o Delegate Yet Appointed to Represent London at Do-

Building Laborers' Union After the Labor Day Prize.

minion Labor Congress.

St. Catharies Children Under Statu tory Age Prohibited From Working by Factory Inspector-Labor Notes From Every-

Labor Day demonstration committees will meet on Tuesday night in

where.

At the next meeting of the Trades and Labor Council the drawing for positions of the different unions in the Labor Day parade will take place.

With their return to work, the shoemakers are once again in good humor. Several who left the city have secured positions elsewhere, but with the revival of trade they may return.

The American Federation of Labor wants the Trades and Labor Council appoint an organizer for this city. The matter will come up at next meeting, when the request of the Federation will no doubt be approved and the appointment made.

The Building Laborers' Union has a committee making arrangements for the Labor Day parade. They are determined to capture the prize for the best turnout, which the Trades and Labor Council have decided to offer. The printers have also appointed a committee for the same purpose, and they will no doubt make as good or even better showing than they have in previous years. Other unions have yet

London Typographical Union has decided not to send a delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which meets in the city of Quebec on Sept. 15. The Trades and Labor Council has not determined whether they will be represented or not. The matter will come up at a future meeting of the council. Winnipeg is after the congress for 1897, and it is reported that that city will send a strong delegation to Quebec to press its

On Monday the committee on revision of the constitution, appointed by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Brotherhood of Canada, will meet and complete their labors, after which it will be submitted to a vote of the membership for indorsation. The changes are most radical. It is contemplated doing away with the present declaration of principles and make the platform advocate proportional representation, direct legislation and public ownership of the great natural monopolies. In future all elections of general and other officers will be by popular vote, each member having an equal voice in the matter; all proposed changes or amendments to the constitution and all questions of interest to the order will also be settled by popular vote. The proportional representation system of voting will be adopted in all elections, and the principles of the initiative and referendum will be incorporated into all the workings of York we would like to hear of it. order. Provision is being made for using a proportion of the per capita tax to build up a propaganda tive fund to provide employment for members of the order who may be out of work. Charter fees will be maerially reduced; six persons hereafter may apply and receive a charter instead of twelve as heretofore. Or-The general secretary-treasurer has preparing the soil for occupation. A tory. number of local directories will be instituted in this and other districts. The order has on hand a full line of all supplies and from this time forth every energy will be bent towards a telling campaign of progressive propaganda work. Along with the committee of revision of constitution will meet a committee to devise means and plans for prosecuting the co-operative Anderson, Bouldry and Leigh will arrive in the city Saturday night or early Monday morning, and will be entertained by the local directories. Mr. W. Spence, organizer of the A. R. U., will also the meeting. The idea is to build up and educate the membership in a practical and effective manner. There is a bright prospect ahead of this organization, and it is bound to be heard from in the future. It is a most valuable ally of the various trade organizations, who view it with considerable favor, there being a number of their members in its ranks.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES. The printers issued three charters

The Detroit police commissioners have decided that all work on the

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"I have begun the use of Mellin's Food and we see its good effects in & the correction of the constipation that existed while using simply ster- & ilized milk." se se se George R. West, M.D. Chattanooga, Tenn. &

Write to us and we will send you a ample of Mellin's Food or our book The Care and Feeding of Infants,"

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Silver miners' strike in Colorado is

The Atlantic, Ga., plumbers lost their strike. A state union of druggists has been formed in Tenness Brooklyn pavers work eight and onehalf hours and get \$4 50.

There is a demand at Duluth for men to work in the woods. San Francisco and Indianapolis now have garment workers' unions. Nashville, Tenn., is bidding for the next convention of the American Fed-

eration of Labor. It is reported that there is trouble between the employes and the street railway company in Toledo. New York's German butchers have organized and their Washington breth-

ren will follow the example. The expected strike of silk weavers in New Jersey will not take place. The last year's agreement was again adopted.

The resumption of work in the ten Lehigh Valley colleries at Shenandoah, Pa., has given employment to 5,000 miners.

