

NOT TO BE HANGED.

For the past two weeks the world has stood with hair on end contemplating the fearful spectacle of 13—only think of it!—a full baker's dozen of malefactors taken at one haul, thirteen daring Typos who had the daring effrontery to demand sufficient respite from their daily toil to allow them a breathing time, and when their mightinesses—these master printers forsooth—refused to comply, these 13 terrible conspirators added insult to injury by carrying the insurrection to the dreadful length of peacefully giving up their work. What an outrage! How dare they! Why don't the Province rise and annihilate the malefactors, and not trouble His Magnificence of Police Court notoriety, or hold the country in suspense witnessing their hanging or crucifixion. Why! old Pontius Pilate had as much as he could do to manage two malefactors, and what herculean efforts will it require to manage 13.

The 13 were brought up before His Magnificence on 18th ult., on the hideous charge of being *workmen* and *laborers* in the art of printers, and not being content to work and labor in that occupation by the usual number of hours, did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together by divers subtle means and devices, &c., &c. This is the terribly learned way—according to legal parlance—of stating that the parties had been guilty of the grave offence of peacefully leaving their work.

When the doomed 13 entered the judgment Hall, the profane multitude gave a shout, which so displeased His Magnificence, that he breathed upon the crowd and they vanished.

Prisoner's counsel begged His Magnificence to allow the public to witness the flow of justice gushing from beneath the mercy-seat; but His Magnificence was inexorable, his fiat had gone forth and the decree must stand, the unwashed cannot see his face to-day and live. After pleading in vain with his Magnificence just to allow the public to sit under his feet and listen to the gracious words which might proceed out of his mouth, the counsel for the condemned allowed the trial to proceed, and his Magnificence rubbed his hands in very ecstasy.

The first witness was none of your false witnesses. He told at least all he knew. He knew that there is a Typographical Union in Toronto, for he had been a member of it and had ratted a few days ago; he had taken part in their meetings, agreed to strike, had turned out with the men, had taken the bounty and then deserted. He knew that the "Master Printers" had entered into a conspiracy; (if union and conspiracy be synonymous terms) but his Magnificence would not allow him to give their names.

The evidence given by the next witness was equally as important and quite as damning as that of his brother "rat," or whatever they call him. He too proved the unpardonable crime of Union against the condemned; and when this witness was telling all that his Magnificence would allow him, prisoner's Counsel prayed his Magnificence to be pleased to commit to writing some of the more exquisitely fine points in his decisions so that posterity may see and fear, and that the world may know that a third Daniel (Shakespeare had a second) has come to judgment; but even in this his Magnificence was inexorable and rather than comply with their request he would deprive future generations of his transcendent light and allow them to grope away in legal darkness as they had done in the past.

The evidence of a peeler wound up the farce and the execution of the 13 was deferred till the 6th inst.—*Prince Albert Observer*.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS AND THE LONDON TRADES.

A meeting of the representatives of trades societies was held on Tuesday evening, at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie street, to devise means for raising support for the agricultural laborers on strike. The chair was taken by

Mr. W. Allan, of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society, who said the council had thought it their duty to convene a meeting, so that something might be done towards the assistance of those who were standing out in South Warwickshire so nobly for an advance of wages. Everyone knew that for years the agricultural laborers had been held in worse than slavery. The degradation and demoralization of their condition was heartrending, and if unionists could be the means of assisting them out of their present difficulty by helping them to establish unions throughout the country, they would be doing something not only to benefit the agricultural laborers, but society at large. The simple question at present was an advance of 3s. per week, so that their wages might be 16s. After all, what was 16s. a week to keep a wife and family? (Hear, hear.) The Iron Moulders had already granted £20; the Engineers had voted £25, and, he believed, would agree to a levy of 2d. from each member of the society, which would realize something like £300, and be a good start. (Cheers.)

