

CINCINNATI—July 23rd to August 14th.

Situations wanted..... 1,831
Help wanted..... 773
Positions secured..... 523

TOLEDO—June 1st to August 14th.

Situations wanted..... 570
Help wanted..... 1,087
Positions secured..... 356

DAYTON—June 26th to August 14th.

Situations wanted..... 774
Help wanted..... 695
Positions secured..... 332

These figures, in the formative and experimental period of the law, augur the richest prospect of success in a short time. It will be observed that fully forty per cent. of all applications were successfully answered. The distinguishing merit of this system is that the information given is free and reliable. As a rule, private employment offices are a fraud. They accept fees and applications from all quarters, whether there is any probability of fulfilling the demand or not, and in too many cases they have developed into downright swindles. The desire for gain on the part of the proprietors is the greatest temptation to be false to the unemployed. Applications are taken and fees received when there is not the slightest prospect of success in finding the idle workman a place for his anxious hands to labor. On the other hand, applications are received from employers, and men and women recommended for work who are useless and without character, so that for the workman on one side it is a swindle, and for the employer, on the other side, it is a cheat. When the agent of an employment office is clothed in official character, as under the Ohio law, and rendered absolutely independent of the necessity to recommend anybody and everybody and promise anything and everything, we reach the highest stage of success in employment agencies. It is this condition that gives character and standing to the officer in charge.

The incidental reference, heretofore made in this paper, to the duty of the State to lessen as much as possible the number of the unemployed is the strongest reason for the establishment of free employment agencies. Idle hands are prone to mischief and the disturbances possible from unemployed labor, willing to work and yet with no prospect of obtaining it, are historical in their danger. As a rule, the unemployed gravitate to the cities, and the larger the city the larger the gravitation of unemployed labor. It is proper, therefore, that these agencies should be established in the great cities of the State, because there they come in contact with the men and women who most need them. The capitalist that owns the mine, the factory or the mill, or the farmer that desires hands for the harvest, can send to this centre of labor and procure the necessary help to carry them through the necessity of their demands.

The present efficient Commissioner of Labor of Statistics, Hon. John McBride, gives us his opinion that it is 'destined to become one of the most valuable and beneficial laws ever passed in the interest of employers and employees.' The prospects justify the opinion, and it needs but a conscientious and faithful discharge of duty on his part to reach the condition which he prophesies.

"Are there any objections to the law as it stands in its present shape? Yes. The provision which places in the power of the cities wherein the employment agent acts to fix his salary is detrimental to a wholesome operation of the law. It places it at the mercy of municipal politicians and induces official disturbances that will materially destroy its efficiency. The purpose of the law is to benefit the entire people of the State. It is to the advantage of every citizen, whether he lives in the city or in the country, that as many men should be employed as possible. Industry and employment conduce to the peace and prosperity of all, and all should bear the expense of a machinery which has that for an object or tends to that end. The expense, therefore, of salaries and clerical work attendant upon the operation of free employment agencies should be paid from the State treasury and should not be dependent upon the whims of a city council.

"Is there any danger in the law? Yes. Improperly administered in the hands of men who have not the good of all in view, it can become a political machine of advantage to the party in power and an absolute injury to the innocent parties for whose benefit it was established. Happily, there are no evidences yet in this State of this danger. The law has been administered honestly and with profit, and the indications are that it will continue to be so. Viewed from every stand-point at this time, 'Ohio's New Experiment' can be regarded as a law which benefits the people at large and as one which is especially profitable to the employer and the employed."

DANIEL J. RYAN,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1890.

Henry C. Pope, superintendent of telegraph of the Omaha Railway Company, of St. Paul, Minn., is heir to an estate in the North of Ireland worth several millions of dollars.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Carnegie material is barred out at West Superior, Wis.

Granitecutters' strike at Bradford, Conn., has been settled.

A big fight is being made in Newark, N. J., against scab beer.

Elevator men at New Orleans secured a rise without striking.

The International Peace Congress is in session at Berne, Switzerland.

Grand Rapids printers enforced a scale of \$15 a week without any trouble.

Some of the Fall River cotton operatives have secured a slight advance in wages.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company says it will never again use convict labor.

Indiana Federation of Labor calls upon all union men to keep out of the militia.

Painters of Chicago, Boston and other cities are preparing for short hour struggles.

The Chicago Trades Assembly has begun its fight against Pinkertonism in the courts.

San Francisco unions have established a co-operative society with \$100,000 capital stock.

New York printers' union has provided hospital berths in three institutions for sick members.

