

LABOR AND WAGES.

CANADIAN.

Many of the union moulders of Hamilton are leaving the city in view of the action of employers in preparing to open non-union shops.

AMERICAN.

About 40 wood carvers at Rockford, Ill., have struck because their employers wanted them to work at piece work.

L. A. 7503, brewers, New York City, had \$3,224.26 in its treasury on January 1. Last week nineteen new members were initiated.

The wages of conductors, baggagemasters and brakemen on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been increased.

Through the agitation of organized labor the Pinkertons have been barred out of Arkansas, Idaho, Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

Father Huntington intends making a tour of the sweating shops in New York City, accompanied by several other Knights of Labor, and he will then publicly give his experience of the infamous system.

The railroad telegraphers' trouble on the East Tennessee road has been settled, the railroad officials having signed a written agreement that no member of the Order shall be discriminated against on account of his membership.

The Brooke Iron Company, of Birdsboro, Pa., has notified its employees of a general reduction in wages. Puddlers are reduced from \$3.50 to \$3.25 per ton, sheet mill employees from 40 to 36 cents a ton, and nailers about ten per cent. The firm employs over 400 hands.

The Memphis Commercial Union on Monday locked out its union printers, their places being taken by 16 non-union men from St. Louis. The non union men were attacked as they went to dinner, and the police had to interfere. Eleven of the non union men consented to leave the town, and were escorted to the depot.

Great indignation exists among the 4,000 employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabeth, N. J., over a set of new regulations, one of which compels the men to be inside the factory five minutes before the whistle blows, under the penalty of losing a half day.

EUROPEAN.

Twelve thousand shipyard helpers at Sunderland, England, have struck against a reduction in their wages.

The Board of Arbitration at Indianapolis has decided in favor of the strikers in the street car dispute, and the trouble is considered at an end.

The silk weavers at Como, Italy, are on strike. Not a loom is in operation in the city. The strikers are starving and their committee has asked the mayor to provide bread for them.

The 8,000 textile workers who went on strike at Manlen, Spain, against the employment of scabs and a reduction of wages have been successful. The scabs were discharged and the former wages have been restored.

When the police recently confiscated the funds of the Miners' Union at Saarbruecken, Germany, it was found that \$2,000 had disappeared before the police pounced down upon the office. The money was taken over the French frontier, where it will be kept at the disposal of the trustees of the Union.

Thousands are unemployed in Madrid, the city finances are in a miserable condition, and the authorities have not only closed their public soup houses, but also discontinued dispensing meat to the inmates of hospitals, prisons and the poorhouse; and yet it is proposed to build a municipal theatre at a cost of \$1,000,000.

The managers of the Labor Exchange at Milan have compared the registry list with the roll of the labor organizations and published the names of those members who failed to vote on election day. If all workmen had registered and voted for the labor ticket, the latter would have been elected by an overwhelming majority.

There is a factory in Chemnitz, Saxony, whose superintendent has issued a decree announcing that broad brimmed hats must not be worn by the men under his supervision, as such hats are indicative of an independent and oppositional spirit. Men with broad brimmed hats will not be tolerated in that factory.

The International Congress of Socialistic Students, recently held at Brussels, has adopted a declaration of principles declaring that universities should be managed by professors and students upon a democratic basis, without Church or State interference; also that faculties for industrial and mechanical pursuits be created. The Congress furthermore declared that science could only be freed from present restriction and misapplication by carrying into effect the principles of the labor movement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Without land there could be no wealth, for land is the basis of all wealth. But land is useless without labor, and labor is helpless without access to land. There is absolutely nothing that we have or use but what is obtained from the earth either directly or indirectly. In equal justice to all men, there should be no legal right for a few to monopolize and hold out of use for speculative purposes the land of which all men stand in need, and without which they must become slaves to the few.

The men who take an active interest in labor movements usually come in for a great deal of abuse. There are many writers, preachers and other public men who openly condemn such reformers, on the ground that the discussions raised are fanning the flame of discontent among workmen. These writers and others delight in styling themselves conservatives; they are, however, either knaves or fools. Workingmen are sensible to the fact that it is only in fanning the flame of discontent that they are guarded from slavery worse than that they now endure.

If clothing, bread and groceries were rained down from the skies, the benefit of such a shower would accrue to those who own the land upon which it fell. When minerals are discovered, when new machinery is invented, when new buildings are put up or any improvements made whatsoever, the benefit accrues to those who monopolize the earth to the exclusion of their fellow-men. It will cost some thought on your part to study this out, but when you get the principles clear in your mind, you will have found the solution of the labor problem.