Mr. Taylor, of Leamington, the hon. secretary and treasurer of the Relief Committee of the agricultural laborers now on strike, expressed the thanks of the agriculturists for the sympathy which had been shown to them in their strike. The condition of the South Warwickshire laborer, though bad, was not so deplorable as in some other parts of the kingdom. The average wages varied from 10s. to 13s.; but the condition of the laborers was

such as to call for a united effort to drag them out of it. He gave an account of the origin of the union at Wellesbourne, and the difficulty of the laborers in getting any conference with the farmers. He had appealed for aid on his own responsibility, and succeeded the first week in getting £14 for them, while the following week sufficient was raised to pay most of them 2s. a week. In three weeks £400 was raised. The men were in good spirits, and had managed by migration to send away all who had not gone back to work, except thirty or forty who were still on the books. Sympathy was now being expressed on all sides, and aid was flowing in apace. Though the agricultural laborers might submit to arbitration as to the question of wages, they would not submit to arbitration on the question of unionism. That they would never forego. Since the agitation, wages in Stoneleigh had been raised to 15s. a week. Before the union attempts to get a rise of wages had been uniformly refused; though now the farmers were saying that, if an increase of wages had been asked for respectfully, they would at once have granted it. The fact was, that men who up to the present had been serfs and slaves, had now asserted their manhood, and would never sink back into their previous condition.

Mr. Guile, of the Iron Moulders' Society, moved the following resolution:—That this meeting, representing many trade societies in London, having heard the statement of Mr. Taylor, and from information afforded by the daily papers, resolve to use every means in our power for raising funds to assist the agricultural laborers in establishing and maintaining a union, believing it to be the only lever by which they may be raised from their deplorable condition to one in harmony with the higher behests of a true and real civilization."

Mr. Applegarth seconded. Professor Gresham, who was called upon by the chairman, said he had always looked forward with great hope to something of this kind. He had urged upon unionists in London that it was necessary to try and excite the tendency to combination amongst agricultural laborers, for, so long as there was such a mass of unskilled and under-paid labor in the agricultural districts, trying to raise wages in towns, was like trying to pour water into a sieve. It must not be supposed that the tenant-farmer was the only person besides the laborer interested in the matter. The farmer, as a rule, made but little profit out of his capital—perhaps less than any other capitalist—for the simple reason, that if his profits rose in the smallest degree, there was some one always ready to take it out of him, and that was the landlord. If, therefore, the movement went on, it was out of the pocket of the landlord the increased wages of the laborer would have to come. More labor and capital were wanted in the land, but that was impossible while such rents were paid. (Hear, hear.)

Several other delegates having spoken, the resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Niass moved that this meeting request the London trades councils to collect money and forward it direct to the Finance Committee of the agricultural laborers, and appoint a treasurer for the foregoing purpose.

Mr. Cremer seconded, and suggested the issue of an address by the Trades Council, pointing out to trades unionists what was their duty in the present crisis towards fostering the spread of agricultural unionism throughout the entire kingdom, and especially to back them up if the farmers and landlords wished to break up their combination.

The resolution having been adopted, and Mr. Allan appointed treasurer, the proceedings terminated.—*English Paper*.

ARE THE EMPLOYERS POLITIC.

Yesterday, in accordance with the spirit of fair play and desire for amicable means of settling the question of the adoption of the Nine Hours system, that has characterized the conduct of the workingmen since the beginning of the agitation, they issued a courteous note to the employers of the city, requesting their presence at the Temperance Hall, to see if they could not, by mutual agreement, amicably arrange the question in dispute. The employers, we are sorry to say, did not think fit to appear.

It may be they underrated the spirit or the strength of those whom they invite by their conduct to hostilities. In either case, for them it is a serious mistake. The prestige of success is already attached to our standard, for even in this city, many of the largest and most influential manufacturers have, with sage prudence, gained the good will of their workmen by timely concession. It is folly to think other workmen whose claims are equally just, whose determinations are equally fixed, will consent to lose the opportunity given them, the justice of their cause, or forfeit their self-respect or honor as men.