The mill workers at Stevens' Point, Wis., have won their strike for fewer hours and more pay.

Gov. Buchanan of Tennessee has declared the convict leases void. The miners got what they went after.

Printers at Fort Worth, Texas, struck for nine hours and \$18 per week. Out of 14 offices 12 have signed.

Amalgamated men at Duluth have voted to contribute one day's wages each week to their Homestead brethren.

The laundry girls of Logansport, Ind., recently organized a union and marched in a body in the Labor Day parade there.

There are 71,000 men employed on the street railways of America, and a more poorly paid class of men is seldom found.

Philadelphia cigarmakers are prohibited from converting non-union men working for a scab concern to unionism by an injunction.

Government employees are on strike at New Orleans to enforce the new eight hour law, which the officials, as usual, are trying to disregard.

The Seamen's Union of the Pacific coast has a membership of about 4,000 enrolled. They have raised wages from \$25 a month to \$35 and \$50.

New Haven Cigarmaker's Union want the affiliated unions of the International to vote on a proposition to aid the Homestead men with a \$25,000 donation.

Watkin James, the aged stepfather of Henry M. Stanley, the explorer and would be Tory member of Parliament, is one of the men locked out at Homestead.

Work on government vessels at Cramp's ship yards is delayed on account of the failure of the Carnegie Company to meet the demands of their contract.

New South Wales finds it easier to keep Chinamen from coming in than to fire them out, consequently ship captains are fined \$500 for every Chinaman they land.

All the mines, with one exception, under the control of the Wisconsin Central rail road have been closed down and about 2,000 men thrown out of employment.

In certain Eastern mills children work 70 hours a week facing placards which read: "No laughter permitted in this mill. Children who sing will be discharged." Childhood robbed of its laughter!

The entire force of stove moulders in the Indiana Stove Works at Evansville went on strike on August 13. The company immediately discharged 112 other workmen and an extended strike is expected.

Pittsburg iron and steel manufacturers are reported to have signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association with a slight concession on the part of the association concerning the wages paid to finishers.

The wall paper combine declares that it is not a trust, and the coat trust, the sugar trust and every other combination made to reduce production and increase prices make the same assertion. And McKinleyism declares that it is not responsible for trusts. And every thief when brought to the bar pleads not guilty.—New York World.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has issued its annual statement of the finances and condition of all local unions. The bona fide membership is placed at 24,221. The income was \$423,588; the expenditures \$384,771. The surplus funds in the affiliated bodies amount to \$421,950, and the outstanding loans to \$60,764.

H. Walter Webb, the autocrat who has bobbed up again in the Buffalo strike, was formerly a sporting man in New York city. He and his brother Seward were prominent

at every dog show held, and were noted for their ability to live without work. When Seward married Vanderbilt's daughter their fortunes were made.

At the recent national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Columbus, a resolution was passed demanding the repeal of the Sunday closing clause of the World's Fair appropriation act.

The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation of Great Britain has decided to reduce the wages of employees 5 per cent on account of the depression in trade. Firms representing 80 per cent of the whole trade favored such a reduction. The workmen, who contend that a restricted output will be sufficient to meet the difficulty, intend to strike against the reduction.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

CANADIAN.

Charles R. Westgate, a candidate for the Methodist ministry, has been placed in the asylum at Kingston, having lost his reason while attending sanctification meetings at Irish Creek.

Emma Williams, daughter of Joseph Williams, a well-known contractor of Winnipeg, Man., committed suicide because of her lover's desertion. She has been engaged for some time to a young man about town.

An enquiry into the death of Michael Aspel, who died in Olden Township, county of Frontenac, Ont., and who was supposed to have been ill-treated, was held Friday by Coroner Mundel. The jury returned a verdict that Aspel came to his death by natural causes, and that no violence was used.

AMERICAN.

Seven men have been murdered since Monday morning in the Choctaw Nation, incidental to the political war feeling.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen began their biennial session at Cincinnati on Tuesday with 300 delegates, and Grand Master Sargent presiding.

Thomas Kane and Edward McNally were suffocated in the receiving basin of a sewer by gas, at Jersey City, while attempting to save the life of Tony Volanski. All three leave families.

Martin Burke the convicted Cronin murderer, is said to be slowly dying of consumption and it is said he cannot live much longer. Burke says the prison officials have overworked him, but this is denied.

Two persons were killed and thirteen badly injured in a street railway accident at St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday. In going down a steep hill the motor man lost control of the car and it jumped the track.

Mrs. Margaret Sheehan and her seven-year-old daughter of Stockton, Cal., were burned to death at midnight. It is supposed the woman dropped a lighted kerosene lamp, which set her clothing on fire.