Many efforts have been made by working people from time to time to alleviate social ills, but their efforts have been mostly directed against effects of certain causes, and too little attention has been directed against the causes of evil effects. The greatest and most iniquitous cause of evil to labor is our present indirect system of taxation. This system is paraded under the guise of protection to American labor. The only protection needed by labor is to be left in the free enjoyment of its natural rights and the natural reward for its toil. With free access to nature's storehouse and freedom to retain the fruits of its toil, labor needs no other protector.—Sunday Truth.

THE SPORTING WORLD

SNOWSHOEING.

The annual cross-country race to Lachine of the Argyle Snowshoe Club came off on Saturday last. There was a good field of competitors and the day was fine but the track was rather heavy and there was no prospect of record-breaking. Mason, of the Argyles, a plucky young runner, was first; time 65 min. 3 sec. Gentleman, of the M. A. A., came in a good second, and Turnbull, also of the Argyles, third.

There are a very large number of entries for the open steeplechase across the mountain this afternoon. The prizes are given by the proprietors of the Star and are both handsome and valuable. There is a good deal of excitement among the clubs represented and a big crowd will likely see the finish.

HOCKEY.

The match between the M. A. A. and Brits at the Victoria rink on Wednesday night was witnessed by a fair number of spectators, and was a well contested game, although both teams did not have their first seven. In the first half the M. A. A. kept the "puck" in the vicinity of the Brits' goals and when the whistle sounded for half time the score stood M. A. A. A., 2; Brits, 0. The second half woke up the Brits and the puck was kept in the territory of both goals when time was called. The Brits score 2 goals, making the match a draw.

CYCLING.

The racing board of the League of American Wheelmen has declared A. A. Zimmerman a professional for violating clause D of the amateur rule, which practically means for accepting remuneration for either training expenses or attending a meet. The expulsion has been expected in certain quarters for some time, or since the matter relative to the Worcester deal became known. It is thought that his acceptance of \$25 from the Worcester people for attending a meet is the cause. By Zimmerman's expulsion America loses one of its fastest amateur bicycle riders. No one rider captured as many events or trophies during the past racing season as did Arthur A. Zimmerman. He is credited with having won fully \$3,000 worth of prizes in 1891, and no single rider was as prominent, save Willie Windle. It is not probable that the New York Athletic club will send a racing team to England this season, now that Zimmerman is a professional, as he was to have been the king pin of the team. His retirement leaves Willie Windle the undisputed amateur champion of the American racing track, as Zimmerman was considered the only man having a possible show with the Milbury wonder. For all these reasons it is to be regretted

that Zimmerman has so ingloriously severed his connection with amateur cycle racing. He was a record maker, and was expected, in company with others, to break Windle's world record for the mile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Becker, the German champion bicyclist, has been killed by a fall from his wheel at Delitzsch.

It has been the experience at the Washington Post office that two men on wheels can do the work of three men on foot.

William Anderson, formerly goal-keeper and point for the Ottawa lacrosse team, died Saturday of consumption. He was 31 years of age.

President Fulda, of the California Athletic club, emphatically denies that he offered a \$5,000 purse for Jack Skelly, the New York amateur.

The unknown that the Manhattan Athletic club wanted Jack Dempsey to spar six rounds for \$300 was Johnny Reagan. Dempsey wants a larger purse.

The Manchester 130 yards handicap this week has five American sprinters entered: Collins, 10½ yards; Budd, 12½ yards; Huntley, 12½; Brown, 13; Donlan, 13. Hutchens has six yards start.

The subscription list for the testimonial to John Osborne, the veteran English jockey, now amounts to over \$17,000, and that for Bradbury, a jockey who lost a leg by his horse falling, has reached over \$11,000.

The proprietors of sporting clubs are getting tired of giving big purses for boxing matches, says a cable. A purse of \$750 was a sufficient bait to induce "Nuno" Wallace, of Birmingham, and Gardner, of London, the bantam weights, to box last week under the usual rules at the Kennington Social club.

The Lancashire steeplechase, of 2,000 sovereigns, to be decided at the Manchester Easter meeting, has closed with eighty-one entries, which is fifteen more than has been secured for the Grand National, while nearly ever animal of note nominated for the big chase at Aintree will be found in the entry for the race to be decided at New Barns.

