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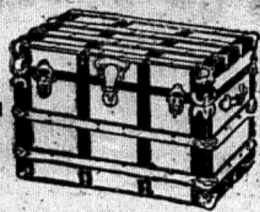
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VOL. 5—NO. 33

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



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ONWARD AND UPWARD.

WHILE there has been more than a century of labor agitation and organization in the United States, the labor movement of today, in its economic mould, has developed its main proportions since the civil war and its principal power and prominence during the last twenty years.

Eight years ago I made an extensive agitation tour of the southern states, and barring the few scattered unionists I met in my travels, there was not a healthy sign of organization in that entire section.

Today all the states of the south are organized and in some of the industrial centers the agitation is as active, unionism as far advanced and the movement as intelligent and progressive as in any other part of the country.

Ten years ago the great west, especially the Rocky Mountain states, where the genius of unionism now towers over the crags, had but the merest shadow of the close-knit and powerful organization that now spreads over that vast territory and locks it fast in mighty embrace.

In 1886 Prof. Richard T. Ely published his "Labor Movement in America." The work is now being revised and enlarged by the author to embrace the last two decades without which it lacks the most important chronicles of organized labor and is essentially incomplete.

The germs of American unionism were developed in the colonial period of our national life. The primitive state of industry prevented anything like a general spread of unionism in that early day, but here it had its inception, and as the agricultural community gave way to industrial society, the new growth, in all essential respects the same as its British progenitor, and, in fact, its trans-Atlantic offspring, struck root, its tiny fibrils seeking nourishment in the industrial soil of the new nation.

For many years the growth of unionism was necessarily slow and sporadic. The conditions from which it springs and in which it thrives were just beginning to develop after the war of the revolution, which also traced in shadowy outline the approaching industrial revolution, since invention and discovery in the realm of physical science had already begun their miraculous mission, and the world was being awakened from its age-long torpor and inactivity.

The pulse of the new century was quickened and its heart thrilled by the magic touch of inventive genius.

The Reign of Steam began and this invisible monarch proved to be the greatest revolutionist of all ages.

The closing years of the old century were illuminated by the discovery of the push-button of science; the opening years of the new century in turning on the light, building the machinery and setting it in operation.

The development and expansion of manufactures followed, and labor unionism "burst full-blossomed on the thorny stem" of industrial society.

The trades inspired the workers with the consciousness of their trade interests and from this sprang the sentiment of solidarity, the pith and core of unionism.

The early form was a "pure and simple" trade union, consisting exclusively of the skilled mechanics of a given craft, limited to the local community in which they were employed.

In its elementary state the union was purely a local affair; this was the unit of organized labor, the cell composing the anatomy of the trade union movement.

The workers were thus drawn together instinctively for purposes of self-defense, having scarcely a hint of industrial evolution and making little, if any, conscious attempt at a constructive program.

With the introduction of machinery, the subdivision of labor, the increase of production, the extension of the market, the improved facilities for transportation afforded by the railroads and the general development of industry, the local unions were united in district, state, and national bodies and in time were knit into federations of international organizations.

There are still, curious enough, many workingmen who, notwithstanding a century of industrial growth, the most phenomenal in all history, have profited

nothing by experience and observation, and stand rooted to practically the same moss-covered spot their grandfathers occupied in revolutionary days

Everything has been revolutionized except the hoary notions of union labor, and upon these not a patentable improvement has been made in a hundred years.

More curious still is the fact that these antiquated notions are embalmed by many of the leaders (!) as sacred relics, and any attempt to relegate them to the past where they belong is resented by these union guardians as high treason to the working class.

This simply shows that the ruling class are potential in the councils of organized labor as they are in other affairs.

It would seem that even the potato would open its eyes to this obvious fact. Would the workingman sleep on—or if he opens his eyes, he sees not.

The machine he makes to lighten his task, takes his job, pushes him into the street and starves his child.

And he knows not the reason why.

But he WILL know as certain as the sun shines and that in the not distant future. He is waking up at last and beginning to see, and when his eyes are open wide and his vision has been clarified, there will be a mighty shaking up and he will emerge unfettered, the master of the earth.

The labor movement is the nascent collective workingman. It is this giant who is to do battle with the collective capitalist for the supremacy of the globe.

In the preliminary engagement he is meeting with many a defeat, but he profits by them all, even by the doping of his own trainers, and in the final conflict when he summons all his mighty powers, he will vanquish his antagonist, the tyrant of capitalism, and proclaim the triumph of light and freedom.

The one thing above all others for the workingman to see and understand is the class struggle. The very instant he grasps this fact his feet are on the rock—he takes his place with his class and, come what will, he holds it, especially on election day.

This is the work to which the labor agitator must give himself with all the powers of his mind and body.

The American labor movement has come with a rush during the past few years; it is still largely in the hazy, nebulous state and is sure to bump and bruise itself severely before it develops the class-conscious solidity, strength and clearness it must have to triumph in the struggle and fulfill its historic mission.

The truly revolutionary movement which has sprung up in the west in the last fifteen months is the most advanced and pronounced type of twentieth century unionism in America.

Pure and simple unionism is splintering in the strain of the class conflict and Grover Cleveland, Mark Hanna, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Potter will try in vain to poultice it up with the bandages of capitalistic conciliation.

The Socialist philosophy for capitalist confusion; the class struggle for the middle class muddle; revolution for reaction—that is the program.

The whole American labor movement, resist as it may, must be permeated with the spirit of class-conscious solidarity, the only kind that is fireproof and fakir-proof.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE annual farce put on by the ministerial association, each year, is now occupying the boards. The street fair must go or the "morals" of the city are entirely smothered. The only difference in the act this year and that of preceding years is that formerly their protests came after the fair was over, for fear of injuring the "legitimate business interests," as they confessed. Now they take action in advance of the fair only because some of these same "legitimate business interests" are also opposed to the fair—not from a "moral" point of view, but because they do not think that it would "pay." That "business interests" determined the proclamation of the ministerial association this year, as well as during the past, is evident from the fact that the promoters of the fair this year invited them to appoint a committee from their own ranks to pass upon and condemn any shows which they

may think is immoral. But "legitimate business interests" would not stand for that, and the whole affair is characterized as immoral in advance, and, in the name of the "morality" of the city, the motives of the opposition are hidden.

