

NOTES FROM THE LABOR FIELD.

The K. of L. is growing in Australia. Chicago has 77,600 union men. Wilmington U. S. carpenters won nine hours. England's best butter is made in Denmark. Toledo barber shops must close on Sunday. They are stopping Sunday work in oil fields. Stonemasons' helpers at Omaha struck for \$1.80. Iron bricks are used as street paving in Germany. The machinery molders are gaining members. Jersey City messenger boys struck for \$4 a week. Reading puddlers get \$21 per week; helpers, \$11.10. By a ukase women are now employed on Russian railroads. Building trade workers won a strike in Brooklyn last week. Portland (Ore.) plumbers struck for \$4.50 and eight hours. Pittsburg K. of L. boilermakers want 50 cents a day advance. Savannah longshoremen struck for 5 cents an hour advance. At Chemnitz, Saxony, 10,000 textile strikers ask American aid. Kearney (N.J.) girl linen-workers struck for six o'clock closing. San Francisco unions demand home patronage of home-made goods. A Baltimore minister made an address favoring Henry George's doctrine. The printing business is said to have experienced a revival in Baltimore. Tin and sheet iron workers are on strike in Brooklyn for the eight-hour day. Portland (Ore.) building workers were locked out for demanding eight hours. In Germany 9,898,000 persons are in labor unions that insure against accident. A Scranton railway discharged twelve men because there was talk of forming a union. The wife of a striking carpenter at Detroit became despondent and committed suicide. Mrs. F. E. Wilkes has been chosen treasurer of the Little Rock Typographical Union. Pullman's car works, one of the largest corporations in the world, will not employ a Democrat. The Ten-hour law is practically a dead letter in Rhode Island. Girls of 7 are also employed. The Saturday half-holiday is being quite generally adopted by printing offices in the larger cities. The Standard Oil king, John D. Rockefeller, was a newspaper reporter a quarter of a century ago. Chicago harnessmakers average \$8.53. Many firms have granted \$10 as the lowest for stitchers and \$12 for fitters. Easton iron-handlers struck for \$1.50 for handling fifty tons. New men were put on and paid what the strikers asks. The Swiss Parliament decided that railroads must allow the men thirty-six holidays a year, of which seventeen must be Sundays. Bakers' Union No. 92 of New York procured work last week for twenty-two of its members and 7,500 union labels were sold to bosses. A carpenters' strike is imminent in Brooklyn, as the unions of that trade propose to strike on all jobs where the eight-hour rule has not yet been adopted. The National Organization of Bakers has now 100 local unions. The charter having that number was granted on Saturday to a new union at Bridgeport, Conn. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat pays the largest sum for special dispatches of any paper in the country. Its monthly bill for this service averages \$11,660. The United German Trades of New York adopted a resolution last Sunday to punish all members of affiliated unions who patronize grocers selling "scab" bread. Graham, Lang & Co. of New York are willing to grant all demands of their striking cigar-makers, but refuse to sign a contract with the union. The strike continues. The New York World pays \$667,500 a year for paper used in printing its editions. The next largest paper bill is that of the Boston Globe, which foots up \$326,000 a year. At Albany men who took strikers' places on a verbal agreement for a year's employment were fired when the strikers won. The strikers will pay the costs and wages for the year. John W. Love, of New York, has asked for a committee from his striking cigar-makers, but he does not want a committee from the union. None but union men will be sent him. President Carnot of France has granted pardon to seventy-two workmen sent to prison for offences in connection with the recent strikes. He has refused pardon to twenty-four others, mostly foreigners, sentenced to imprisonment for similar offences. A number of sweaters, whose cloakmakers were locked out, have organized a union at 257 East Houston street, New York. The organization committee of the C. L. U. is at work to assist the locked-out men in gaining the sympathies and financial aid of all other labor organizations. Friedman Bros., of New York, have communicated to the Cloakmakers' Union that they will not insist upon their workmen giving \$50 bonds for "good behavior," but the firm refuses to sign a contract with the union. For this reason the offer to settle the differences between the firm and the union was rejected by the latter. The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union holds its second annual convention this week at Rochester, N. Y. Secretary H. J. Skeffington reports that the organization has now over twenty-three thousand members. After the convention Mr. Skeffington will go to New York to assist in reorgan-

izing the shoemakers of that city, whose organization four years ago had over twenty thousand members, and which went to pieces last year. Bricklayers Union No. 7 will withdraw from the International Bricklayers and Masons' Union if the other unions in New York and vicinity will do the same. There is a general complaint that the unions in the large cities are taxed too heavily by the Executive Board, and that their advantages from the general body are too small in comparison. A great labor demonstration was held on Sunday last in Hyde Park, London, where 60,000 men assembled to take part in the meeting. Among the speakers were the great agitator, John Burns, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Michael Davitt and Professor Stuart. With the exception of a slight disturbance caused by the attitude of Sir Henry Havelock-Allen towards the crowd, the demonstration passed off in an orderly manner.

GENERAL NEWS.