When he last visited Australia George Lohmann, the English Cricketer, was offered a position in the A. J. S. Bank if he would remain in Sydney, but he refused the bait. It is thought unlikely he would say "no" if the offer were renewed. Lohmann's father was on the Stock Exchange, but was "hammered," and George himself was something in a stockbroker's office but found cricket more to his taste, and quite as profitable. He has been the main stay of Surrey during the last season, but he does not forget that the Club was disposed to treat him scurvily the season before, when the rewards for services were being distributed. W. W. Read received £100 and Lohmann was put off with £25. He struck at this and demanded more, and it was only when he threatened to secede from the club that the grant was increased to £50. W. W.'s position is a sore point with the Surrey professionals, for though he poses as an amateur, or gentleman, he depends mainly on cricket for his subsistence. He is nominally assistant secretary of the Surrey Club, but no body has ever seen him at his desk, and in addition to the salary he receives for his supposed secretarial work he gets a handsome bonus every season for his cricket play. This amateur business is a transparent sham.

THE SEVEN WONDERS.

With the Exception of the Pyramids They Have all Disappeared.

Different authors disagree in describing the seven popular wonders of olden times. At present the Pyramids, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Diana, the Mausoleum, the statue of Jupiter of Olympus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and the Ilharos, or watch tower of Alexandria, are usually reckoned as the "Original Seven Wonders." With the single exception of the pyramids all the above have disappeared. One, two and three thousand years ago, according to traditions and authentic history, some of them were wonders indeed.

The first of the wonders, the great pyramid of Cheops, is situated seven miles from the banks of the Nile, and twelve miles from Cairo, Egypt. It was built in the childhood of the human race, long before history began. Yet it stands today a monument to a wonderful people. "The great pyramid of Cheops" is believed to have been built by the monarch whose name it bears, about 3,000 years B. C. Its height is 480 feet 9 inches, and its base 764 feet square. Many of the monster blocks of granite used in constructing it weighed thousands of tons. Tradition tells us that 190,000 men were employed for a period of thirty years in constructing it.

The Colossus of Rhodes, the second in the list of ancient wonders, was a great brazen statue of Apollo, which stretched its huge legs across the harbor of Rhodes, and was so large that ships in full sail passed between

It was 105 feet high and of most exact proportions. The erection was begun in the year 3,700 B. C., but was not finished for 260 years. It was of brass, cast in sections, and was overthrown by an earthquake in the year 224 B. C. It weighed 227,900 pounds.

The Temple of Diana is another of the seven wonders of the world which has entirely disappeared. It was a magnificent structure, situated on the Eventine at Ephesus, and was constructed at the common cost of all Asiatic countries. The lofty domed roof was supported by 127 monster columns of Parian marble—the tribute to Diana by 127 kings. The facade of the temple occupied 200 feet upon the Eventine and the walls stretched back 425 feet, all glittering gems and precious stones.

Fourth in order of prominence was the Mausoleum—the tomb of Mausolus, the first king of Caria. According to Pliny, it had a total height of 140 feet. It was erected by Artemisia, the widow of Mausolus, about 355 B. C. It consisted of a basement 65 feet high, on which stood an Ionic colonnade 23½ feet high, surmounted by a pyramid rising in steps to a similar height, and upon the apex of the pyramid a colossal group of Mausolus and wife in a chariot drawn by four horses of heroic size. The Mausoleum endured about the year 1404 A. D., when it was partially destroyed by an earthquake and finally torn down by the Knights of St. John.

The fifth wonder, the Olympian Zeus, was a statue of Jupiter Olympus, said to have been 60 feet high and chiefly composed of ivory and gold. It is usually located at Elis, but nothing certain is known of its location or its reputed builder, Phidias.

If possible, tradition and history have told us less about the sixth wonder of the world—the hanging gardens of Babylon—than they have of the fifth. Herodotus does not mention them; Pliny only casually alludes to their existence, and the Scriptural account of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar ignores the subject altogether. Popular accounts of the hanging gardens say that they were huge baskets of brass and iron, 400 feet square, swung on mammoth stone arches which were erected near the royal palace at Babylon.

The seventh wonder was a combined lighthouse and watchtower, situated on the eastern end of the Island of Pharos, at Alexandria, Egypt. Its construction was begun by Ptolemy Soter about the year 332 B. C. It was 400 feet high and cost a sum equal to \$1,240,000 of United States currency.

Mrs. Euclid Hill and her four-year-old babe were killed at Woodbury, N. J., by an express train. The mother was walking between the tracks.

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