We have no interest in the controversy aside from calling attention to the fact that in all the actions of the above association "business interests" have always been closely related with their jealous care for the "morals" of the city.

THE decision of the Erie railroad corporation that it will no longer employ men over 35 years of age is simply one way of confessing that labor power is looked upon and treated as merchandise by the employing class. Just as one seeking the best quality of goods for per-

sonal consumption will select the best he can, so the capitalist seeks the best physical specimens from the labor market to handle his machinery. That market contains human merchandise, varying from the child to the aged pauper, and the over supply is sufficient to enable the buyer to choose the "best that the market affords."

To get the best, a blank form of application is handed to the prospective seller, which, when filled, gives the buyer all the information regarding the life and physical condition of his "hands," and from these are selected his human merchandise. Youth, vigor and servility get the place and all others return to their haunts to forage as best they can. Just what difference there is between the sale of labor power and the auction of blacks in southern slave marts some years ago would require a Yerke's telescope to discover.

THE STRIKERS AND THE SURPLUS

By WM. R. FOX.

SOMEHOW the growling germ got into the town of Grab-and-Keep.

Some blame it on Hans Schmidt. He was just over from the the Fatherland, and fell into the burg of promise of work. He got the work all right, but when pay day came he found himself in debt. He kicked like a steer, and got mad because the others didn't kick. With his foreign nose in the air, he snorted "Sklassen!" (slaves!), and took a tie pass out of town.

But the damage was done.

Growling began,—spread—became a mania. The kids were first infected. They commenced to murmur because they had no time to play—because their fingers were worn off and some of them gone. One midget raised a howl because a machine knife chopped his hand off at the wrist; another because an elevator mashed his foot; a third because a pulley yanked off one of his arms; others because they were minus legs and eyes. Any trifle will excite a fault-finder when he is out for trouble.

One parent actually wept because a fragment of a bursting wheel killed his little girl. He couldn't see she was better off dead, though the minister told him so. He needed more faith. A female ingrate raved because a parted belt knocked her mate insane. He was well taken care of in a palatial asylum, but she would have preferred him in the factory.

So it went. Things at last looked so threatening that Grab & Keep sent for Parry—David M. Parry. Parry, of Indianapolis.

He came and opened his mouth. Out of it issued a devil, whose name was More Disquiet.

He began by praising the people because they had never started a labor union. The Simpletons gazed upon one another in blank amazement. What crime had they committed that Parry should praise them?

He lauded them for past industry. It made them weary to hear Parry talk of work. He applauded their peaceable qualities and instantly peace appeared odious.

No one like Parry to turn a world topsy-turvy. He is Chaos calling itself Creation.

He finished by organizing them into a bossess' union, and warned them not to strike. If they wanted more work and lower pay, they could always get them by applying to the boss.

The first act of this ungrateful union was to go on a strike. Its second was to expel Grab & Keep and their hangers-on for scabbing.

Grievances? Why, they had a list as long as a ladder. The eight-hour agitator came back, Hans Schmidt re-appeared, and the Socialist was spouting on a corner.

The town was going to the bow-wows. The surplus was dwindling. Speculators, lawyers, capitalists, soldiers, became alarmed.

Was the pap too dry? Would they, the elite, have to go to work? Work!—so ennobling—for the Simpletons!

The latter were parading. Signs galore were in the air. "Eight hours!" "10 Per Cent Advance!"

The masters tore their hair.

A sharper came to them. He said:

"Grant them five per cent."

"What! What! Impossible!"

"Grant them five per cent."

"But they will become overbearing."

"All right."

"And strike again."

"Let them."

"But want more."

"Give a little more."

"Impossible, we say!"

The sharper took the masters aside.

After a whispered conversation—

"Great! It will be done."

'Twas done. The Simpletons compromised for five per cent. "Glorious victory! The sharper is our friend!"

They sent him to the legislature.

They still worked the old hours, but five per cent was added to the wage. The envelopes looked bigger on pay-day, but somehow the contents seemed smaller when they went to buy.

For Grab & Keep had advanced the selling price of all their commodities ten per cent, and all over the land all other capitalists, who used the wares of Grab & Keep, put up in the same ratio the prices of their goods to square themselves. So everything was ten per cent higher, and the strikers had received only five per cent increase.

Lively times in every home. A man would say to his wife:

"See here, old girl, I'm getting more money now."

"I know it."

"And I'm giving you more."

"Yes."

"But I do not live so well. I get less meat—less of everything—"

"Things are higher."

"Well, I want more grub and less excuses!"

"Why, John, I'm doing the best I can!"

Swears, tears and the divorce court, Capitalism fills the home with joy.

Finally another general strike for ten per cent advance.

They got five per cent again at once, and again Grab & Keep increased the price of their products ten per cent—an example followed by all other firms.

The pay envelopes were fatter; but there were leaner homes behind him. Divorce judges got more of the surplus for settling more families. Funny editors got some brand new jokes, and let the hobo rest awhile.

The boys struck again. This time they stayed out for ten per cent and got it.

Grab & Keep boosted prices twenty per cent, and instantly all over the country their brother capitalists did the same.

The Simpletons were getting more money but less goods—less of everything—except debt and distress and—work.

They scratched their heads and plucked their eyebrows and growled. Parry paid them another visit.

That settled it.

They called a great meeting to inquire why this curse had been laid upon them. One tall, thin Simpleton, whose spine, from long stooping, curved like a crescent moon, arose and said:

"Boys, we are getting along like clams. One more raise and we'll be in the soup. Let us strike for a reduction."

Then they all laughed. He was so purely simple!

LABOR TOPICS

Life's incomplete without a cottage neat, O'erhead the uneven patter of wee toddlers' feet.
The syncopated chatter, And reverberating clatter Of the winsome, whistling children in our street.

Life lacks in grace unless we own a space Wherein the flowers we so love dare grow apace—
Daisies with gold heart deep set, Neutral-tinted magnonette,
Violet pansies, violet, whence peeps a "Brownie" face.