The 'Longshoremen's International Union has added three locals to its list, which has increased the membership by 1,100. The Bohemian Turnverein will lead

the parade on Labor Day at Cleveland, and the police will be asked to keep away. To become an electrician or an industrial, mechanical, railroad or min-

ing engineer the Cuban must go to a foreign country. Every strike inaugurated in Germany during the present year has proven a failure, and the organizations

have lost 750,000 marks. Cleveland trades unions are moving for a state labor league, and will probably call a state convention with that object in view at an early date. The Cincinnati Central Labor Coun-

withdraw one of their delegates. "as he is a disturbing element in the The United Labor League of Allegheny county, Pa., has begun a crusade against Sunday labor, and will

cil has requested the bookbinders to

make the Carnegie Steel Company the first example. The Building Trades' Council of Boston wants union men to get the preference of employment upon all buildings erected or repaired at the expense of religious organizations.

Buffalo horseshoers won a strike. Three dollars a day for firemen; \$2 75 | confidence of his fellows. a day to fit and drive, and \$2 50 a day for floormen. Ten hours are to the Advancement of Science assem-constitute a day's work for the first bled at Montreal in 1884, he was asked five days of the week.

in Biddeford, Me. Today there are nine unions, with a membership of over 2,000, and an exceedingly lively central labor union just organized. Cleveland garment workers have been offered an advance of 8 per cent. increase and an additional payment for pressing clothing when the ments are made at private establish-

ments. There is talk that the New York printers want to secede from the International Union. If there is any international industrial organization in the world that does not have trouble with its members who live in New

The Dominion inspector of factories General, discovered in St. Catharines recently fourteen boys laboring in a box factory who were under statutory age. ployers are under a heavy penalty for employing help under 14 years of age.

Girl pickets are the latest, and they are credited with winning a New York ganizers will be recommended. The strike. The girls did not pursue agactive work of pushing on the organi-zation will be commenced at once. gressive measures, They were smiling and wheedling in their ways, and were successful in this way in keeping been very busy corresponding and many nonunion people out of the fac-

Seventeen years ago the State of Georgia leased its convict labor for a period of twenty years. Although the rate at that time was regarded as ridiculously low, the lessees are now heartily sick of their contract. as they are able to procure free labor

An linquiry made into the condition of needle women in Paris shows that a working woman cannot count on earning more than 1 350 frames or about \$220, a year. The designers and cutters out of patterns and the fitters receive in some cases salaries of \$3,-000 to \$4,000.

The strike of the molders at the Gale Works in Albion has been practically won by the union. The company attempted to reduce the wages of the non-union men who had taken the places of the strikers, when the former struck and have been taken into the union.

Strikes are threatened on a number of buildings in New York on account of the war between the board of walking delegates and several expelled unions. Among the latter the largest the Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Casfitters, which has a membership of about 2,000, and which is to be expelled from the Central Labor Union.

For years, up to one month, ago, the boss and journeymen barbers of Cincinnati belonged to one organization. They then separated, but are now anxious to return to the old plan, and although unions containing employers are barred from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the sentiment is so strong that the amalgamation is pretty certain to take place. The journeymen find they cannot go it alone.

There They Come From.

Every young reader has heard pussy called Tabby, but all do not know that tabby cat was named after Atab, a famous street in the old city of Bagdad. On this street the merchants sold a beautiful watered silk called atabl. In modern days this silk has been styled taffeta. The wavy marking of the silk was thought to resemble pussy's coat of fur.

Jet derives its name from a river in Lycia-the Gagates-in the bed of which were found smooth black stones called gaet, of which jewelry was

A pamphlet is a book boung in paper. A long, long time ago a learned Greek lady wrote the history of the world in 35 little books, which, after her, were called Pamphylia. Humbug is a bit of fun aimed at Hamburg, in Germany, which city was once rather famous for getting up sen-

sations which turned out to be nothing very wonderful after all Hamburg news was humbug. Dollar is from the German thaler, named from Thal, in Bohemia, where bin and a Jacobite! The aggressor in were located the silver works which every shape he regarded with direct made this coin.

goddens Jung Moniete,

period, when the coinage of the Ro-race under his poetic shield. This mans was struck at the temple of the great master poet is the universal

new police station must be done by The New Minister of Agriculture union labor. 'and His Associates.

> The Canada Farmers' Advocate adorns its front page with a handsome portrait of Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture in the new Canadian Government. It says that Mr. Fisher "is the owner of the Alva stock farm (comprising some four hundred fertile acres, near Knowlton, P. Q.). whose Guernseys have won distinction in the show rings for their owner and breeder. The farm ranks among the most beautiful and best managed of that thrifty agricultural district, and its dairy and other products, as well as its live stock, attest the practical skill and enterprise of its owner.

