Interest Centering in the Eight-Hour-Day Movement.

Detroit After the L. T. U. Convention

ferente Tailors to Strengthen Their Organization-Probable Settlement of the Trouble Between Chicago Central Labor Bodies.

The union label has been adopted by Toledo laundry workers. The plasterers and stonemasons of Detroit have an eight-hour day.

The National Convention of Horsenoers will be held in Buffalo in June. The Brotherhood of bookbinders hold its annual convention in St. Louis May 5.

The cigarmakers of Toronto peport largely increased demand for blue label cigars.

West Virginia miners in the Fairmount region, have secured an 8 per cent advance. The International Printing Press-men's annual convention will be held

The Bookbinders' and Rulers' Union of Detroit will ask for a 7 per cent in-

rease in pay on May 1. The first union of horseshoers in Texas was organized last week. Several more will soon be organized. Over 20,000 members of the United

Garment Workers' Association are on strike throughout the country. After a struggle of five weeks, the ,000 Baltimore garment workers lost their strike.

The strike of the 500 New York ithographers has been submitted to shop Potter for arbitration. The world's labor congress meets in London in July, and organizations of

all countries will be represented. The striking cigarmakers of Detroit ave received their 46th strike benefit, and still the war against child labor

The clothing manufacturers of Chicago have refused to arbitrate their fficulty with the Cutters' and Trimmers' Union.

The printers of Chicago are making a demand for an eight-hour day and 35 cents per hour. They believe they will be successful.

A proposed 10 per cent reduction in ages of 270 weavers in the Phoenix cotton mills, Columbus, Ga., caused a rike, and 1,700 employes are idle. The stonemasons, who have decided demand the eight-hour day on May have 12,000 members, and, though one of the smallest, is one of the best or organizations in the country. The eight-week limit of the strike efit of the locked-out employes of the John F. Eby office in Detroit, ex-pired two weeks ago, but the I. T. U.

is voted to continue the benefit to the union in that city. In Cincinnati a mass meeting of oot and shoe workers was held on April 15, at which the speakers generhave the employes been in better

The miners and mine workers of the Fairmaunt region, in West Vir-ginia, have received notice that the rate of mining would be advanced 2 1-2 cents a ton, and the pay of mine workers accordingly. This is equal to an advance of about 8 per cent.

After years of agitation the last Illinois Legislature passed a law for the voluntary arbitration of labor disputes, and now that the striking Chicago clothing cutters have appealed to it, the employers refuse to arbitrate. Trades unionists will now begin an agitation for a compulsory arbitration law, such as New Zealand has.

The Toronto Journeymen Tailors' Association held their first meeting Tuesday night since the conclusion of the recent troubles. They decided to strengthen the organization as rapidly as possible. It was reported at the meeting that a number of members of the association had left the city, having obtained situations elsewhere.

The Detroit Convention League will back the Detroit Typographical Union in an effort to secure for that city the biennial convention of the International Typographical Union for 1898. The next convention is to be held in October in Colorado Springs. The conventions of the I. T. U. are among the largest and most important in trades unionism.

A committee appointed by the Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis to agitate in favor of the imployment of Minneapolis union labor on the new capitol building, adopted resolutions petitioning the capitol commissioners to that effect. It also decided to ask the Attorney-General as to the legality of insert-ing in the specifications of the contract a provision for the employment of home labor

Horace Greeley, first president of New York Typographical Union, in an address to workingmen, said: "I stand here, friends, to urge that a new leaf be turned over-that the labor class, instead of idly and blindly waiting for better circumstances and better times, shall begin at once to consider and discuss the means of controlling circumstances and commanding times, by study, calculation, fore-sight, union."

The members of the Longshoremen's Assembly, Knights of Labor, Toronto, are now endeavoring to arrange terms for the coming season with the different coal firms which import coal during the summer by vessel. They have submitted a scale of wages to the coal firms, which most of them have agreed to. One or two firms, however, have raised objections, to the proposed scale, but it is expected that an amicable arrangement will be reached by the time the coal commences to arrive in any quanti-

A congress of trades unions is to be held in Berlin, Germany, May 4, at which, among others, the following questions will be considered: A better celebration of Labor Day; a demand upon the Government for the legal right of organization among wageearners; a liability law; abolition of the sweating system; the inauguration of a strike fund; for an official journal and labor statistics; the establishment of a daily labor paper and the discontinuance of all other labor papers; that May 1, European Labor Day, be made a legal holi-

