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suittee be instructed to raise a discussion in Parliament with a view to further the object." Mr. Allen (Sheffield) seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Odger, and carried

UPPORT YSHIR TOWN TAPER. Mr. Green (Lonnou) moved-

"That in the opinion of this Congress, the manufacture of goods by prisoners in the goals of this country, for sale in the public market, as illustrated in the case of the mat and matting trade, is a violation of the laws of justice and social life and to the pauperization and starvation of the honest and free workmen, and demands the immediate attention of the State; that it be an instruction to the Parliamontary Committee to assist in the carrying out of this resolution."

Mr. Graham (Newcastle) seconded the motion which was amended to read, after "public market," as follows - Below the market value of goods produced by free labor, as illustrated in the case of the mat and matting, is a violation of the laws of justice, &c.' TRADES HALLS.

On the motion of Mr. Graham (Newcastle), seconded by Mr. Kano (Darlington), it was

"That in the opinion of this Congress trades uniouists throughout the country should ren-der every assistance in establishing trades halls in their various localities, as best calculated to promote the social and moral interests olworkingmen."

ARBITRATION IN TRADE DISPUTES.

Mr. Fox (Sheffield) moved a resolution approving of the principle of arbitration in trade disputes, which was seconded by Mr. Higginbotham (Sheffield), and was carried unanimously.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

- Mr. Owen (Paulcy) moved that the Congress believes that the time has come when the workingmen throughout the country should take up the question of technical education, with a view of improving their skill, and that schools for that purpose be establishod. This was unanimously carried.

INTERNATIONAL ABBITRATION,

Mr. Mottershead (London) proposed-'That this Congress rejoices at the progress which the principle of international arbitration is making, as evidenced by the growth and development of public opinion in its favor, the votes of the House of Commons in July last and the recent unanimous acceptance of the principle by the Italian Parliament and Covernment; and this Congress further regrets that our Government has not taken active steps to give effect to the vote of the House of Commons.

Mr. Povey (Maidstone) seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

After the usual votes of thanks, etc., the business of the Congress was brought to a con-

WAGES IN AUSTRALIA.

From recent exchanges from Australia we learn that trade generally is good, and that the formation of trades unions are being vigorously proceeded with. The following statistics of wages for skilled laborers will prove of interest to our rèaders :

Building Trades. - Stonemasons, 11s per day; plasterers, bricklayers, slaters, 10s per do; carpenters, 10s to 11s per do; laborers, 6s to 7s per do.; pick and shovel men, 6s per do. The day's work is eight hours.

Bootmakers.—For riveting children's boots the rate is 6d per pair; boy's, 10d; women's 1s; and men's 1s 3d. The same rates are paid for finishing. In some of the best order shops the rates paid are :- Wellingtons, 10s; elastic, 7s; closing, 8s. Good hands for ladies' boots are scarce.

Bakers.—First-class workmon (foremen) average 3/. per week; second hands, 2l. to 24 3s. / In inferior shops the rates are slightly lower.

Butchers.—Shopmen receive from 36s to 40s per week; boys 15s to 20s per week; elaughtermen receive from 40s to 50s per week; small goods men (pork, butchers) receive 30s to 40s per week with rations; superior men receive more.

Brassinishers and coppersmiths.—There is a full supply of labor in this trade. The average rate of wages is 10s per day, the payment being 15d per hour.

Cabinetmakers. - The average earning of good tradesmen is 9s per day, though some superior hands get higher wages. Secondelass workmen earn from 35s to 40s per week. Upholstere's can earn from 2l 10s to 31. per week.

. Coopers.—Most of the work in this trade is done by the piece; the wages fixed by the trade are 10s per day of ten hours. Tallowcasks are made at 5s Gd for thirds, and 4aled for fourths, which latter are now

most made. Coachbuilders. - Smiths receive from 21. 1Da to 3k periweel. A few hands carn is high as £4 per week. Bodymakers.—Most of this work is done by the piece. The average earnings of good hands are from 21. 10s to as high as 4l. per week. Wheelers. -Most of this work is done by the piece; the wages made are from 2l. 10s to 3l. 10s per BILLLIAN, ST. UTTU PARCYLLAM Plumbers and gashtters receive 3l. per week of eight hours per day.

paid 2l. 10s to 3l 15s por week; paper rulers 31, to 31, 10s per wook; binders 21, to 31, per wook. The demand for labor in these trades is limited and is at present fully supplied, to reson a series of the series of the

Tailors. - In first-class establishments the rate paid is 1s per hour. (In second-class shops the earnings are from 21. 10s to 31. per week. In factories the rates vary, the men being often paid by the piece. Where wages are paid, the rate is 40s per week in factory hours.