A letter from Major Wissman received in Berlin, states that the presence of cruisers on the east coast of Africa is not sufficient to stop the slave trade, which is being carried on there in spite of all efforts to suppress it. It is expected that 100,000 members of the Salvation Army will take part in the celebration in London, in July, of the silver jubilee of the Army's formation. The principal exercises of the occasion will be held in the Crystal Palace. At Chicago Frederick T. McLeod, an ex-minister, found guilty of living with a woman in Chicago when he had a legal wife in Nova Scotia, has been sentenced to one year in the house of correction, the heaviest punishment provided. The highest honors at the June examination at Cambridge University have been won by Miss Philippa Fawcett, who is bracketed as the superior of the male senior wranglers in the mathematical tripos. Miss Field and Miss Lea are also among the wranglers. Two masked robbers stopped the east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train near New Salem, North Dakota, on Sunday morning and rifled the mail car. The express messenger fled after securing the money he held in charge in the safe. The passengers were not touched. The British Admiralty court on Saturday awarded £7500 to the British steamer "Aldersgate" and £600 to the American steamer "Ohio" for the services they rendered to the Inman line steamer "City of Paris" in towing her to Queenstown after the breaking down of her machinery in mid-ocean last March. While a religious procession, in celebration of Corpus Christi, was passing through Central Park, at San Jose, Costa Rica, on Thursday, the iron railway bordering the western promenade gave way, falling on a crowd assembled to witness the spectacle. Four persons were killed and a great many others seriously injured.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN A LIVE NEWS-PAPER.

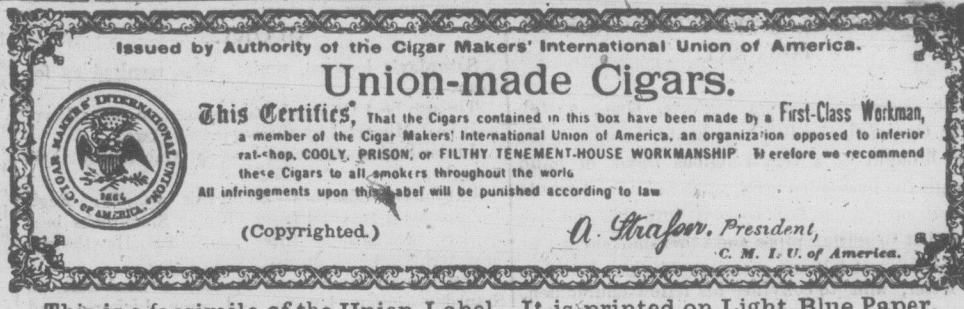
According to a writer in the Century, for June, the amount paid out weekly for composition by the leading dailies is as follows: Baltimore American, \$2,000; Boston Globe, \$4,100; Chicago Herald, \$2,106; Chicago News, \$1,500; Chicago Tribune, \$2,500; Cincinnati Enquirer, \$3,200; New York Herald, \$3,780; New York Times, \$3,000; New York World, \$6,000; Philadelphia Ledger, \$2,150; San Francisco Call, \$1,650; St. Louis Globe-Democrat, \$2,700; St. Louis Republic, \$2,000. The New York Sun pays \$140 per week to proof readers; the New York Times and New York Tribune, \$245 each; and the New York Herald and New York World, \$315 each. A new "dress" of type for the New York Times or New York Tribune costs \$12,000; for the New York Herald, \$15,000, including mailing type; and for the New York World \$13,890, excluding mailing type. As a rule, new type is purchased annually.

GLOVES OF HUMAN SKIN.

"Gloves which are sold as kid are often made of human skin," said Dr. Mark L. Nardyz, the Greek physician, of Philadelphia, the other day. "The skin on the beast," continued the physician, "is soft and pliable, and may be used in the making of gloves. When people buy gloves they never stop to question about the material of which they are made. The shopkeeper himself may be in ignorance, and the purchaser has no means of ascertaining whether the material is human skin or not. The fact is, the tanning of human skin is extensively carried on in France and Switzerland. The product is manufactured into gloves, and these are imported into this country. Thus, you see, a person may be wearing part of a distant relative's body and not know it." Then the doctor drew from a drawer a brand new pair of black gloves. "There," he said, "is a fine article made from the skin of a child. As the hide of a kid compares with that of a goat, so, of course, does the skin of a child compare with that of an adult, and it is much sought in France for glove purposes."

THE USES OF PAPER.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is worthy of record in the paper trade, to know that the late Sir Thomas Dakin was buried in a paper coffin! A Japanese inventor has discovered a process by which seaweed can be converted into an almost unalterable paper, which is transparent enough to admit of its being used as window-panes. In color it resembles old window-glass. Atlanta, Ga., has a paper house. No wood, brick or iron is used about the building. It is a neat little store painted sky-blue, and was erected by a Frenchman. The rafters, the roof and the flooring are all made of thick, compressed paper boards, impervious to water and as durable as wood. The house cannot catch on fire as easily as a wooden building because the surface of the paper is smooth and hard.



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