Life doth offend if ne'er we can extend An hand to help (with word and deed) a suffering friend!
May we to circumstance ne'er pay Sad tribute of an enforced "Nay,"
But, blessed with joy of giving, lightly Life's vale descend.

—New York Press.

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered From Many Sources.

Carpenters in Austria work ten or eleven hours a day for an average weekly wage amounting to \$4 and \$5. Striking messenger boys of Duluth have formed a union and applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

The Homestead mills produce, with about 4,000 men, three times as much steel as the Krupp works produce with 15,000.

The convention of teamsters which met at Niagara Falls adjourned after deciding to establish the headquarters of the amalgamated organization at Indianapolis.

Wages of plasterers in Montreal, Canada, have been increased from twenty-eight cents to thirty-two cents an hour for a day of nine hours instead of ten.

The plants of the United States Reduction and Refining company at Colorado Springs and Florence, Colo., are closed down on account of the strike at Cripple Creek.

The next convention of the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' union will be held at San Francisco. Walter Sherrere of Philadelphia was elected president and Charles Grewe, Elgin, Ill., first vice president.

Rock Island railroad conductors and trainmen's strike was averted by granting 15 per cent wage increase to freight and 12 per cent increase to passenger men. This is the last of a movement benefiting 40,000 employes.

Twelve damage suits for a total of \$131,000 have been brought against Chicago organizations as a result of recent strikes. All are to be pushed to the final court, for they are instituted by the Anti-Boycott association.

At Trenton, N. J., the central labor union has officially decided that the jurisdiction of barbers over their patrons continues even after death. The question was raised by a complaint of the Barbers' Union that local undertakers were allowing their employes to officiate as barbers.

The Boston & Albany railroad machinists' strike has been settled and the men returned to work. It is understood that a compromise proposition was accepted. The strike began seventeen days ago and affected 340 skilled mechanics in Worcester, Boston and Rensselaer, N. Y.

A partial settlement of the differences between the coal operators and miners of Missouri was reached at the conference held at Chicago. The officers of the national board agreed to instruct the miners of Missouri to continue work under the present scale, pending a complete settlement.

The 3,000 trainmen and switchmen on the middle division of the Wabash railroad have been granted an increase in wages. Those employed in the freight and yard service will get 15 1/2 per cent more than their present pay, and those in the passenger division will receive 12 per cent additional.

A powerful new labor organization was born through the action of the delegates to the Team Drivers' International Union adopting a resolution under the terms of which the two great organizations will be consolidated. The convention represents 100,000 men in all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Federation Window Glass Company directors have approved the wage scale recently arranged, which provides a 10 per cent increase. A conditional clause in the contract provides that the men shall accept a proportionate reduction in wages according to the difference in price of machine and hand made glass.

The national convention of the Gernment Workers of America by a close vote reinstated the union of women tailors of St. Louis, which was suspended for refusing to acquiesce in an agreement between the manufacturers and other tailors' unions composed of men. The controversy now goes back to St. Louis for full settlement.

Union men recently employed by a firm of machinists in Jersey City have struck practically for a reduction from \$3.75 to \$3 for a day's work. The men were brought from other points and

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paid more than the union scale, but the proprietors assert they demand recognition of the union, regardless of the consequences of the reduction in wages.

Carpenters in Lafayette, Ind., lost the strike which began May 1 for a wage of thirty-five cents an hour and recognition of the union. The Builders' Exchange at the beginning of the strike offered the men a sliding scale of twenty-five to thirty-five cents an hour, without recognition of the union. The union has accepted the terms first offered.

A report made to the International Typographical union shows that 150 unions were organized during the last twelve months, with an aggregate charter membership of 2,281. Eighteen union charters, representing 235 members have been surrendered. The present membership is placed at 45,000, against 38,000 at the convention date last year.

An injunction was issued by Judge Dixon against the Denver branch of the International Bricklayers' union, restraining it from enforcing a rule that not more than one contractor in a firm shall work upon a job at one time. The union is restrained from attempting to fine any or all contractors violating the union rule in this respect.

The question of jurisdiction between the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and the Retail Clerks' International Protective association was settled at the recent convention. In small towns where the market butchers are now organized and are members of a mixed local union with the grocery clerks they will not be divided, but in cities where there is a sufficient number of established separate locals, the market butchers must be under the jurisdiction of the Butcher Workmen. In markets where the two classes are employed and the proprietor desires to use the union-shop card both classes must receive union hours and conditions before the card is granted.

Robert Kerr, general secretary of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, was in Chicago a few days ago and chartered a local union of blacksmiths' helpers formerly affiliated with the Allied Metal Mechanics' association. The recent strike in this city of the blacksmiths' helpers demonstrated clearly that the helpers and journeymen should be in one union and under one jurisdiction. In separate organizations there is likely to be continual conflict, and the interests of the blacksmith and his helper are so nearly identical that they should be together. Secretary Kerr says that the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths has enrolled over 15,000 members in the past ten months, and has now a membership of over 25,000.

Wells-Fargo Pension Scheme.
The directors of the Wells-Fargo Express company recently adopted plans and regulations for a pension system to be put in vogue for the benefit of the employees of that corporation. An authorized pension board has been organized for the purpose of making provisions for superannuated employees who have served with the company exclusively for twenty-five years or more. Employees who have become incapacitated between the ages of sixty and seventy years, who have faithfully served the company for twenty-five years or more, may also be retired on pensions. The basis of the pension allowed is 1 per cent for each year of service, reckoned on the monthly salary average for ten years preceding the date of retirement.

A Prosperous Union.
The August number of the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal says: "Since the first of the year to the date that we are going to press the reports of local unions show that we have spent \$10,325 for strike benefits, \$2,600 in the payment of death benefits and \$10,500 in the payment of sick benefits. A total of \$32,425. We have initiated 3,600 members. We have given out seventy-six new charters and issued thirty-one more charters that previously belonged to defunct unions of the U. A., thus practically issuing charters in seven months to 107 local unions. From the first of the year up to date we have lost two strikes, compromised two and won seventy-seven."

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LABOR'S SHARE.

It Has Not Kept Pace With the Profits of Capital.

Three years ago there was much alarm over the organization of trusts. Today this alarm is transferred to the organization of labor.