Tinsmiths.—Owing to the meat preserving companies not being fully employed, a good many men in this trade are out of work at present / In the trade the rate is from 2l. 10s to 3l. por week of ten hours per of the fire gard for the states of

.Watchmakers .- The general rate of wages in this trade is 47. per week, though some of the superior workmen get as high as 6l.

CARLYLE ON MODERN WORK.

The following unpublished letter from Mr. Thomas Carlyle to Sir James Whitworth, regarding the announcement, made some months ago, of the latter's intention to supplement the savings of his workpeople by a bonus, was read recently by the Hon. W. B Lyttleton at a meeting of the Stourbridge School of Art: - "I have heard your offer on behalf of the thrifty workpeople of Darley, and of the thankful acceptance of it by the district authorities of the place. I cannot resist the highly unwonted desire that has risen in me to say that I highly approve and applaud the ideas you have on the subject, and to declare in words that, in my opinion, nothing wiser, more beneficent, or more worthy of your distinguished place as a master of workers has come before this many a year. Would to Heaven that all or many of the captains of industry in England had a soul in them such as yours, and could do as you have done, or could still further co-operate with you in works and plans to the like effect! The look of England is to me at this moment abundantly ominous, the question of capital and labour growing ever more anarchic, insoluble altogether by the notions hitherto applied to itpretty sure to issue in petrolcum one day, unless some other gospel than that of the 'Dismal Science' come to illuminate it. Two things are pretty sure to me. The first is that capital and labour never can or will agree together till they both first of all decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honour, whose highest sim is to behave like faithful citizens to this universe, and obey the eternal commandments of Almighty God, who made them. The second thing is that a sadder object than even that of the coal strike, or any other conceivable strike, is the fact that -loosely speaking -we may say all England has decided that the profitablest way is to do its work ill, slurily, swiftly, and mendaciously. What a contrast between now and say only a hundred years! At the latter date, or, still more conspiciously, for ages before that, all England awoke to its work-to an invocation to the Eternal Maker to bless them in their day's labour, and help to do it well. Now, all England-shopkeepers, workmen, all manner of competing labourers—awaken as if with an unspoken but heartfelt prayer to Beelzebub -'Oh, help us, thou great Lord of Shoddy, Adulteration, Malfeasance, to do our work with the maximum of the sluriness, swiftness, profit, and mendacity, for the Devil's sake. Amen,'"

WORKING MEN AND CO-OPERATION.

Returns were received in 1871 from 146 cooperative societies, the members of which numbered 267,964. Their share capital at the end of 1871 was £2,305,951; loan capital, £215,533; capital invested in other societies, etc., £145,346; reserve fund, £67,722; value of buildings, fixtures, land etc.. £923,194; liabilities, £2,865,318; assets, £3,02),567; cash received for goods sold during the year, £9, 439,471. The total number of co-operative societies in the United Kingdom is about 1,300, and their membership must be considerably above 400,000. If those co operative societies which have sent in no returns are doing as much business proportionately as the above 746 societies, the value of goods sold by co-operation annually must be from £16,000,000 to £17,000,000. Nearly all the members of co-operatve, societies are working

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. — A meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Chicago, was held recently, or the purpose of organizing a co-operand his tight as sociation, if another organiization should be deemed feasible after a discussion of the question. Mr. Dunn occupied the chair. Ho explained the object

Printers, coc. The rate paid in this trade | were paid interest on what they advanced is he per 1,000 out. In manufacturing Under the present system carponters doubt stationers establishments lithographers are not card descent wages, but if the concent not carn descent wegge, but if the co-operative tratem will adopted (then would be provided with work (that is, those of them who wanted, to identify themselves with that nystem), and receive reasonable wages. Mr. Sherman said he had, been a mamber of such Society for years, and it had always been successful. Mr. Hudson favored experimenting with the co-operative plan, and moved that a co-operative association be formed, and be confined to members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Society. Mr. Trigay suggested that other branches of mechanical trade should be admitted, such as bricklaying atonocutting, painting, &c. This proposition was discussed at some length, but it was finally discountenanced, and it was resolved to open a list of cooperative membership. Eighteen members signed it.

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the carpenters and joiners who became
identified with it. If the Secretary, Mr.

Lynam, favored the starting of a co-operciety abop, and, if assistance was required,
he thought other associations ought to help
along in a pecuniary way, provided they,

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