Labor Aotes.

Much progress is being made by the British minors for more pay and shorter hours.

The coachmakers of Cork, having struck for 54 instead of 60 hours work per week are locked out.

The master carpenters of Berlin have closed their shops, not being able to come to an understanding with their employees.

The English, French and German sections of the International hold a Labor Conven-tion in Boston on the 26th and 27th of May.

Within a period of fourteen months two societies of iron workers in England paid out for the support of mon on strike the enormous sum of \$3,283,000.

The Labor Reformation party of Scranton, Pa., held a convention on Thursday week, and nominated an entire city ticket, composed of men of reputation, all of whom have accepted the nominations.

The Iron Molders' International Union claims to be stronger than ever before, with the exception of New England, and special effort will be put forth in that direction after the next convention.

Over 10,000 hands employed in the Leeds flax trade have struck work for the nine hours limit. Somebody has offered the use of a ship to carry 1,000 of the strikers to the States.

The Scottish miners have demanded that the working day commence at 6 a.m., and end at 3 p.m. The iron molders, plasterers and other Glasgow trades have been accorded the nine hour day.

The leading factories and shops, as well as builders and carpenters, in Guelph have commenced to pay their employees by the hour. The arrangement gives satisfaction to both employer and employe, between whom the best understanding exists.

Connolly, the English stone-mason and Trade Unionist leader, advises a preference for Canada over the United States as an emigration point, because the purchasing power of wages in the former greatly excels that of the latter.

At a recent charter election in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, the Labor Reform party elected four of their candidates. The cmployers stood by the ballot box all day, spotting those men who had the courage to stand by their colors. Fifteen workmen received their discharge for so doing.

Last Monday the puddlers at the rolling mills at Pottsville, Palo Alto and Port Car-bon, Pa., demanded an advance of wages, which demand was not acceded to, and the works are all idle. The Anthracite Monitor says that the present price of iron justifies the advance.

The most recent unions organized by the machinists and blacksmiths, are at Norwalk, O., and Dunkirk, N. Y. Seven or eight will be established the present month, and after the annual convention a systematic vigorous effort will be made to extend the organization in the Eastern States.

The London Trades Council has resolved the strike of the Agricultural laborers for an increase of pay "to be one of vital and unprecedented importance to all workingmen," and have pledged their support. The trades generally all over the Kingdom are in sympathy with the strikers.

A new organization of workingmen, already comprising 60,000 members, is reported to have been formed in France under the title of the "Ouvriers Campagnons," who bind themselves not to join in any "strike," and to promote in every way harmonions relations between capital and labor. - World.

STIKE. -The landlords and saloon keepers of Hamilton have caught the infection. They vow that they are not going to sell whisky all day and all night without rest or recreation. One proposes to open at 3

said, "the condition of the agricultural laborers was most shameful, and he had not rejoiced in anything more than when he had heard that they had begun to strike and to combine for their own interest. He won-dered that they had not gone out on strike long ago. No doubt, if wages were raised, farmers would complain that they were In that case the farmers must pinched. binch the landlords. He had not a great deal of sympathy for the latter, for there were numbers who had their thousands of acres, and who could stand a little squeezing without being reduced to abject poverty thereby. Negro slavery was nothing to the treatment of the laborers, and it ought to be denounced by every honest man and earnest tongue.

CANADIAN.

Last Saturday evening Farmsville was visited by a very violent thunderstorm, accompanied by terrific lightening, which struck the Wesleyan Methodist church. From the appearance of the church on Sunday morning the lightning first struck the lower part of the steeple, and from there it seemingly divided, one part running dow the front of the tower, breaking the windows and smashing the front door. The other part passed out through the belfry, then through the roof, ceiling and floor, and passed out through a window in the basement, leaving a large hole in the floor, and splintering nearly everything it came in contact with. The damage to the church is about sixty or seventy dollars.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.-On Monday night about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building occupied by D. Dawson, Wallaceburg, as a dwelling and store. In spite of the best exertions of the villagers, the entire square embracing D. Johnson's 'dwelling and store, two warehouses, and Dock Ayres, merchant tailor's shop, J. A. Burgess, boot and shoe store, the Advocate office; Wm. McLean's dwelling, and two smaller dwellings, occupied by Jas. Scott and M. McDonald, were soon one mass of burning ruins. D. Dawson lost his entire stock and household furniture, with one thousand dollars in cash, and his family barely escaped in their night clothes. His stock was partially insured. D. Johnson is the heaviest looser, most of his stock, and all his household furniture were burned. The buildings occupied by Mr. Burgess as a shoe shop, the Adrocate office, Ayre's tailor shop, McDonald's dwelling, the two warehouses and dock were all his property. The entire loss is not less than ten thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A BABY DETAINED FOR RAILWAY FARE-On Wednesday last a woman with a baby in her arms got on board the cars of the T. G. & B. Railway somewhere between Orangeville and this point. When conductor Lewis went around to inspect tickets the woman represented that she was very poor and had a sick baby. She nursed it very tenderly to this point. Upon arrival here Mr. Lewis thought matters did not look just as represented, the baby being very quict, so so he determined to detain the infant until the fare was paid. Remonstrance, of course, was made at Mr. Lewis' heartless conduct. but all to no purpose; the baby was taken to the ticket office, and Mrs. Kelly, for that was the woman's name, was obliged to go

