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ADELPHIA, PENN'A

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS | nag a steady and nealthy growth; espe-

THEY WILL SHORTLY HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING AT COLUMBUS.

Their Organization Has Accomplished Much for the Men Who Cut and Make Clothes for Good Americans-Pictures and History.

Tailors are among the more intelligent portion of the working class, as the constant interchange of information and opinions by means of conversation which the nature of their employment permits tends to brighten their minds, especially upon those subjects nearest to their welfare, which are so frequently discussed. It is therefore not a little singular that they were among the later trades to thoroughly organize in the United States, where other leading industries have so long had their unions. It is doubtful if any other skilled workmen stand more in need of the protection trades unions are said to afford their members. Labor statistics present a startling array of figures showing the fearful inroads constantly being made into the field of the

journeymen tailors of the United States. It is said that workers in this line are continually crossing the Atlantic in swarms, and that the majority of those who come work

for a long time on wages which are barely sufficient to keep them alive. Another thing that is com plained of is what is known as the "sweating system." This is the making of clothing in crowded

JOHN B. LENNON. tenements by miserable creatures whose necessities compel them to work for starvation prices, while they exist amidst filth and are the abject slaves of the manufacturers and "slop shop" owners. Of course only the simpler part of the work of tailoring is done in the tenements, the cutting and finishing being done by skilled tailors in the shops. The "sweating system" in tailoring is about the same thing as that objected to by the cigarmakers in their war upon "tenement house" work; and if the reports of those who have investigated the subject are true there are certainly strong

grounds for objecting. There have been isolated unions of tailors in the United States for more than half a century, and the union of Troy, N. Y., which was founded in 1823, was one of the first organizations of workingmen in the country; but it was not until 1865 that any attempt at a national federation was made. In that year the Journeymen Tailors' National Trades union was organized in Philadelphia. Although it did not formally disband until 1886, this union was never very extensive or powerful, its membership in 1885 being less than 4,000.

The Journeymen Tailors' National union, the most successful national organization the trade has ever known, was founded in the city of Philadelphia in August, 1883. Representatives of the local unions of five cities, with an aggregate membership of 1,500, were present and took part in the organization. During the first year of its existence the union doubted its membership, and when the convention was held in Chicago in 1884 delegates were present from ten locals, and it was believed that the National union was an established fact at last. Since 1884 the organization has

closing. The present membership is nearly 10,000, and the number of cities and towns in which there are local unions has grown to 140.

The present officers of the National union, who were elected at the convention held in New York city

in August, 1887, are Frederic Jensen, president; John B. Lennon, secretary; Fred Werner, treasurer. At its Baltimore meeting in 1885 the union decided to thereafter meet only once in two years. FREDERICK WERNER, The convention

of 1887 passed a motion to establish a monthly trade journal, to be edited by the national secretary. The first number of this journal, The Tailor, was issued Oct. 15, 1887, and to its influence is said to be due in a great measure the growth of the organization during the past two years. The secretary-editor receives a moderate salary and devotes his entire time to the duties of his dual position. He is the only official receiving pay from the national organization.

Since the organization of the National union it has had a great many strikes and other controversies with employers, and the secretary claims that it has come out first best in nine-tenths of them Strikes, however, are discouraged as a means of settling differences, the National union urging arbitration in all cases where it is possible to induce the employers to settle in that way.

The next regular biennial convention will be held in Columbus, O., beginning on Aug. 13 next. Several important measures will be brought forward for consideration, among them a scheme for providing sick and death benefits, which addition to the constitution is likely to be adopted without much objection. A programme for a vigorous campaign. upon new lines, among unorganized tailors will also be set upon foot.

The Question of Hydrophobia. The English public have taken up the question of hydrophobia in a practical manner. At a meeting held lately subscriptions were roted to be sent to the Pasteur institute in Paris, and a fund was raised to send impecunious Britishers, who may have been bitten by rabid dogs, to the institute, to undergo e Pasteur treatment, which, by statistics of the last few years, has been practically in-dered by scientific authorities.