In some places there is considerable ly declared that at no time in the May 1 for an extension of the eightinterest in the effort to be made on of shoemaking in that city hour day. The movement may not assume large proportions, but it will be the first formal attempt of a gen-R. P. McClure, who has the contract eral nature, and the result will be building the hall for the National | significant. Leading trades unionists publican Convention of St. Louis, are of the opinion that, with the prestb-let the ironwork to a firm which ent spirit of organization maintained

is said to employ non-union men. The for another year, and a betterment Building Trades Council of St. Louis of trade so that labor will be in genhas taken the matter up. result in the almost complete estab-lishment of the shorter day. The effort to be made next week, therefore, is to be regarded in the nature of a preliminary skirmish, made simply to gain information for use in future efforts. The campaign will be conducted along so cautious a line that, though progress may not be made, the result

shall not be of a retrograde nature. The following from the Chicago Sunday Chronicle will be halled with joy by trades unionists everywhere: "Unless some unforeseen obstacle intervenes, the passing of another week will see the reorganization of the Trade and Labor Assembly and the dissolution of the labor congress. All the steps toward a harmonious settlement of differences have been taken, and the joint meeting of the delegates from the two bodies tomorrow is expected to have smooth sailing in all but minor details. Thus, despite strenuous opposition from certain quarters, the terms of the Chicago compromise, made at the American Federation of Labor Convention in fully carried out, and unity and harmony will be restored, to a great de-gree, in the ranks of the trade and labor unions, which have been so long divided."

Canadian Cattle.

How the Interests of the Farmers

Have Been Sacrificed By Mismanagement or Worse at Ot

tawa.

From the Canada Farmers' Sun. Sixteen of the foremost veterinarians in the British Empire were appointed as expert witnesses to examine the lungs of any slaughtered Canadian animals reported by the veterinarians to have had pleuro-pneumonia, and the court entered upon its investigation in June, 1894, and on the 13th of August, 1894, rendered a verdict confirming the findings of the British veterinarians, that certain Canadian animals imported into England during the sitting of the court in the season of 1894 had contagious pleuro-pneu-

These findings ought to have caused the Canadian Govennment to abandon this senseless attitude of mere denial and to have influenced them to act upon the advice contained in the English request of July, 1893, above mentioned; but, no, it was simply followed by another of Sir Charles Tupper's denials, and nothing more. At the close of the season of 1894,

Hon, Herbert Gardner, president of the English Board of Agriculture, wrote to the British press, pointing out the refusal of the Canadian Government to comply with the British request, to assist them in their efforts to remove the embargo. Then came the season of 1895, and

still the Canadian Government refused to do as requested. As a result the embargo continued throughout the year; and now we are entering upon the season of 1896.

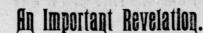
When the matter was under discusto that moment, our Government had not carried out the requests containcuse being that such requests were ings of the British veterinarians, the evidence of the witnesses and the ver-

the embargo on Canada. naturally would like to exclude Canawas in office in England, there is lit-

any part of Great Britain. farmers are compelled to suffer from the incapacity and negligence of the Ottawa Government. What have farmers to say when, in extenuation, Sir Charles Tupper, in his speech in the and his parents speak highly in their House, said that the embargo was a blessing in disguise to the Canadian Dr. Surely the Canadian farmers know their business better than does Sir Charles Tupper. At least, it will be a new thing for them to learn that it is an advantage to have part of their product shut out from their only

In 1894, at the request of the Patrons of Industry, Mr. Mulock, M. P. for North York, brought to light in the House all the facts connected with the imposition of the embargo. Then, in the presence of the Government, he confronted them with these facts, showing that, through their misconduct, the embargo was brought about; and no one d'ared to contradict him. But Dr. Montague and some of the Tory papers broke out in loud denunciations against Mr. Mulock for his alleged unpatriotic conduct in exposing their negligence, and, again in the House of Commons on the 27th of March, 1896, when Mr. Mulock once more exposed their mismanagement since the embargo. Sir Charles Tupper, in highsounding words, denounced him for having made these charges against them. And now, again, the same tactics are being repeated, and the Government, being unable to escape responsibility, are exhausting their energies in denouncing those who expose their misconduct, imitating the miserable trick of the lawyer who, having the other side. It is intolerable that get for low abuse by exposed wrong-