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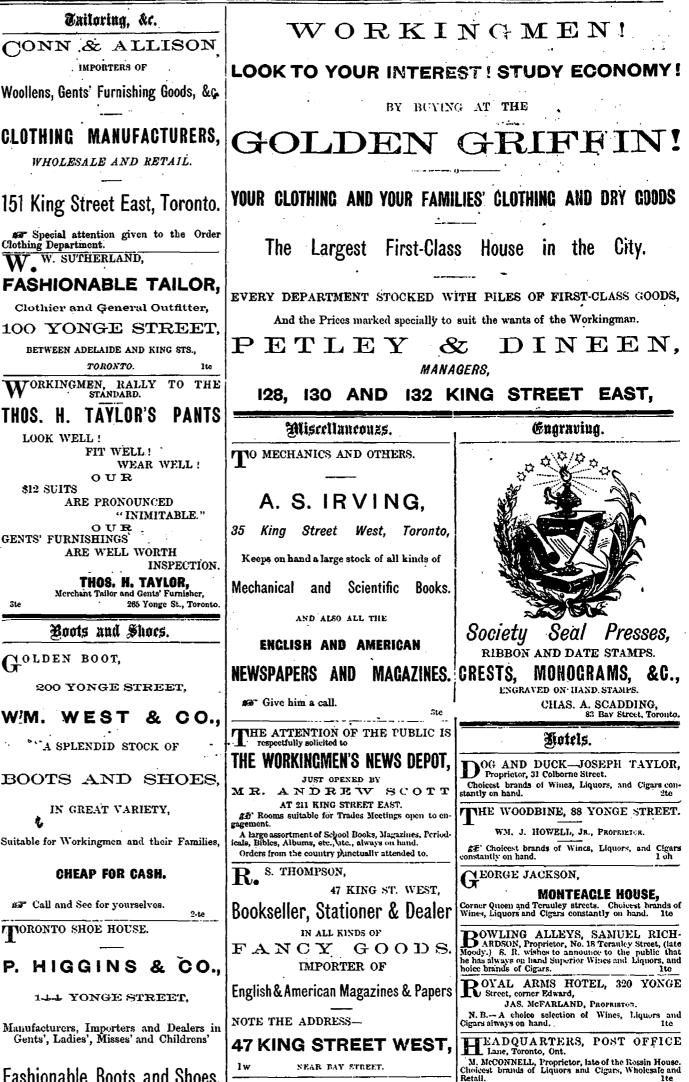
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o'clock p.m., and close at midnight. If home without her offspring. Upon examinathey spend the forenoon improving their minds they will be apt to quit the business altogether soon.—Standard.

PRINTERS' WAGES .--- The master printers and journeymen printers of Hamilton have come to an agreement as to the future rates to be paid in that city. The employers have conceded the terms proposed by the Union, with one exception, and prices now stand as follows : For evening papers, per 1,000 cms, 28 cents; for morning papers, 30 cents; week work, \$10.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. E. Chanteloup placed a notice in the shops of his manufactory, stating that, on and after July 1st, nine hours would constitute a day's work in that establishment. A deputa-tion of the men waited upon Mr. Chanteloup to thank him for the boon. He stated that they were very welcome to it and hoped they would improve it .- Montreal Northern Journal.

The report of the Scottish Typographical Association has lately been issued to the members. It contains a resume of the movements taking place during the year, and shows that in almost every case the workmen have been granted less time and more money, so that the position of the trade is now much better than in the beginning of 1871, while the prospects for the coming year are very promising.

About one hundred and fifty associations are in a "Workingmen's Congress now being held in Rome, Italy. The movement is looked on with some degree of suspicion by the authorities, as tending to the spread of the political theories of the Internationals. The leaders, however, assert that their motive is purely for the purpose of consulting on the various questions pertaining to the moral and social condition of the working people.

A Mr. Arch, who seems to have taken the lead in the strike of the agricultural la-borers in Warwickshire, is said to be a man whose rough, untutored eloquence and un-tiring assiduity as an organizer, is of incalwulable assistance to the strikers. Of this strike the famous Mr. Spurgeon recently