"Hon. Mr. Fisher was a son of Dr. Arthur Fisher, of Montreal, whose grandfather came to Canada from Dunkeld, Scotland. He was born on June 12, 1850, so that he is in the very heyday of a vigorous manhood. Educated in the high school and McGill University, he graduated in Trinity College, Cambridge University; hence. his attainments in that respect are of the very highest order. For 23 years past he has devoted his whole time and abilities to the study and practice of agriculture, which he very properly regards as a science as well as ceed. Connected with no other busi-

election he was again triumphant. During his nine years of parliamentary service in the House of Commons he interested himself especially in whatever concerned the interests of farming. His long residence and active interest in the affairs of his county caused him to be made justice of the peace for Bedford district. For a numper of years he has been a director and vice-president of the Quebec Pro-Vincial Dairy Association, director and vice-president of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, and a director of the Agricultural Society of his own county, so that both locally and provincially he has earned the

"When the British Association for to write a paper, which was presented A few months ago there were two unions with less than 250 members farming in the Province of Quebec. for a representative of agriculture in his Cabinet, accorded to Mr. Fisher the honor for which his experience and attainments alike seem to have pre-eminently fitted him. Canada being essentiallyan agricultural country, but the strikers insist on 20 per cent | we long ago took the ground that the time had arrived when the necessities of the situation demanded that the Agricultural Department should have such a man at its head. In this connection it is also satisfactory to note the presence of Hon. Mr. Joly in the Ministry, who, though not a farmer, has always taken a personal interest Then the new Hon. Mr. Mulock, though the county of York, Ont. Breeders important relics. He dismissed the boys and the em- | will remember the vigorous and help-

impose last winter.

"Mr. Fisher is to be congratulated The early French and Spanish but it is a position imposing many co-operation of all who have at heart | square miles. feeling certain that whatever prom-ises to promote their interests will

Remarkable Speech for a Lord.

A Glasgow journal prints a full report of a speech delivered by Lord Rosebery on July 21, in the Scotch city of Dumfries, at the centenary commemoration of the death of the plowman bard, Robert Burns. His lordship's praise of the Ayrshire song writer was as high as his command of language could make it. He declared that there is no parallel in all the world to Burns' genius and fame; that Burns' worship grows with the generations; that Burns reigns over a dominion vaster than any empire in history; that Burns celebrations are more universal than those in honor of ably in the lake—they are now upon any other human being; and that the its very border, and it has sensibly lordlings of his time, we must be con-

hold any malice against him because of his freedom of thought. His lordship, moreover, is an admirer of the leveling politics of Burns, and does not object even to the soft words for Auld Nickie. Here are some sentences from Lord Rosebery's

"Burns is the champion of the democracy, their patron saint. He bears aloft the banner of the essential equality of man. From his sympathy with his own class, from his indignation against nobles like the Duke of Queensberry, and from those toasts that cost him so dearly, it might be easy to infer his political opinions. Had he lived he might have become a great Liberal press man, if it were not true that a poet is so fortunate as never to be a politician. 'A man's a man' is not a political declaration; it is an assertion of the rights of humanity in the widest sense. Burns loved all mankind, except the cruel and the base. He had a sort of sympathy with the great French revolution when it was setting all Europ to rights; yet he was prepared to lay down his life to prevent it from set-ting this island to rights. He had a sympathy which most of us have felt for the hapless house of Stuart without the least wish to be governed by the Stuarts. He was at once a Jaco bin and a Jacobite! The aggressor in and personal hostility, while he placed the suffering and despised part of our

Samaritan; every wayfarer may pluck

the fruits from his orchard. When priest and Levite pass by he still offers resources. In him there is something for everybody; and he has pity even for the arch enemy of mankind, Today the world lavishes praise upon Burns' name. The Queen of Roumania. while sending us here a romantic poem in his honor, writes that she has not a copy of Burns with her, but that she knows his songs by heart. I say that in the politics of Burns

there was the natural voice of universal democracy. Lord Rosebery's exuberance of fancy upon this commemorative occasion, at the scene of Robert Burns' death in Dumfries, was made manifest in this democratic speech. It was, indeed a remarkable speech for a lord.

there was imagination; was heroism;

there was the free spirit of life, and

Prof. Beyer's Explorations in Louisiana Mounds.