Yet there is a difference between the two organizations. The prices of commodities rose earlier and went higher than the wages of labor. Dun's "index number" shows that the general level of prices rose 40 per cent from July, 1897, to November, 1901, and has been nearly stationary for a year and a half. But there are very few unions that have secured an advance as high as 40 per cent. The bituminous mine workers, the longshoremen, the housemiths—unions of practically unskilled labor—have made advances of 40 per cent to 100 per cent, but anthracite mine workers, street railway employes and the skilled trades generally have advanced only 10 per cent to 30 per cent. Railway net earnings per mile of line increased 50 per cent from 1897 to 1902, but it required another year for railway wages to reach their increase of 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

While the wage earner has gained in two ways—increase in rate of wages and increase in amount of employment—the capitalist has also gained in two ways—increase in prices and increase in amount of production. If the wage earner works a larger number of days the employer gets a larger output. So that, with prices 40 per cent higher and wages 20 per cent higher, the wage earner's share of the increased production is less than his share of the smaller production. His command of comforts has increased, but the profits and rents from investments have increased still more.

The procession of prices and wages is characteristic of all periods of prosperity in all countries, but it is especially marked in the United States, where the tariff protects prices from foreign competition, while free immigration admits foreign workmen as competitors for wages. In the five years from 1898 to 1903 the imports of merchandise increased 63 per cent, while the number of immigrants increased 270 per cent. The rise in wages is checked by immigration, but the rise in prices is favored by protection.—Professor John R. Commons in Review of Reviews.

THE TRADES UNION.

It Has Not "Seen Its Day," Says National Secretary of Tailors' Union.

While not so common as some years since, the remark is still heard that the trades union has seen its day and that it is no longer effective to promote the well being of the working classes. I desire to enter my protest in as strong language as I am capable of using against that assertion. When made by the enemies of the trades union it is not surprising, as they desire to belittle that force in human society that is accomplishing the most for the amelioration of the condition of the wage worker, but when this statement is made by those who are members of trades unions to me it signifies one of two things: either the person making the assertion is densely ignorant of the work of the union or else he is at heart a traitor to the working people and their interests. No man need go beyond his own craft for proof of the value and efficiency of the trades union movement. The union members in nearly all the trades and callings on this North American continent for the same work receive from 20 to 40 per cent more than the nonunionists. Were this the only accomplishment of the trades unions they would be entitled to the respect and confidence of the workers of the world, but in addition to this they have been the workers' school-house and have had impressed upon them as nothing else has ever done the importance of their duties as workers and a recognition of their rights as citizens.

I assert that the trades union is not only not impotent, but that it is the most effective weapon within the reach of the workers of the world to maintain conditions that have been gained and to enable them to achieve even greater things in the future. Each year strengthens my belief in the efficiency of the trades union. The spirit of fraternity and solidarity manifested within the last few years is something of which we can all be proud. The cry against the unions at the present time by those who are not members is the most striking possible recognition of the fact that the unions are doing effective work. That is why the opposition is trying to present a united front against the trades union movement.

If our organizations were ineffective Mr. Parry and those associated with him would never have been heard of. It is the success of the trades union movement that has made such people possible, and the further success of our movement will relegate such people as Mr. Parry to utter obscurity.

The trades union is an organization of peace and not war. We endeavor to secure that to which we are entitled by conciliation and peaceful methods and only resort to industrial conflict when our efforts at a peaceful solution of the conditions are refused by our employers. These things being true as they appear to me, I cannot help but believe the future usefulness of the trades unions will be far greater than in the past.—John B. Lennon.

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STATE FEDERATION

Takes a Shot at the Scab Gazette—Hegarty Elected.

SOUTH BEND, September 23.—The Indiana Federation of Labor today denounced the Terre Haute Gazette and adopted resolutions opposing the attitude of that paper toward organized labor. The delegates pledged themselves to weaken the influence of that paper as a factor in politics and to lessen its prestige as an advertising medium. The convention instructed the committee on law to make a complete revision of the constitution.

SOUTH BEND, September 23.—The election of officers of the federation took place this afternoon, resulting in the election by acclamation of Edgar A. Perkins, president; George Derrick, Muncie, first vice president; Miss Lillie Fredericks, Indianapolis, second vice president; W. D. O'Connor, Staunton, third vice president; Charles Steiss, Fort Wayne, fifth vice president. The fourth vice presidency was filled by the election of James E. Hegarty of Terre Haute, who succeeds Emil Levy of Evansville.

President Perkins' Report.
Edgar A. Perkins, president of the Indiana Federation of Labor, in his annual report argues that the organization secure a charter of the American Federation of Labor as most all of the other state organizations have done.

He also refers to the agitation of David M. Parry, and states that organized labor has no fears from that source. He also condemns Governor Durbin for vetoing the amended section of the child labor law. The convention will be in session nearly the entire week.

New Business Agent.

At the last regular meeting of the Bar-tenders, three new members were admitted: Deaver Sivemore, Wm. English and Cornelius Henry. They decided that a business agent should be appointed to tend to the business end of the organization, and William Henry was chosen. Geo. Whitehouse was reported seriously ill and a committee was appointed to care for him.

The men who had charge of the refreshment stand at the fair ground received much praise for the way they handled the large crowds on Labor Day.

Mont Hale's Case.

In the case of Mont Hale, the street car motorman, against the Columbia Relief Fund, the defendant company has fled answer setting up that the company had paid the claim in full.

How Easily Each is Given.

It was only a sunny smile,
And little it cost in the giving;
But it scattered the night
Like the morning light,
And made the day worth living.
Through life's dull warp a woof is wove,
In shining colors of light and love,
And the angels smiled as they watched above;
Yet it little cost in the giving.

It was only a kindly nod,
And a word that was lightly spoken;
Yet not in vain,
For it stilled the pain
Of a heart that was nearly broken.
It strengthened a faith beset by fears,
And groping blindly through mists of tears
For light to brighten the coming years,
Although it was lightly spoken.

It was only a helping hand,
And it seemed of little availing;
But its clasps were warm,
And it saved from harm
A brother whose strength was failing.
Its touch was tender as angel's wings,
But it rolled the stones from the hidden springs,
And pointed the way to higher things,
Though it seemed of little availing.