A Home Run by Crane. A Chicago reporter thus describes a home run hit by Crane: "Crane's drive for four

bases in the eighth inning was the kind tax-idermists enjoy. The ball went on a dead line over the north wall, tore through the soughing branches of a cottonwood tree, loped hurriedly up the steps of a brick house, and then with joyous laughter burst through one of the front windows. It was not seen again."

Manager Larry H. Reist, of the Memoria hall, Dayton, Ohio, was recently if with yel-low jaundice. He was sitting on the piazza of a hotel talking with friends when a newly arrived guest rushed up to him with a bundle of clothes for the laundry. The stranger mistook Mr. Reist for Fun Goe, a Chinaman who works at the hotel. It cost the rash intruder the price of admission to Booth and Barrett to get out of his contretemps.

On the other side every ornament usually made in other stones is now seen in garnets, brooches, pins, bracelets, combs, earrings, rings and necklaces, and in addition, very pretty picture frames in various sizes.

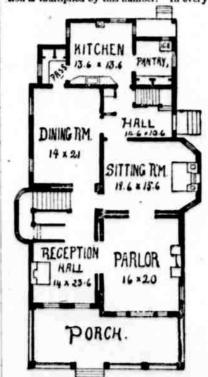
Designed by Mr. S. H. Gibson, the Well Known Architect. The floor plan given here has a side hall. When the little boys and girls come home from school they may come in this way; that is the idea of the owner. They can hang their wraps in the closet or take them up stairs. The front hall is floored with hard wood. Part of it is covered with rugs. Several little feet crossing over this floor would make it necessary for some one to wash it after every such performance, hence the side entrance. The front hall is rather large;



The stairway is rich: there is a beautiful mantel in it. The stairway at one end shows up nicely from the front and projects into a bay at the side. This plan is capable of being contracted into a much smaller house. The rooms are large, and altogether it is on quite an extensive scale. It has been built several times several sizes smaller and at a much less cost, From the large hall one can go into the parlor, sitting room and dining

The pantry, china closet and kitchen are as conveniently fitted as the experience of those interested would suggest. The kitchens and pantries of the plans which have appeared from time to time have been fully described. The idea in all is the same. The requirements are no different in an expensive house than in one less expensive. Labor saving devices are even more necessary in a cheaper house than in one which is more expensive, though it usually happens that the owners of more expensive buildings are better prepared to equip themselves with a complete arrangement than those who have to do with the more modern structures.

The idea in all these kitchen plans is that it and its annexes of china closet and kitchen pantry form the workrooms of the house, and as such should be treated from a labor saving standpoint. The saving of one step in the performance of a single operation will save a hundred when the performance of that operation is multiplied by this number. In every



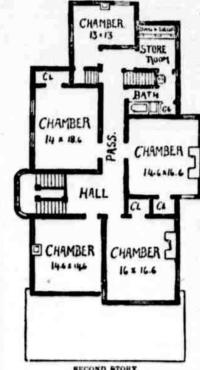
GROUND FLOOR. kitchen there should be the sink with the table on one side of it and a drain board and table on the other. These should be adjacent to the kitchen range. In the pantry shelves and

A very nice arrangement to add to an ordinary panty is a cooler set into the wall which projects to the outside. It is a latticed box covered with slats and wire on the inside. In it may be placed cooked food to

cool or food which it is desirable to keep cool during cold weather The slats protect the articles from view from the outside, and the wire screen protects it from flies during the summer. On the inside is a door which separates the cooler from the inside of the room. The second floor arrangement of this building suits the requirements of the people, who occupy the bouse An additional room

could be provided in place of a store room, and the attic be used for that purpose. The closets in all rooms are of large size and the entire arrangement liberal. The back bedrooms are separated from those in front, Quite a chapter might be written about attics. In the minds of many bousekeepers an attic is "a place to put things." Oftentimes in houses which are measurably well cared for in the lower floors the attic is in a

fearful state of disorder

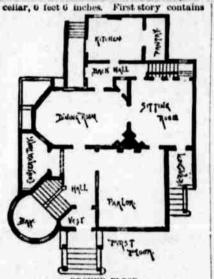


SECOND STORY. This house was contracted for in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind., at a cost of \$4,100, exclusive of water, plumbing, mantels and grates, gas fixtures and furnace. Ey a gen eral reduction in size and a simplification of details and the use of soft rather than hard wood its cost would be greatly reduced. As it is it is an exceedingly well built and well L. IL GIBSON. finished house.

