

LABOR AND WAGES.

**AMERICAN.**  
The cabinet makers of Chicago won their big strike, and all of the bosses acceded to the union's demands.

The Retail Clerks' Protective Association of Detroit has nearly 3,000 members, 500 of whom are women.

It is said that there are 32,000 Pinkerton detectives in the United States, maintained at an annual expense of \$2,000,000.

The Great Peninsula stove foundry of Detroit has succumbed to the Iron Moulders' Union and it is now a union shop.

Thirty per cent. of all the women in the United States are working for a living, an increase of 9 per cent. over the year 1881.

The Iron Moulders' International Union has spent \$51,000 for strikes and \$10,000 for death and disability benefits in less than a year.

Several Cleveland and Toledo firms have been indicted in the United States courts for importing laborers under contract from England. This is also being done in Buffalo.

Since the recent cut in wages the Elgin, Ill., watch work employes have awakened from their lethargy, and they are now organizing rapidly.

Textile Workers' Union No. 8, of New York, has appointed special committees to look after a number of manufacturers who employ children under a legal age.

Prof. J. W. Jenks says: "It is too late to discuss the success or failure of trades unions, for they are here to stay, and are one of the conditions of business, one of the facts of industrial society to-day."

The International Brotherhood of Brass-workers has about 8,000 members at present. They are agitating for uniform wages throughout the United States. Now the men receive from \$2 to \$4 per day.

The Detroit Trades and Labor Council has issued a directory containing a full and accurate compilation of all information on organized labor in that city.

The New York Central Labor Union has adopted resolutions requesting the President of the United States in his next message to Congress to recommend to that body the framing of a law establishing Labor Day as a national holiday.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has at present 528 branches in Europe, America and Australia, with a total membership of 34,397. Of these branches 39 are located in 27 cities of the United States and ten in eight cities in Canada.

The Tin and Sheet Iron Workers Union of New York is discussing a proposition to amend the constitution of the Central Labor Union to the effect that in the future no political discussion of any kind should be allowed at the meetings of that body.

Owing to an order to reduce wages from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day, 60 men employed on the tracks of the Villard Street Railway syndicate in Milwaukee, Wis., struck last week. They were employed in converting the lines so that electricity might be used as motive power instead of horses.

Two of the striking compositors of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung of Chicago have been arrested for alleged criminal libel committed by publishing a paper called the Agitator, in which the workmen of Chicago were requested to boycott the Staats-Zeitung. They gave \$3,000 bail each.

The fur cutters, nailors and operators who struck over a month ago for the recognition of their trade unions and to introduce the eight hour system and the Saturday half holiday in the shops of A. Herzig, Sons & Co., Prince street, and John Rusnitz, Greene street, New York, have passed resolutions to continue the contest because the prospects are bright for winning on account of non-union men being few now and hard to obtain.

**EUROPEAN.**  
It is estimated that 70,000 women make their living in England as barmaids.

The Bricklayers' National Union of Germany has at present 250 local unions, with about 20,000 members and \$97,000 in its treasury. The dues are 40 cents per month and the weekly benefit amounts to \$3.50.

In the mines of the Prussian Government 338,505 workers were employed last year against 314,371 in 1889, an increase of 24,334. One would think that these men were loyal to the Government, but the fact is that the most of them belong to the Social Democratic party.

The Bristol (England) miners have passed a resolution censuring their Town Council for conferring the freedom of the city on the Duke of Edinburgh. The resolutions say that the miners couldn't see what H. R. H. of Edinburgh had "done to earn such an honor, except being a member of an ornamental family of idlers and paupers."

When the moulders at the Imperial foundry in Vienna recently asked for an increase of wages their demand was complied with

by the superintendent, Professor Poeninger, who then told them that the monument of General Rodetsky must be ready by the middle of September, promising liberal rewards to the men who would put in the largest amount of overtime. The monument was finished, and when the men asked for their rewards they were discharged.

A delegation of building trades unions of Brisbane, who laid their grievances before the Queensland Premier, stated that in their city in 1890 there were 250 bricklayers employed, as compared with 40 at the present time; 125 plasterers, as against 10 now; 150 masons, as against 80 now; 700 carpenters, against 200; 300 painters, against 50; and 150 plumbers, against 50. The bricklayers paid the fares of 90 men this year to go south, amounting to \$1,000, and the carpenters expended \$4,650 in benefits for men out of employment.

**CANADIAN.**  
Under the new regulations cattle attendants have to be entered on the ship's books, so as to make them answerable to the captain's orders. The harbor master's fee is 50 cents and it appears that the steamship companies require that the shippers should pay this at the port of departure and also the fee of fifty cents which will have to be paid for discharging the men at the port of destination.

Hurdman's mill closed down on Tuesday for the season and it is expected that all the other mills will be closed next week. The last shipment of lumber by water has been made. Shipments by rail are going on briskly over the Canada Atlantic Chaudiere extension, over thirty car loads leaving the yard every day. The most of the lumber is bound for the Eastern states.

**DOWN WITH THE SCHEME.**  
A Western Paper Speaks Out in Very Clear Language.

The Kansas City, Mo., Midland Mechanic holds language for which the dynamite capitalists are sure to empty out upon it the vials of their wrath. It says:

Apropos of the monopolistic scheme to nationalize or place under government control the national guard or State militia, it is interesting to note with what ingenuity the monopolistic press applauds the suggestion and the reform press antagonizes the same. What can be the object of maintaining in "the land of the free and home of the brave" a standing army of the magnitude proposed by this scheme? Does not every American heart beat proud in the thought that this country has a marshal in twenty-four hours an army of 5,000,000 of her sons, the hardiest and bravest race on earth? There is no sensible reason why such an army should be maintained, unless it be the fact that the hosts of right and justice are marching under the banner of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," and monopoly sees its doom. The handwriting is on the wall and Belchazzar's feast will soon come to an inglorious end. The eyes of the wealth producer have become open to the fact that for years the sole aim of all legislation has been directed toward fastening tighter and tighter the shackles of oppression on the limbs of the toiling ones of earth in order that the few and heartless might revel in luxury. Men and newspapers are now in existence advocating the doctrine that the Great Creator never intended that a part of his children should have a surfeit of the good things of earth, while another part should die of starvation, and that the laws of the country should be so amended as to give to all who will do an honest day's work an equal share in the world, and thereby banish forever the possibility of making millionaires and paupers at one and the same time. There is something wrong in a country beneath whose flag 2,000,000 tramp find shelter on the rock pile and in the jail. Something is wrong when thousands of our young women are annually forced to the lowest depths of degradation in order to maintain a bare existence. Think of these things; of the thousands of starving children in the large cities and the distressful plight of the wage worker all over our land.

**To Whom Belong Riches.**

In the ancient days of the patriarch the loaders of men were not rich men. They were chosen for their talents, their learning, and their honesty in the cause of the people. As time progressed the feudal ages were reached. Then true, practical Christianity was at the ebb tide of its career—in fact it well nigh crushed; rapacity ran riot, the strong robbed the weak, and not content with having taken their property, made them slaves: and that the power thus acquired in defiance of the laws of God might not be broken, the human law of primogeniture and hereditary succession was established. There is not a nobleman of an ancient family or scion of royalty in the world whose ancestry does not trace back to a highwayman; and there are few millionaires in our own country to-day, who has not acquired the bulk of his wealth by reason of the unjust laws which are framed solely in the interests of the rich and powerful.—Sunday Truth.

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