the want, the pain and unnummuring heroism of the men and women, and even the children, who take part in it, can conceive even faintly the truth of the dismal tale of suffering "long drawn out" that is endured by the toilers who are in the struggle.

It is not for fun or idle pastime that one of these battles of giants is inaugurated. Oh, no! It is for bread, for life, for right against wrong, cruel, mighty, relentless wrong, they fight.

Within fifty years there has been several of their tremendous and decisive strikes, involving in their bitter and destructive range men, women and helpless little one by the hundreds of thousands. The great bread riots in London in 1840 to 1846, the miners' strike in the Lackawanna and Schuylkill mines in 1869 and that of the same name in the same region involving one hundred and thirty-eight thousand working men, were, in point of loss, ruin and suffering, the most extensive and terrible of all the long list of great and unavoidable uprisings of labor in sheer and unavavoidable self-defense.

With that of 1869 the writer was painfully familiar, and never will the sad, pinched faces of the victims of greed and mammon, as I saw them in those gloomy days depart from my memory.

If the grave had power of speech there are little graves in Scranton that would tell a tale of woe unutterable of those hapless times, and all up and down the valley for a hundred miles. I saw a young man go into a little house near Dunmore in that time and ask for something to eat. It was given him and when it was done the woman, a pale, sad, pinched creature, told him it was more than half the food in the house, but her trust was in Him who feeds the fatherless and the widow. Men and women were seen every day

now active or prominent in politics or war.

In Wall street I know of only one of the manipulators of the great miners strike, and he an old man who never smiles. On the other hand I know of more than hundred men and women who were active open friends of the miners who are yet in the enjoyment of a smiling, sunny old age, and to me it points a pleasing moral.

Among intelligent observers of those events there is no doubt that the whole terrible drama of the coal strike and the Mollie Maguire troubles had their origin in Wall street for the iron hand of the oppressor had been bearing down on the miners for some years harder and harder until in May, 1869, the arrogant and haughty master spirits of the coal "combine" came to Scranton to set the match to the magazine or see the miners surrender to terms more arbitrary than any ever offered to them before.

The writer saw the delegates enter the hall, and there was only one opinion among the spectators which was that the strike would be declared at once and so it was. And although it ended in September, yet that was only the beginning of the trouble. For three years murder, rapine and bloodshed ran their course in the beautiful valley till ruin and waste and poverty frowned on every home in the valley and thousands fled to the west and set out to begin life anew. At last, in 1873, the storm of that awful calamity wore itself out to become a bitter memory of the past. "He who prays for the wind may expect the whirlwind" proved a true proverb in this case, and those who sneered at the miners at the start were often seen to cringe and bow to them in after years.

It is thirty-one years since the "great strike" as it is still called in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys, and yet thousands recall it with horror to this day. It is a part of the history of a great state but probably no correct history of its dread details will ever be written, and it is better that they should not be narrated, for, like the history of the French revolution, the story would not be believed for its unutterable atrocity. But, while no attempt has been made at apology in this sad and wretched tragedy, the apology often offered for the Mollie Maguire is no doubt true, that they were goaded to desperation by want and misery and like a lion robbed of its young, they made no pause till their vengeance was satisfied.

Seventy-five millions of dollars was the estimate of the loss of time and product and property in this disastrous struggle, and this was a low figure in the opinion of experts, while over three hundred men lost their lives by violence and many died of starvation and exposure. Four great railroads lost their entire coal traffic during the whole summer of 1869 as well as the trade in freight of the merchants in the two rich valleys, Wyoming and Lackawanna, with the Schuylkill and all the vast farming region in circuit of two hundred miles all utterly paralyzed in its product, while the face of the country bore the look of the havoc of war, and pilage and murder ran riot day and night. It was in truth a reign of terror.—Dr. U. M. Weldeman in the Connecticut Craftsman.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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TO THE DEAF. A rich lady, cured of her deafness and noises in the head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$10,000 to his institute so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 5978c The Nicholson Institute, 730, Eighth Avenue, New York.

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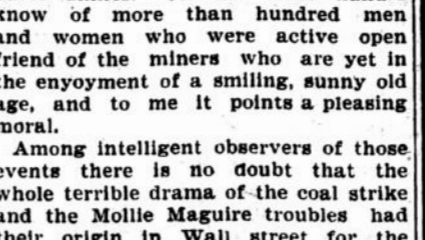
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REEB WINDOW DISPLAY. Webought from Maybrunn, Pitz & Co., Ribbon Manufacturers, over 20,000 yards of Fancy Ribbons at 50 cents on the dollar. We sell them right.

