

City and Other Workers.

No Delegate Yet Appointed to Represent London at Dominion Labor Congress.

Building Laborers' Union After the Labor Day Prize.

St. Catharines Children Under Statutory Age Prohibited From Working by Factory Inspector—Labor Notes From Every Where.

Labor Day demonstration committees will meet on Tuesday night in Labor Hall.

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 to appoint an executive committee to make 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 do their best to excel even better showing than they have in previous years. Other unions have yet to be heard from.

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 attending the congress for 1897, and it is reported that that city will send a strong delegation to Quebec to press its claim.

On Monday the committee appointed by the General Executive Board of the Industrial Brotherhood of Canada, will meet and complete the list of delegates to be submitted to a vote of the membership for endorsement. The changes are most radical. It is contemplated to make a membership of 2,000, and an exceedingly lively central labor union just organized.

Cleveland garment workers have been offered an advance of 8 per cent, but the strike is still on. The increase and an additional payment for pressing clothing when the garments are made at private establishments.

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 York we would like to hear of it.

The Dominion inspector of factories discovered in St. Catharines recently fourteen boys laboring in a box factory who were under statutory age. He dismissed the boys and the employers 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 strike. The girls did not pursue aggressive measures. They were smiling and behaving in their ways, and were successful in this way in keeping many nonunion people out of the factory.

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 cheaper.

An inquiry made into the condition of needle women in Paris shows that a working woman cannot count on earning more than 1,200 francs, or about \$20, 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 Athol 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 is the Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Gasfitters, 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 journeyman 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.

Every young reader has heard pussy called Tabby, but all do not know that tabby cat was named after a cat, a famous street in the old city of Baghdad. On this street the merchants sold a beautiful watered silk called atab. In modern days this silk has been styled taffeta. The wavy markings of the silk was thought to resemble pussy's coat of fur. Name from a river in Lycia—the dagates—in the bed of which were found smooth black stones called gaet, of which jewelry was made.

A pamphlet is a book bound in paper. A long, long time ago a learned Greek lady wrote the history of the world in 35 little books, which, after they were called pamphlets, were called pamphlets.

Humburg is a bit of fun aimed at Hamburg, in Germany, which city was once rather famous for getting up sensations which turned out to be nothing very wonderful after all. Hamburg news was humbug.

Dollar is from the German thaler, named from Thaler in Bohemia, where were located the silver works which made this coin.

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new police station must be done by union labor.

Silver miners' strike in Colorado is spreading.

The Atlantic, Ga., plumbers lost their strike.

A state union of druggists has been formed in Tennessee.

Brooklyn pavers work eight and one-half hours a day at \$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 Federation of Labor.

It is reported that there is trouble between the employees and the street railway company in Toledo.

New York's German butchers have organized and their Washington brethren will follow the example.

The expected strike of silk weavers in New Jersey will not take place. Last year's agreement was again adopted.

The resumption of work in the ten Lehigh Valley collieries 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 in Cleveland, and the police will be asked to keep away.

To become an electrician or an industrial, mechanical, railroad or mining 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 \$50,000 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 Council has requested the bookbinders to withdraw one of their delegates, "as he is a disturbing element in the council."

The United Labor League of Allegheny county, Pa., has begun a crusade against Sunday labor, and will make the Carnegie Steel Company the first enemy.

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 horseboys won a strike. Three dollars a day for freshmen; \$2.75 a day to fit and drive, and \$2.50 a day for floormen. Ten hours are for the first five days of the week.

A few months ago there were two unions with less than 150 members in Bladeford, Me. Today there are nine unions, with a membership of over 2,000, and an exceedingly lively central labor union just organized.

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The New Minister of Agriculture 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 22 years and abilities to his whole time and past he has devoted himself to the study and practice of agriculture, which he very properly regards as a science as well as a business the principles of which men must observe if they would succeed. Connected with no other business or profession, he once bluntly and modestly described himself as 'only a farmer.' He was first elected M. P. for his present seat—Brome—at the general election of 1882, and was re-elected in 1891. In 1891 he sustained a severe, but a triumphant, election. He was again re-elected in 1895. During his nine years of parliamentary service in the House of Commons he interested himself especially in what ever concerned the interests of farming. His long residence and active interest in the affairs of his country caused him to be made justice of the peace for Bedfordshire, the Principal Fruit Growers' Association, and a director of the Agricultural Society of his own county, so that both locally and provincially he has earned the sobriquet of 'the farmer'."

"When the British Association for the Advancement of Science assembled at Montreal last year, Mr. Fisher was invited to write a paper, on behalf of a representative of agriculture in his cabinet, according to Mr. Fisher the honor for which his experience and attainments alike seem to have pre-eminently fitted him. Canada being essentially an agricultural country, 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 in the agricultural progress of his Province, especially in the matter of forestry, which is with him a great hobby. The new Postmaster-General, Hon. Mr. Mulock, though eminent as a lawyer and scholar, is likewise a farmer on a large scale in the county of Kent, and he, too, will remember the vigorous and helpful way in which he brought before the last session of the House of Commons the matter of outrageous freight rates on breeding stock which some over-reaching railway officials sought to impose last winter."

"Mr. Fisher is to be congratulated upon this distinction, which we believe will command general favor. It is a post of honor, and one of great responsibility, and we feel sure in bespeaking for him the interest of all who have at heart the welfare of the Dominion, that he will discharge the duties of his office with the most careful and enthusiastic aid."

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 ploverman 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 annals of literature to the life of Burns, and that Burns reigns over a dominion vaster than any empire in history; that Burns celebrations are more universal than those in honor of any other human being; and that the name of Burns is not only the watchword of a nation, but as majestic as the stars of the sky. We do not believe that there ever was a bard so loved by his lordship's eulogy of the author of "A man's man for a' that!"

When we think of the songs and sayings of the Scotch peasant, the lordings of his time, we must be convinced that Lord Rosebery does not 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 Nick, where are some sentences from Lord Rosebery's speech:

"Burns is the champion of the democracy, their poor 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 taunts 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 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 a struggle for the rights of the people; yet he was prepared to lay down his life to prevent it from setting this world to rights. He had a sympathy with the French revolution for the hapless house of Stuart without the least wish to be governed by the Stuarts. He was at once a Jacobin and a monarchist. He was a democrat every shape he regarded with direct and personal hostility, while he placed the suffering and despoiled part of our race under his paternal shield. Burns was struck at the temple of the goddess Juno Minerva."

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