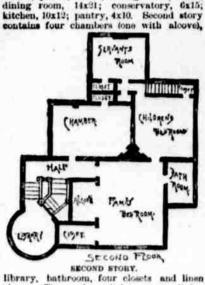
A HOUSE FOR \$4,000. A Pleasing Plan for a Frame Suburban Dwelling. The following is from Artistic Homes, issued by the National Building Plan associa-



Stone foundation. Attic unfinished; principal spartments hard wood finished in oil; inside blinds, etc. Height of stories in the seem: First, 10 feet 6 inches: second, 10 feet.

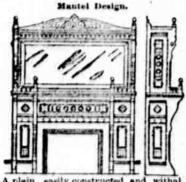


GROUND FLOOR. vestibule, 5x8; hall, 8 feet 6 inches x 13 feet 6 inches; parlor, 15x16; sitting room, 14x14 room, 14x21; conservatory, n, 10x12; pantry, 4x10. Second story



closets. The parlor, sitting room, dining room and three of the chambers have fire

Estimated cost of building, \$4,000.



A plain, easily constructed and withal a neat appearing mantel, designed by H. P. Miller, of Philadelphia, is presented here with. The front and side elevations show the construction of the design so thoroughly that little can be said in explanation. We present a detail of the carved scroll that surmounts the mirror finish, and also a detail of the panel occurring immediately under the shelf.—Carpentry and Building.

At one factory in the United States there are manufactured between two and three tons of postal cards a day all the year round. The largest order ever filed for one city was 4,000,000 cards, or about twelve tons of paper, for New York. There are 450,000,000 postal cards manufactured annually, and their use is increasing dal'y

A petrified tree was recently unearthed at Farmington, N. J., sixteen feet below the





NOTE—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Ladies who cannot come to Philadelphia for treatment will notice that Dr. VanDyck will have parlors at the Stevens House, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 29, 30 and 31. Terms Very Low. Hours—8 to 5.

MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS. THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S -CELEBRATED-LIVER PILLS! Intemperance a Disease

When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors may thus be accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of the disease, as is too often the case physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fower deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption have their sent in a diseased Liver. The genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bross., Pittsburg, Pa., are a sure cure.

Mr. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park Co., Hilnols, writes to the proprietors, Fleming Brothers, of Pittsburg, Pa., that he had suffered from a severe and protracted attack of fever and ague, and was completely restored to healthyly the use of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies, but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as the means of restoring a disorganized liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. Insist on having the gonulne Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bross., Pittsburg, Pa. All druggists keep them. Price Ecents a box.

S. S. S.

Our little girl when but three weeks old broke out with eezema. We tried the prescription from several good doctors, but without any special benefit. We tried S. S. S., and by the time one bottle was gone, her head began to heal, and by the time she had taken six bottles she was completely cured. Now she has a full and beavy head of hair—a robust, healthy child, I feel it but my duty to make this statement.

H. T. SHOBE, Rich Hill, Mo.

47 Send for Books on Blood and Skin Disease and advice to Sufferers, mailed free, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMEN.—WE WISHI A FEW MEN TO setl our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages \$\foat{E}\$ per day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc.

CENTENNIAL MANY GOO.

april-30tdeod Cincinnati, Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1889.

HUNGARIAN

MPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

According to the instructions of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Buda-Pest to this Imperial and Royal consulate it is hereby attested to that the Royal Hungarian Government wine cellars at Buda-Pest were established by the Hungarian Government, February 1, 1882,

and that the establishment is since under control of said ministry.

The aim of these wine cellars is to appply the world's markets with the best wines produced in Hungary, free from

any adulteration. Mr. H. E. Slaymaker, agent of Lancaster, Pa., has by the Government's general agents of North America been appointed agent for Lancaster for the sale of these wines, which are bottled in Buda-Pest, under the supervision of th Hungarian Government, and bear the original protective label of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture on

the bottles. LOUIS WESTERGAARD,

Imperial and Royal Consul of Austria-Hungary.

SEAL, T. A.R. HUNG. CONSULATE, AT PHIL'A., PA.