At all the Catholic churches in Illinois the priests read from the altar on Sunday a long pastoral letter signed by the Archbishop of Chicago and Bishops, strongly denouncing the Edwards' compulsory education law and calling upon Catholic voters to enforce a demand for its repeal.

During the performance of a Wild West show at Rockford, Ill., Mrs. James Fisher was shot and fatally wounded. She was looking at the cowboys firing with supposed blank cartridges, when a bullet from one of their pistols passed through her body. The entire company is under arrest.

Mrs. Cora Targett, of Philadelphia, Pa., a comely widow, who, until ten days ago, had been employed as a proof-reader in the Times office, and her daughter, Ethel, aged 11, were found dead in their bed at No. 2006 Mervine street, yesterday morning. Mrs. Targett had been racked with rheumatic pains for some time. She had deliberately turned on the gas and laid down with her daughter with the intention of killing herself and her child. They were both asphyxiated.

Nine dead bodies and thirty-five injured passengers was the horrible result of an accident Saturday night at West Cambridge Junction, near Boston, Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, when a through freight express ran into a passenger train standing on the out-bound track. The rear car of the passenger train was telescoped and split in two. Six horribly mangled bodies were taken from the wreck and three of the injured have since died.

During the street parade of a circus at Maysville, Ky., a man known as "Animal George," and whose home is thought to be in Columbus, Ohio, was attacked by a huge tiger, in whose cage he was riding. The spectators fled panic-stricken, while the show hands rushed to the cage and did everything possible to rescue the man, who was being rent to pieces. They could accomplish nothing till the trainer was dead, when the infuriated beast retired to a corner. Not a shred of clothing remained on the unfortunate man. His head was torn open, the face gone, and nearly every bone in his body broken.

EUROPEAN.

The depression in the Belfast linen trade has caused several suspensions and more are expected.

The German Emperor has said it was by no means improbable that he would pay a visit to the World's Fair.

It is estimated that 250,000 persons have died from the cholera in Europe since the outbreak of the scourge.

Home Secretary Asquith has replied to the petition in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, declining to advise the Queen to interfere with the prisoner's sentence.

Prince Hermann, of Schanburg-Lippe, Germany, was thrown from his horse while riding near Linz and sustained a fracture of the skull. His condition is critical.

The harvest in the west of Ireland, which recently promised to be abundant, has been completely destroyed by incessant rains. Potatoes are blighted. Great distress is inevitable.

In a prize fight near Northampton on Sunday, between a soldier named Clayton and a bootmaker named Langley, the latter was so badly battered that he died. Clayton was also severely injured. He was arrested.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, reports that a woman named Jane Armstrong, said to be of New York, 28 years of age, has committed suicide with a revolver at Manasco, where she had lost \$25,000 by gambling in ten days.

Thos. Neill, who has been indicted for the murder of Matilda Clover, Alice Marsh, Emma Shrivella and Ellen Dunworth, was arraigned in the Central Criminal Court, London, on Monday, but the court adjourned the case for the session.

The British Board of Trade has awarded a piece of plate to the Captain of the French steamer La Champagne, a gold medal to the mate, a silver medal and three pounds each to nine of the steamer's crew for rescuing the crew of the British bark Alumbagh.

Leonard Mantklow, who, on August 3rd last, murderously assaulted Hilda Wood, a niece of the Right Hon. George Goschen, and Edith Philbrick, was again arraigned at the Bromley, Kent, sessions on Monday. Miss Wood, with head covered with bandages and attended by a nurse, was present and gave her testimony. Mantklow was committed for trial.

The latest advices received at London regarding the murder of Frank Reilly, the seaman of the United States steamship Newark, at a lodging house at Genoa, show that animosity against Americans was the cause. The proprietor of the lodging house, when the Newark's men applied to him for lodgings, used abusive language to them simply because they were Americans. All the sailors started for the door, when the proprietor, with a knife in each hand, sprang toward Reilly and struck the weapon into his back. Reilly staggered to the street, where he fell and died in a few minutes. The murder was entirely unprovoked. In consequence of the killing of Reilly, sailors of the United States vessels are not now allowed to go on shore while they remain at Genoa.

"King" Kelly, of baseball fame, is said to be anxious to secure a position as starter on a race track.

Philip Dwyer and son are said to be \$100,000 loser on the season thus far.

The amount received by the Olympic Club, of New Orleans for seats during the "carnival" is estimated at \$130,000. The disbursements, including prize money, amounted to \$55,000.

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