We commend Mr. Mulock's speech to the careful consideration of all our readers. He has faithfully and fearlessly complied with the request of the Grand Board of the Patrons of Industry, by bringing to light all the circumstances connected with this un-fortunate embargo, and has deservedly earned the gratitude of the farmthey will be the judges in the premises. The people pay the Government over \$100,000 a year in salaries, and are entitled to skillful, efficient and faithful services; but unfortunately the Government, too long in office, forgetting that they are public servants, have



Moltke's Letter, Advising an Immediate Attack on France,

Berlin Dispatch to the London Stand-

A work has just appeared in Ber-lin entitled "Moltke's Military Correspondence," which contains matter of much interest in connection with the Austro-Prussian war. It is compiled from the official documents of the war of 1866, and is edited by the Historicat Department of the German General Staff. The book comprises 804 documents, chiefly essays and letters writ-ten by Field Marshal Moltke in the period from 1860 to 1866. The gem of the collection is a letter addressed to Prince Bismarck, dated Berlin, Aug.

8, 1866. It runs as follows: "I take the liberty most respectfully to communicate to your Excellency a short expose of our present military position as regards France, and I may first remark that according to our calculations, France cannot collect an army of 250,000 men ready for war between Metz and Strasbourg in less than 26 days. It is manifestly of the utmost importance to come to a final settlement with Austria as soon as possible, in order to have our hands free in the East and the West, if our neighbors should attempt to rob us of part of the fruits of a victorious

campaign. "The main thing, therefore, is not to insist on conditions of subordinate importance in the Prague negotiations, but to get the troops at present in Bohemia and Moravia at our disposal as soon as possible. The most probable possibility is that France may demand cessions of territory incompatible with Prussia's historical task of uniting and protecting all Germany -a task toward the accomplishment which the most important step has just been taken. In view of such presumption on France's part, war would be popular all over Non-Aus-

trian Germany.
"It can hardly be doubted that an alliance can be concluded with the South German States against France, by giving up the greater part, or even the whole of the territory occupied by us south of the Main. In this case the new alliance would embrace not only North German, but all Germany. The South German contingent could be assembled at Mannheim, in their present state of readiness for war and in their present arrangement, in eight or ten days, about 80,000 strong, the same time our army on the Maine and the reserve corps would concentrate round Mayence 90,000 strong, the former by marching, the latter by rail or by marching, according to circumstances. It remains for the pres

to march at once to Wurzburg. "France cannot possibly, in an equally short time assemble an offensive army strong enough to cross the Rhine at any point in the teeth of these first accumulations of troops and when peace is concluded with Austria, it is merely a question of time how quickly an army fully a match for that of the French can be concen-trated in the West. The chances of the French empire in a war against victorious Prussia and the whole German nation seem so unfavorable just at present that it will not be ventured upon without an understanding with Austria as to the continuation of the conflict, which, indeed, would prevent the conclusion of peace. It is there-fore necessary to take such a con-tingency into account from the military point of view."

Count Moltke then gives a minute description of the military measures necessary in that case, and concludes as follows: "On the whole, it is, therefore, evi-

dent that a simultaneous war against Austria in her present weakness, and France, must be waged more on the defensive principle, but it is not to be shrunk from, in view of the great ends to be gained. Even an issue not successful at all points, would rally all Germany round Prussia for all time, whereas the voluntary cession. even of the smallest piece of German territory, would render Prussia's future leadership impossible. If it prove practicable to conclude peace with Austria in the next few days France will certainly abstain from making any claims in the immediate future, for she could not choose a more unfavorable moment for war than the present. Afterward the main thing to do would be to consolidate North Germany quickly, in order to meet future dangers from the West and East with adequate force." This letter of Count Moltke's is cer-

tainly one of the most historical documents that has recently seen the light. The English newspaper correspondents who are to attend the Czar's coro-

nation are to supply the Russian authorities with three separate photo-

graphs of themselves.