Evidence of the Existence of a Prehistoric Race - They Were Big Men, Their Skeletons Measuring More Than Six Feet. But Apparently Not Warlike.

A New Orleans despatch says: Prof. a business the principles of which George E. Beyer, curator of the Tumen must observe if they would suc- lane museum and professor of natural history in that institution, has reness or profession, he once bluntly turned from his investigations of the and modestly described himself as Indian mounds of Catahoula, which he 'only a farmer.' He was first elected has been conducting under the joint auspices of the university and the M. P. for his present seat-Bromeat the general election of 1882, and Louisiana Historical Society. The exwas re-elected in 1887. In 1891 he sus- cavations as far as they have gone, tained a reverse, but in the recent have been eminently successful. Prof. Beyer secured a large number of valuable archaeological specimens for the museum, and brought out some interesting facts about the Louisiana aborigines; but the work is by no means complete, and Prof. Beyer will soon go back to Catahoula to continue his explorations, which, it is hoped, will solve some of the important points concerning the mound builders not heretofore known.

The mounds explored are four in number, recently discovered in Lake Larto, in the swamp country of Catahoula. The mounds were thoroughly examined, but not content with this, Prof. Beyer explored the surrounding country and discovered scores of mounds throughout the swamp region of Catahoula and the neighboring parishes. The town of Troyville is built over a score of these mounds, and a large number of the houses in that section are erected on mounds which render them safe against overflow. The mounds are not high, like those in Ohio and the Central Western States and the reason why but little has been hitherto known concerning them is because the people living in the swamps were not aware that they were erected by human hands, but believed them to be natural high places in the swamp created by drift, etc. The Lake Larto mounds, perfect circles with connecting causeways between them, were so clearly artificial as to attract the noin the agricultural progress of his tice of the people living in the neigh-Province, especially in the matter of borhood. The other mounds are more forestry, which is with him a great irregular in outline, or more hidden Postmaster-lock, though nothing has hitherto been known of eminent as a lawyer and scholar, is them. They are larger than the likewise a farmer on a large scale in Larto mounds, and may disclose more

The mounds excavated have vielded way in which he brought before a number of skeletons, crockery, arthe last session of Parliament the row-heads, mortars and drills. They matter of outrageous freight rates on show that the mound-builders were of breeding stock which some over-kindred origin to the Indians, but reaching railway officials sought to that they lived and died in the Louisiana swamps in pre-Columbia times. upon this distinction, which we be-lieve will command general favor; swamps, which before the days of houses extended from the Sicily hills and serious responsibilities, and we to those east of the Yazoo valley, infeel safe in bespeaking for him the cluding a region of 10,000 to 12,000 The mounds were eviinterests of farmers and breeders, dently erected as a protection against ling certain that whatever prom- the high waters of the Mississippi, which converted this vast region into have his most careful and enthusias-tic aid."

which converted this varieties in the converted times, and, in old days, must have appeared to be isdays, must have appeared to be islands. When not a lake, the country was a swamp, which an enemy would have found it difficult to penetrate. The mound-dwellers were large in size, many of the skeletons being over six feet high, and were evidently a powerful race, for the number of arrow-heads and tomahawks show them to have been well supplied with arms. The arrow-heads, of a peculiar white tint, came from some far distant place, probably from Western Texas or New Mexico. All the indications are that these people were a semicivilized tribe, more advanced than the Indian tribes of the eastern United States. They had moved east from Mexico, and had finally been forced to seek refuge in the Louisiana swamps from the more savage and warlike Indians around them.

The construction of the Larto mounds recalls the city of Mexico as name of Burns is not only the watch- shrunk in area within historical times word of a nation, but as majestic as | -and were connected with each other the stars of the skies. We do not believe that there ever was any parallel What style of habitation was built on for his fordship's eulogy of the author of "A man's a man for a' that!"

them it is impossible to say, for there are no relics save of ashes. The life When we think of the songs and of the people is easily told from their sayings of the Scotch poet about the utensils. They were fishermen, rather than hunters, and used nets to catch vinced that Lord Rosebery does not their fish. They must have lived on these islands for centuries, for the soil and layers of ashes and fish bones prove this. When they died or how they died is not known; nor was there any tradition among the Indians concerning the swampers when the French came to Louisiana two centuries ago.