A smile, a word, or a touch,
And each so easily given;
Yet one may win
A soul from sin,
Or smooth the way to heaven.
A smile may lighten the falling heart,
A word may soften pain's keenest smart,
A touch may lead us from sin apart—
How easily each is given!
—Birmingham (Eng.) Mercury.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

KENNEDY PLAYERS

Friday - - In the Shadow of Death
Saturday - - Grit, the Newsboy
Saturday Matinee - - Tom Sawyer
PRICES.
Night—10-20-30c. Matinee—15-25c

Formal Opening

OF.....

New York Shoe Co.

-TODAY-

Every one visiting the store today will receive a pair of souvenir shoes free. Open in the evening

NEW YORK SHOE CO.

681 Main, near Seventh. CLARENCE E. KIRK, Mgr.

Home Again After Five Years in Europe!

TERRE HAUTE,
ONE DAY ONLY,
Grounds on 18th St.
Saturday,
Sept. 26.



A WONDROUS AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION.
PRESENTING 100 THRILLING AND NOVEL ACTS.
3 Rings, 3 Stages, 1 Race Track, 1 Aerial Enclave, 1 Grand Spectacular Prelude, 1 Vaudeville Entertainment
THE PERFECTION OF MODERN AMERICAN SHOWS
Electrically Lighted, Newly Arranged with Backed Seats and Foot Rests for Every Visitor
Triple Circus, Two Double Menageries, Olympic Hippodrome, National Museum, Champion Aerial Tournament.

Huge Collection of Marvelous Human Freaks

With All the Living Wonders of the World.
PATRIOTIC EXHIBIT OF MINATURE WARSHIPS
Containing Every Type in the United States Navy.

CYCLO, the Kinetic Demon

Defying Death and Gravitation's Laws.
3 Herds of Elephants, in 3 Rings at Once; 3 Troupes of Horses in 3 Rings Together; 3 Companies of Acrobats on 3 Stages at One Time; 3 Troupes of Aerialists in the Air at Once; 3 Equestrian Riding in 3 Rings Simultaneously; 3 Circus Companies in Three Rings at the Same Moment; 25 Clowns in 25 Concurrent Acts.



High-Jumping Horses, Long Distance Leaping Ponies, Football Horses and Dogs, Trained Animals of All Kinds, Baby Elephant and Mother, Two Giraffes, Smallest Horse on Earth.

Entire Exceeding in Grandeur, Variety and Magnificence

EVERYTHING DREAMED OF SINCE THE WORLD WAS MADE.

Two Performances Daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors Open an Hour Earlier.

ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, 50 Cts.

CHILDREN Under 10 Years, 25 Cents

Reserved Folding Seats, 75 cents. Reserved Chair Seats, \$1. Private Boxes with 6 Seats, \$9 to \$12, according to location. Single Private Box Seats, \$1.50 and \$3.

All Tickets are sold without extra charge. Beware of parties charging more than regular price. Private Box and Reserved Chairs sold at the Bunting Drug Co's Store, 603 Wabash Ave. Others on grounds at hours of opening.

LOWEST EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

Stupendous New Street Parade at 9 a. m., with 40-horse team and a myriad new attractions

C. A. HOCKER & T. G. LOVE

DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain, Feed and Coal

1128 WABASH AVENUE

Citizens' Phone 682.

HULMAN & CO'S

DAUNTLESS COFFEE

A GENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA

DELICIOUS FLAVOR

PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY

SOCIALIST NEWS

DATES FOR THE AGITATORS.

Miss Biegler—Muncie, 27; open date, 28; Anderson, 29; Elwood, 30; Kokomo, October 1; Frankfort, 2; Lafayette, 3. Condo—Rushville, 29; Connersville, 30; Cambridge City, October 1; Richmond, 2; Winchester, 3. Berry—South Whately, 28 and 29; Ft. Wayne, 30; Auburn, October 1; Waterloo, 2; Garrett, 3. Simonton—Open date, 25; Cardonia, 29; Clinton, 30; Terre Haute, October 1, 2, 3. Hallack—Whiting, October 1; North Judson, 2; Monticello, 3, 4 and 5.

All of Nicholas Klein's dates have been canceled, owing to sickness, and he has returned home. He reorganized Peru with 16 members; Hartford City 11, and Elwood 10.

Adolph Harraek of Chicago, who has been speaking in Milwaukee for several months, will enter the state at Whiting on Oct. 1, and will speak as long as meetings can be arranged.

Jeffersonville reports a great success with the Hanford meeting, the local realizing the sum of \$20 for their treasury. Three hundred of the striking car workers attended in a body, as well as a large delegation from Louisville and New Albany.

The Hanford meeting at Evansville was a success in spite of the bad weather, and a collection was taken up for the fight for free speech in Ft. Wayne. Other meetings will be reported next week.

Peru reports good meetings for Simonton and Klein, though they had opposition from street fakirs and the Salvation Army. Hartford City complains of Simonton not appearing for three meetings arranged there, and it is possible that he is sick or something else has detained him and other locals may be disappointed.

Madison county socialists held their county convention at Anderson on September 20th, and elected the following officers: R. H. Wilson, secretary-treasurer; Morris Worley, of Anderson, organizer. Sebastian Fieser, of Alexandria, was chairman of the convention. The convention passed resolutions of disapproval of Comrade Klein's language in his address.

Lawrenceburg, after a hard struggle, is getting a good local membership, and they propose to go after the farmers in the near future, and predict an organization of the tillers of the soil, soon.

Columbus local will send Condo to Seymour for a meeting and pay the expenses. This is a hard town to reach with socialism, but they propose to get it in line just the same. Their example might be followed by other locals.

The state secretary has accepted an invitation to speak at an old soldiers' reunion at Jasonville on October 12.

The electrotypes of the party emblem are going fast, but the demands for the party buttons are not so large. Locals should secure a supply, as they can be sold at five cents each and a sum realized for the local treasury.