1500 yards wide Ribbons, fancy colorings and combinations, for neck and scarf wear—they are beauties and worth up to 50c—\$2.15 per bolt of 10 yards—per yard..... 23c

5000 yards of Narrow Hair Ribbons; all new colorings and combinations—worth up to 15c a yard; 50c for a bolt of 10 yards; sale price per yard..... 5c

Embroideries. BARGAIN COUNTER NO. 4.

Thousands of pieces containing from 3 to 4 1/2 yards, direct from the best manufacturers in St. Gall, Switzerland. The lot consists of several thousand yards of narrow, wide and medium Edges and Insertions in Hamburg, Nainsook and Swiss, and are worth double the price we ask for them. Sale prices—Bargain Counter No. 1—

2c, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c. Also a large lot of English Torchon Laces; all styles and widths; values 25c. For Saturday, per yard..... 5c

Extraordinary Reductions in Fall Dress Goods BARGAIN COUNTER NO. 2.

A sensational sale of Black Dress Fabrics—Heavy selling during the past two months our only excuse for offering these desirable fabrics right in the middle of the Dress Goods Season, when such fabrics bring full prices. These are broken lines which we will close out at away below the regular price. Fabrics such as 46-inch Black Imported Serges, Imported Henrietas, English Mohairs, English Brocades, Yankee Cheviots and Yankee Novelties, all in Black, also colored fabrics, in 58-inch Suitings, 50-inch all-wool fabrics, 48-inch two-toned Serges, 50-inch Homestays, French Serges and Cashmeres and American Novelties, worth up to \$1.25; tomorrow, your choice per yard..... 48c

Black Dress Goods.

At less than market value. When we say market value, we mean prices everywhere—the lowest price quoted in Duluth—anywhere.

Two great leaders in our Black Dress Goods Section and include large range of 50-inch all wool plain fabrics in Cheviots, Plerois, Storm Serges, Venetians, etc., also 46-inch plain weaves strictly all-wool and wear guaranteed. Values up to \$1.00. Homestays, French Serges and Cashmeres in two lots, at per yard..... 98c and 69c

WASH GOODS.

SILKOLENES—Pretty designs for comfort coverings, full 36 inches wide, price..... 10c

BATTS—Large assortment of pure white Batts, ranging in price from 28c down to 1c. price..... 5c

APRON GINGHAMS—And Simpson's Past Black Dress Prints, best goods, always sold at 5c. price..... 5c

REMNANTS—Over 500 Remnants of Wash Fabrics, ranging in length from 1 to 8 yards, values up to 15c—per yard..... 5c

Black Silk. Wear Guaranteed.

A \$1.25 guaranteed Taffeta, \$1.00 36 inch Rhadimere, \$1.50

A \$2.75 Beau de Soie, \$1.75 A \$1.75 Rhadimere, \$1.19

A \$2.00 Satin Duphesse, \$1.39 A \$1.50 Gros Grain Silk, 98c

COLORÉD TAFFETAS—Sold elsewhere at 95c, same grade here and wear guaranteed, full range of colors..... 85c

36-INCH SATIN—Wear guaranteed, full of colors and black. Price..... \$1.48

19-INCH SATIN—Full range of eveninshades, price..... 50c

SILK VELVETS—Extensively used for waist, gowns, and the on material used for trimmings, sold elsewhere at \$1.50; our usual low price..... \$1.00

SILK NOVELTIES—The largest best selected and most exclusive lines of Novelty Silk at—yard..... \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1

BLACK TAFFETA—SPECIAL—10 pieces on sale Saturday, cheap at 69c, sale price, per yard..... 44c

Colored Dress Fabrics.

READ'S LANDSDOWNE—A full range of evening and street shades, also black. Price..... \$1.25

ALBATROSS—Strictly all-wool, large range of street and evening shades..... 50c

Evening Shades in Cashmeres and Henrietas, full range of evening shades at—per yard..... 85c, 75c and 50c

POLKA DOT HENRIETAS—For Waists, in new styles, price..... 95c

CHUDDA CLOTHS—The new Waist fabrics, exclusive here, new styles, colors—price..... 6c

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Our Raglan Coats are very popular.

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