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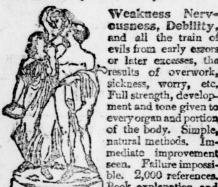
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ood frierd, however, had confidence

own its history in cases no less

bouth American Nervine. He had

rate than that of Mr. Gadbois,

it was this experience, doubt-

it within the power of each and all body and locate itself at particular centers. Some times it is the stomach, couragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to again the liver, another time the accouragement is almost sure to a sure to accourage the accouragement is almost sure to a sure the accouragement is a sure to account the account of the account to a sure that a sure to account the account to a sure the account to a sure that a sure to account the account to a sure that a sure t be it known as indigestion, loss of appetite, costiveness, faintness, impoving community. The farmers were enerished or impure blood, general detitled to the fullest information, and bility, or broken constitution, the seat of the trouble is in the nerve centers, which are located at the base of the make the trial. The record was mpletely changed. In his own words: brain. Ne vine does not give somecan truthfully say Nervine is the thing that produces temporary relief, y best medicine I have ever used, at the felt point of disease, but it im-

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the back of Nervine is understood no defense, pours unlimited abuse on there is nothing remarkable in the had the courage, fortitude and consideration for his fellowmen to place One may fool with hope for time, but with the most persistent,

Disease will take hold of the human eured me, and I strongly recom-mediately operates on the nerve cen-ters, and a speedy sure and certain cure is the result a condition of affairs in connection with the cattle industry, which threatens great direct pecuniary and perada, and which, at this present moment, has reduced the value of all the cattle of Canada by, at least, sev-

eral dollars per head. If we are to have faithful services rendered by our public men, we must act as we would in private life, and dismiss unfaithful servants. The time is ripe for change.

until we are now face to face with

Best for

makes clothes

sweet, clean,

white, with

the least

Wash Day

A YOUNG LAD'S RESCUE.

Confined to His Room for More Than a Year. An Intense Sufferer Through Pains in

the Muscles of His Legs and Arms -Reduced Almost to a Living Skeleton.

From the Wolfville, N. S., Acadian. Mr. T. W. Beckwith is the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Wolfville, the most important hostelry in the town, and is a man well known and esteemed throughout that section. He has a bright, handsome-looking son, a3 years of age, named Freddie, who is a lad of more than average intelligence. It is pretty well known in Wolfville that Freddie underwent a very severe illness, though perhaps the means to which he owes his recovery is not so generally known, and a statement of the case may be the means of helping some other sufferer. On the 26th of December, 1893, Freddie was taken ill and was confined to his bed and his room until March, 1894. Two different physicians were called in during his illness. One said he had la grippe and the other that his trou-

ble was rheumatic fever. He was

Charles Tupper had to admit that up troubled with severe pains through the muscles of his legs and arms, after ent at Nuremberg, or is now ordered three or four days was obliged to take ed in the communication from Eng- to bed, where he lay nearly all winter, land of the 31st of July, 1893, his ex- suffering terribly from the pains. He became reduced almost to a skeleton, ridiculous. He asserted that the find- and was unable to relish food of any kind, During his illness he suffered relapse owing to trying to get up dict of the court, were all wrong, and sooner than he should. Boylike, he impugned the honesty of the Brit- was anxious to get out and enjoy the ish authorities. Thus he places them beautiful spring sunshine and for sevin the attitude of antagonism to Can- eral days was carried out and taken ada, and helps to permanently rivet for a drive. This brought on the re-Worse tactics could not be conceived. in and as he continued to grow worse lapse. The doctor was again called Having thus played into the hands of the farmers of Great Britain, who Things then looked very dark as despite the medical care he did not get dian cattle from competition with any better. At last his father decided theirs, he has given them the opportunity of calling upon the British Parliament to pass the act excluding Can-adian cattle from England for all to return and the pains were less time; whilst, if he had carried out the severe. As he continued the use of reasonable requests of the English the Pink Pills he regained health and Government when a Government fa- strength rapidly, and in about a month vorable to the removal of the embargo was apparently as well as ever, the only remaining symptom of his trying tle doubt but that today, Canadian illness being a slight pain in the leg, cattle would have been free to enter which did not disappea. for several It is most unfortunate that Canadian years ago since Freddie took his last pill, and in that time he has not had a recurrence of the attack. There is no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him, and both the boy

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the medical marvel of the age. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed. They are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood, or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50. There are nu-

merous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned. An Unsuccessful Plea.

Amusing Journal. Judge-Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say for yourself? Prisoner-Yes, m'lud; I admits I'm vagabond and a thief, but oughter be werry thankful I'm here and let me off lightly.

Judge-How do you make that out? Prisoner-Well, suppose we blokes went on a strike and turned honest, what would yer ludship and sich as you do for a livin'? Judge (severely)-Um-five years' penal servitude.

LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson Cameron states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Human experience, like the stern lights of a ship at sea, illuminates only the path we have passed over .- Coleridge.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles! SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itch ing and stinging, mostly at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At that they are public servants, have wasted their time in plotting and intriguing, and have let things drift, Son & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.