A Modest Request. The following letter has been forwarded to Washington in the hope that Evansville may prove as successful in its mission as the St. Louis bankers were in theirs: MR. LESLIE SHAW, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I learn by the daily papers that you sent \$2,500,000 to the banks of St. Louis, Mo., to relieve a stringency in the money market there. Now, that was a generous act on your part, and, knowing you to be a man who believes in justice and fairness to all, I venture to ask you to send \$30 to me to relieve a stringency in the money market here. We, the Socialist Party, desire a drum corps to assist in this great battle for the uplifting of the human race, but owing to a stringency in our money market, we have been unable to do so.

We assure you, if you grant this request, we will gladden your heart by retiring Jimmy Hemmenway to private life in 1906 and sending a socialist to congress in his stead.

Now I hope you will not think I am making game of you by making this request, but trust you will see it in the right light, and remember that the Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

Hoping to receive a favorable reply soon, I am, Yours truly, HARRY H. HART, Sec'y Socialist Party of Evansville, Ind.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mally's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The organizing fund has reached a total of \$988.02.

The support given to the special organizing fund, during the past few weeks, justifies renewed attention upon the part of comrades everywhere. The organizing work has but just begun in unorganized states, and conditions are such that for some time the national headquarters will be looked to conduct this work with practically little or no assistance from the unorganized territory itself.

Particularly is this true of the south, where the poverty and the temperance of the people and the long distances to be covered, make organizing exceedingly difficult and expensive. An examination of the financial reports of the national organizers show that in the states already organized the expense upon the national office is considerably below that of the organizers in unorganized states. This cannot be avoided, but comrades who are anxious to see organizing work done in the latter states should take this into consideration.

Comrades should also remember that the time to organize for the campaign of

next year is NOW. Given the merited support of the socialists at large, the organizing fund can be kept in a condition which will enable every section of the country to finally receive attention. Despite many obstacles the work of Ray and Goebel in the South is manifesting itself in new localities. The former has just organized four in North Carolina, and Goebel got the same number in Virginia and Tennessee. Wilkins is doing such good work in Washington that the comrades there want to keep him indefinitely. Bigelow is doing well in Kansas, and McEee will undoubtedly strengthen the movement in Arizona. Comrades Toole in Maryland and Adams in North Carolina can be depended upon to show good results from their work.

All this should show the comrades the financial responsibility thrown upon this office in the attempt to organize the various states. It is uphill work, but it will finally count, though the cost may be great. What is needed is for every socialist in the United States to contribute his or her mite to the organizing fund. The work cannot stop now; it must go forward until every state is organized for the battle of 1904.

Send all contributions to the undersigned, and acknowledgment will be made in the Weekly Bulletin, which is published by nearly every socialist paper.

The new gold-rimmed buttons are going out fast, notwithstanding the press announcement has only been made a few days. The fourth order for ten thousand of the plain buttons has also been placed. The former sell for 15 cents apiece in quantities less than 100, and the latter for one cent each to party officials and two cents to individuals. Local secretaries can order direct from their state secretaries, and others from the national secretary, Socialist Party, McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.

Four new locals have been organized in New York. Comrade George D. Herron has been released by the national headquarters for a tour of that state under the direction of State Secretary Slobodin.

A full state ticket of the socialist party has been nominated for the first time in Rhode Island, with the following nominees: Governor, James E. Furlong; lieutenant-governor, Harry F. Thomas; secretary of state, James K. Allen; attorney general, Albert D. Holmes; general treasurer, Abraham P. Workman.

Under date of Sept. 9th, State Secretary Latham of Texas reports that four new locals were chartered within fifteen days, at Tyler, Big Springs, Dalhart and Alley, respectively, with a total membership of 71 members. Other applications are now pending before the state committee.

Ben Hanford will finish out September at the following places in Indiana: 26, Peru; 27, Huntington; 28, Ft. Wayne; 29, Elkhart. He will then enter Illinois, where dates, as follows, have been arranged: Oct. 1 and 4, Chicago; 2, Winnetka; 5, Elgin; 7, Rock Island. Hanford will lecture, on Oct. 6, at Dubuque, Iowa, where the Catholic church has interested itself in an anti-socialist propaganda. He will get through Illinois and Missouri in time to again enter Iowa for the last ten days of October, so as to participate in the campaign before election day.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

John M. Ray was suddenly called home by sickness in his family when at Raleigh, N. C., on Sept. 13, and Comrade B. F. Adams of Washington, D. C., was called into service to fill Ray's dates in North Carolina.

William A. Toole of Baltimore will work out a two weeks' vacation for the party, organizing in Maryland.

Geo. H. Goebel will enter Texas on Sept. 25, and work in the northern district under the direction of Local Dallas, which is the railroad and trolley center of that section.

Geo. E. Bigelow will finish his Kansas tour Oct. 3, at Galena, and, after visiting Neosho, Mo., he will spend several days in

Life Renewed. Left Side Badly Affected.

Liabie to Paralytic Stroke. Dr. Miles' Nerveine Gave Me New Life.

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. Miles' Remedies quite extensively, especially the Restorative Nerveine, which has done wonders for me. Six years ago I had nervous prostration and again three years ago, at which time I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerveine. I kept taking it for six months and have taken an occasional dose during the last two years. I am practically a new man and feel that I have been given a new lease of life. I used to have very bad attacks of stomach trouble but since using the Nerveine I can eat most anything I want with impunity. I was examined in Omaha by a noted German doctor three years ago. He told me I was liable to a paralytic stroke any moment; that my whole left side was badly affected. That was just before I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerveine. My work for two years and a half has been very trying on my nerves. I am a presiding elder, traveling my districts at the rate of ten thousand miles a year, besides many business meetings, and the multitudinous cares of my work in general. Thanks to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerveine I have been gaining in flesh despite this hard work until now I weigh a hundred and ninety-six pounds, nearly twenty pounds more than in all my life. I reach Nerveine wherever I go to those afflicted with nerve, heart or stomach trouble.—Rev. M. D. Myers, Presiding Elder, First Methodist Church, Correctionville, Ia.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

the Indian territory before beginning in Arkansas.

M. W. Wilkins will remain in Washington until Nov. 1.

WILLIAM MALLY, National Secretary.

BOWLEN ARRESTED.

Will Bowen, of Indianapolis, Arrested at Fort Wayne.