Whether the further explorations to be made will reveal the identity and story of the aborigines remains to be seen. It will only then be possible to determine whether these swamp dwellers were the original inhabitants of the country, driven out by the Indians, or whether they came in later. What light these excavations will shed on archaeology and aboriginal history remains yet to be seen.

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Zion Church, Vancouver. B. C.—"It is nearly three months since I finished the package of K. D. C., and though I have for more than twenty years suffered from Indiges.

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Christian Unity.

By Frances E. Willard, in the New Age, London, England. I never see the words "Christian Unity" without being grateful to God that it was put into the hearts of intelligent and earnest leaders to for-

ward a cause that means one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, blessed for ever. From my youth my heart has evermore leaped up with joy in considering the time when all these jarring notes of controversy should fade away and the heavenly harmonies take their place-when the heavenly harmonies of love to God and love to man

should drown them out forever. That this time will come I cannot doubt. That its coming is hindered rather by hierarchies than by the masses of the faithful is perfectly well known. The great world of the laity would together as the lakes and splendid prospects, and "valuable livings" stand between.

I do not say this in a critical spirit, nor do I discount the sincerity of mighty men who oppose church dignity. The views they hold are a part of their ultimate fibers, and they cannot change. They are "built way," to use the pithy western phrase. Church unity will not come till death has closed and opened many eyes. But I believe whoever works for it is doing the work of God. Whoever minimizes the differences among sects (there are 142 in my own country), is helping forward the better time. Whoever emphasizes these differences is working, like sand in the eye, which plays the part of friction rather than he more welcome part of momentum in the delicate machine. Let us "hold the light up higher and higher." It is "only a beam in darkness." It shall become a torch in the gloom. It shall grow to be a beacon light of the nations. It shall climb to the enith, like another sun. It is God's light, not ours. In this faith, believe me yours, a

towards the Church of the Future.

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Railway Time Tables.

CORRECTED JUNE 22, 1896.

GRAND TRUNK-Southern Division MAIN LINE-GOING EAST. Trains arrive at London from the west—4:02 a.m., 4:15 a.m., 12:30 p. m., 10:15 a. m. 4:25 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 11:20 p.m.

Trains leave London for the east—4:07 a.m., 4:20 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 12:45 p.m., 2:25 p.m., 4:30

p.m., 7:40 p.m. MAIN LINE-GOING WEST. Trains arrive at London from the east -2:20 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 11:12 a.m., 12:20 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Trains leave London for the west-7:00 a.m. 11:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 6:45 p.m. Sarnia Branch.

Trains arrive at London - 4:02 a.m., 8:35 a.m.,
1:36 a.m. 2:15 n.m., 5:35 n.m., 7:36 n.m.

1:36 a.m., 2:15 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 7:50 p.m. Trains leave London—2:30 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 2:30 p m., 6:35 p.m. London, Huron and Bruce. Arrive at London—9:45 a.m., 6:25 r.m. Leave London—8:15 a.m., 4:45 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch. Arrive at London-10:40 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 9:15 p.m. Leave London—7:15 a.m., 2:40 p.m., 5:55 p.m. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. GOING EAST.
Trains arrive at London from the west-4:10

a.m., 4:25 p.m., 2:40 p.m. Trains leave London for the east—4:15 a.m., 8 a.m., 4:35 p.m. GOING WEST. Trains arrive at London from the east-11:18 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:00 p.m. Trains leave London for the west—11:25 a.m.,

L. E. & D. R. R. Going South-Trains leave London, 6:25 a.m., 10:05 a.m., *2:30 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 7:15 r.m., 11 p.m.

Trains arrive at Port Sinley, 7:25 a.m., 11:05 am., 6:26 v.m., 8:15 v.m., 12 p.m.

Going North—Trains leave Port Stanley, 7:45 a.m., 1 p.m., 7:25 p.m., 9:35 p.m. Trains arrive at London, 8:45 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 5:08 p.m., 8:27 p.m., 10:35 p.m. p.m., 10:35 p m. *Arrives at St. Thomas 3:95 p.m., depart 4:30

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SOUTHWAHK....Wed., Aug. 28, noon.
NOORDLAND....Wed., Sept. 2, noon.

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AUG. 17, 1896.

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