A telegram from Ft. Wayne late Wednesday evening announces that Comrade Bowen of Indianapolis was arrested for speaking on the streets. A fight may have to be made in the courts for free speech in that city but there is scarcely any doubt of Socialism winning the fight. The comrades will need funds for this purpose and comrades should be as liberal as possible with their contributions.

Ben Hanford of New York, will speak there on Monday, September 28th, and the meeting will be a protest against the invasion of constitutional privileges. Send all contributions to Wm. Price, 136 W. Lieth street, Ft. Wayne, which will be acknowledged by him.

Workingmen should remember that the Gazette is on the unfair list of every union in this city and the miners' locals in the coal districts, and those who patronize it are giving aid and comfort to an institution that would reduce wages and increase the hours of toil.

There are no "open offices" in Terre Haute, notwithstanding the Gazette's statement to the contrary.

Patronize Your Patrons

COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

Phone 329. Eleventh and Main

GOOD PICKLING VINEGAR 15C Per Gallon. CHAS. T. BAKER IT'S TIME TO THINK Of Your Fall Clothing . . .

And the Clothing you wear nowadays should have thought and consideration. Take a day off and look around. There's more than a day's Wages saved in buying right. Compare them all with the Pixley make and we'll risk getting the business. Made in Our Own Union Factory they come directly to you, without the middle man.

PIXLEY & CO. TERRE HAUTE, IND.

When you want COAL You doubtless want GOOD COAL, Full Weight and Prompt Delivery. All these points guaranteed by DAN DAVIS Tenth and Chestnut Sts. Both Phones No. 18

This is the Union Label of The United Hatters of North America When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL is sewed in. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers use them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John R. Hatton Co. of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFIT, Pres., Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y, 77 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Drink Only Union Beer This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

MYERS BROS. Fourth & Main. W. L. DOUGLAS is loyal to unions and union men are loyal to W. L. Douglas. That's one reason there are more of his SHOES sold than any other three makes of shoes in the world. Another reason is that he makes the BEST \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoe ever sold in this country. We are exclusive selling agents for this wonderful shoe. Come in and let us fit you in a pair of Douglas Shoes. Every pair warranted. MYERS BROS. LEADING ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS. FOURTH AND MAIN.

GOOD PICKLING VINEGAR 15C Per Gallon. CHAS. T. BAKER

DRINK the beer that is making Terre Haute famous and distributing \$125,000.00 a year in wages to union workingmen TERRE HAUTE BREWING CO.

We are selling Winter Coal at Summer Prices Get your order in before we are compelled to advance the price. Cooperative Coal & Investm't Co. New Phone 1112. 13 SOUTH FOURTH

HUGH A. MARTIN MERCHANT TAILOR 11 NORTH SIXTH STREET TERRE HAUTE

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania Indianapolis and Return, \$1.00. Greenastle and Return, 75c. On sale daily till November 30th. By all direct lines. One-Way Second-Class Colonist Rates to the Northwest. To Billings, Mont. \$25.70 Helena, Butte, S. Yacoma and Missoula \$30.70 Spokane and Ellensburg, Wash. \$32.50 Portland, Tacoma, etc. \$37.00 On sale every day until Nov. 30, 1903. Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 654 Washburn avenue, for full particulars. GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

LOOK HERE! If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see A. FROMME, General Contractor 1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentering, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.
Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in particular by
THE TOILER COMPANY.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year 50 cents
Six Months 25 cents
PUBLICATION OFFICE
422 OHIO STREET
Entered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind., as second-class matter.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Evan Hale, a miner, was caught between cars at the Klondike mine at Ehrmandale, Monday, and was painfully hurt. He was brought to this city and is in the care of a physician.

The rug factory of W. P. Dennis, at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Eighth street has been bought by Albert Hebb, and moved to 1333 Wabash avenue.

We hope it will fall to the choice of one of our Terre Haute teachers to secure the free trip to the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, which is offered by Roots, Terre Haute's big store. Remember they give one vote with each and every 25c purchase.

The Molders' Union is particularly active in calling attention to the fact that the firm of A. H. Springer is on the unfair list. Dodgers were scattered in many towns on Labor Day, and the city is now being covered with them.

Charles Burke, an employe of the stamping mill, Monday, filed suit for \$5,000 for the loss of an eye. Some acid flew in Burke's eye and cost him the sight of the organ.

The remains of George W. Whitehouse, member of the Bartenders' Union, were buried, Sunday afternoon, in Highland Lawn Cemetery. Funeral services in charge of Rev. U. G. Leazenby, of the First M. E. church, were held at the home, south Seventh street. Fifty members of the Bartenders' Union attended the service.

Printing Office Moved.

Geo. C. Fischer has moved his job printing plant from South Fourteenth street to 1226 Main street.

The Terre Haute Gazette is an unfair newspaper. Discontinue your subscription and patronage.

FISCHER'S PRINTING OFFICE

has been removed to
1226 WABASH AV.
Phone 616
Give us a call for
UNION LABEL PRINTING

Brewers Picnic.

The Brewers Picnic at the fair grounds last Sunday was a complete success although the number on the grounds did not reach the number that was expected. Besides the regular entertainment consisting of races, watermelon eating contest, etc., Benjamin Hanford delivered a splendid speech on trades unionism and the labor movement in general. He said in part that the trades union with all its power for bettering the conditions of workingmen, like other organizations had its limitations. While we may control the conditions in the shop, we cannot guarantee work. Another group in society owns the jobs and can discharge at will or close the factory for good.

This places the workers in a condition of dependence, which they can never overcome till they make their class the rulers of the world.

In the address, Mr. Hanford dwelt with the present condition of the average laborer. From government statistics, he gave the following figures: 4,600,000 women are employed in factories; 1,768,000 children of 15 years of age and under are employed in factories; and three out of every hundred children attend High School in the United States.

The speech was liberally applauded from time to time and at its close a general hand shaking was indulged in by those who stayed to congratulate him on his efforts.

Central Labor Union.

Delegates were chosen for the State Federation convention by the Central Labor Union Thursday night, and partial report of the Labor Day receipts was submitted. Over \$600 were cleared by the celebration. A complete report will be made at the next regular meeting, October 1st, when all bills will be paid.

John Cotrell of the Car Workers and Frank Beal and John F. Gudgeon of the Electrical Workers, were seated as delegates.

The Lathers reported that their union will be represented at the national convention in Louisville. The Electrical Workers reported that they will be represented at the national convention to be held in Salt Lake City Utah, next month. The following delegates have been cho-

sen to attend the convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor, which meets in South Bend this week: James E. Hegarty, Carl Ekmark, Fred Wilder, L. S. Coombes and W. H. Terrill. An effort will be made to get the next convention for Terre Haute.

A Sample of Gazette "News."

The Gazette, ever on the alert to find "news" that would discredit organized labor, learned that Harry Keith had left the city, and immediately jumped to the conclusion that he had taken the funds of the Brewery Workers with him. Keith had merely secured a position in another city, and had taken no money with him that belonged to others. He had been employed by the Brewery Workers, for \$2.50 per day, to arrange for the picnic at the fair grounds, and all the money he ever handled was \$2.50 for tickets which he sold. Keith's friends are angry at the false charge made against him and intimate that some action might be taken against the paper.

Miners' Delegates Leave.

President George Hargrove and the following delegates from the United Mine Workers of this district, Ed Church of Linton, Charles Challis of Rosedale, Wellington O'Connor of Staunton left, Monday, to attend the convention of the State Federation of Labor at South Bend. O'Connor is the third vice president of the Federation.

Plumbers Arrested.

Four journeymen plumbers, Henry Raebel, Louis Jenz, Frank Knipsh and Herman Haltheus allowed themselves to be arrested in order to test the legality of the ordinance requiring a license fee for plumbers. The union met, Tuesday night, and decided to employ Davis, Reynolds & Davis to fight the ordinance. The lawyers and the union men are confident that the ordinance will not stand the test.

Brother Sends for Body.

Plumbers union No. 157, on Monday received a telegram from J. J. Sloan of Greensburg, Pa., brother of John Sloan, who committed suicide last week, requesting that the body of his brother be sent to Greensburg. The remains which have laid in Hickman's morgue since Friday, were sent to Greensburg.

Mrs. Miller Gets \$800.

Mrs. John B. Miller, of North Eleventh street was paid \$800 by the Vandalia railroad company in settlement of her claim for damages for injuries. While in the act of getting off a train at Delong, last summer, the train was suddenly started in motion and she was thrown violently to the floor, seriously injuring her foot.

Off to the Convention.

The Terre Haute delegation to the Federation of Labor, consisting of six in all, left, Monday morning, for South Bend. An effort will be made by the local delegation to secure the 1904 meeting for Terre Haute.

Established 1856.

THIS STORE OPENS AT 8 A. M.

Agents for Butterick Patterns



Friday== Remnant Day

Unmatchable bargains in every department. You are invited. Come early.



Remember, the Great Sale of

Black Cat Stockings

lasts this week only. Only two more days in which to buy in this remarkable sale. A special feature is the

Contest of the Black Cat Publicity Club

SUBSTANTIAL CASH PRIZES will be given to best workers—boys or girls—who join our Black Cat Publicity Club. Get full particulars at the hosiery counter.

We Save... You Money

- 25-lb Sack High Patent Flour 55c
- 19 Pounds Granulated Sugar for..... \$1 00
- 9 Bars Star City Soap, for 25c
- 1 Bushel Fancy Potatoes for 85c
- 3 Pounds Pickled Pork, for 25c
- Dry Salted Bacon, Per Pound..... 11c

L. BRESSETT & SON

THREE STRICTLY CASH Stores.

Eleventh and Main. Telephone 275
Seventh and Deming. Telephone 348
Second and Farrington. Telephone 201

High Grade, Second-hand Sewing Machines

Taken in on New Wheeler & Wilson Machines sold very cheap.

NEW Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINES Sold on Easy Payments.

Needles and Repairs for all makes of Machines. Repairing a specialty.

W. G. ROYTMANN.
J. H. EPPERSON, Mgr.
Telephone 152. 711 Main St.

The Toiler, 50c a year.

"The Newmarket"

Southeast Corner Fourth and Main

IT IS NOT THE PRICE OF A SUIT

That makes its value. It is the quality combined with the price. Those who know how to buy clothes right are able to secure the best qualities at lower prices and give these to their customers. We are showing the greatest selection of Men's suits that are worthy of your consideration, and the values are genuine.



MEN'S SUITS.

Stylish Suits made from a variety of colors, choice fabrics, splendidly tailored, perfect in every detail, cut according to latest fashions.

\$8.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15.

Young Men's Suits

We are showing the best line of these Suits ever shown for the young man who wants something snappy and up-to-date.

\$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00.

CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor

GERMANIA HOTEL

Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars. Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

FALL OPENING

"THE LEADER"

Dry Goods and Millinery Store

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

- LADIES' SUITS--of all wool Cheviots and Venitian Cloth..... \$10.00
- LADIES' SUITS--all wool Broadcloth, Louis XIV Style..... \$12.50
- Many other stylish Suits of Zibaline and fancy mixtures.... \$10 to \$17.50

Millinery Opening.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Our display of European and Original styles from our unexcelled work-room forms a dazzling array of new Fall and Winter headwear seldom seen in any but the larger eastern cities.



New Pattern from \$7.50 to \$20.00. Stylish Street Hats 98c to \$3.50. Black Velvet Turbans, trimmed in feathers, silk and Jet \$2.95. Children's Hats and Caps, 25c to \$2.50.

Some Sale Prices.

- About 300 \$1.00 corsets at 39c
- About 150 50c corsets at 25c
- 1,000 yards embroidery, worth 6c, 8 1/2c, 10c and 12c, per yard..... 5c
- Toilet Soap, worth 2 1/2c
- Talcum Toilet Powder, worth 15c per box. 4c
- 15c box writing paper and envelopes at.... 4c
- Hooks and eyes, per card..... 1c
- Prints worth 6c, in gray and fancy..... 3 1/2c

Umbrellas.

- 50c value for 39c
- Just the thing for school.
- Clark's O. N. T. thread..... 4c
- Belding Silk..... 4c
- 6 spools only to customer.

SILK WAIST SPECIAL.

Waists in 7 different shades, worth \$6.00 this sale..... \$1.98

F. C. TULLER.