What ever may be the ultimate effects of this peculiar policy upon the part of the employers, they have only their own unwise conduct to blame for the result. We had hoped policy and expediency, if nothing else, would have induced the employers to attempt, at least, the feasibility of trying conciliation or arbitration. The fact is patent to all observers that the old days of coercion, or repression, upon the part of the employers towards their men are fast decaying. Soon, very soon it will be a thing of the past.

We had hoped that our lovely, enterprising city would have been the first in the Dominion of Canada to initiate the new order of things,

and thus build up for themselves; even more than for their men, a reputation that would increase their wealth and prosperity, and also enable them to retain the services of those men whose ingenuity and skill has gained celebrity for their manufactures and emolument for themselves. We are pleased to know, however, that the leaders of the opposition are confined to a few persons, and their followers will, in all probability, disappear like snow in the sunshine, when the time for testing the mettle of the men arrives. It is a source of unfeigned pleasure to perceive the prudence and sagacity the men have displayed throughout the entire course of the agitation. It can hardly be doubted but that the success which has already reached them will undoubtedly crown them with complete victory. Since, in case the men are obliged to resort to harsh measures, it is easy to perceive on whom the injury will chiefly fall. Trade is exceedingly brisk; the work is wanted, and if one employer is desirous of closing his establishment rather than concede the Nine Hours system to his men, other employers who have conceded it will, in all probability, obtain the work of the others, so, the measure, which in the workman causes simply a change of employers, to the employer signifies a loss of custom—perhaps a permanent loss of trade.

We learn from a reliable source that, in order to ensure success, some time since the men caused letters containing a report of their proceedings to be sent to the mother country; together with the names of the principle firms in certain branches of business, to every branch society of the Trades' Unions. The letters are to be kept inviolate in the Unions till the first mail after the 15th of May reaches them. Those who are acquainted with the nature and strength of Unionism in England can best realize how fully the instructions contained in them will be carried out. Working men in England comprise the large majority of the population, and necessarily buy the largest quantity of sewing machines, and their united opposition will have a great effect. It is true no letter will appear in the public papers, safer and more efficacious means having been adopted to attain the desired end. It is, however, to be hoped the message sent home upon that important day will convey tidings of peace and great joy, and render extreme measures unnecessary. We fondly hope the hatchet of war may be buried, and that mutual congratulation of employers and employed and complimentary banquets may supplant the place of mass meetings and strikes.—*Hamilton Standard*.

GRANT AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The President was called upon on Monday, April 29th, by a deputation from New York city representing workingmen's associations, and composed of Messrs. John C. Graham, Grand Master of the United States Order of Bricklayers; Arthur McLaughlin and Michael J. Daly, who had interviews with him in regard to the working of the Eight Hour law in New York.

The delegation asked that the Eight Hour law be enforced on the work done on the New York Post Office, and that the workingmen be paid the highest local wages for similar work—\$4 per day.

The President said that this request must be granted, and that they must be treated the same as the men employed on the public buildings in South Carolina, receiving a full day's pay for eight hour's work, and extra pay for extra hours which they may feel disposed to labor. Prior to the departure of this committee he gave them a note to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him to listen to their complaints, and saying:—

"I have stated to the committee that all employees of the government are entitled to the benefits of the Eight Hour law as long as it stands on the statute books."

The Delegation afterwards had an interview with Judge Richardson, who cordially received them, asking them to make a statement in writing, promising to investigate their complaint at once.

INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR WILSON.

The committee subsequently had a brief interview with Senator Wilson, during which they discussed the Columbus nomination. The Senator remarked that he did not arrogate to himself any credit for being the laboring man's friend, as he sprang from that class and had not, even after years of public life, been able to rise above the ordinary pecuniary condition of his origin. Referring to the nomination of Judge Davis he agreed with the delegation that it was unauthorized and ill-advised.

"It was," said he, "the act of a few scheming politicians, who had for an object the disruption of present political organizations. They did not seek the good of the laborers or they would not have placed on their ticket a man worth \$2,000,000, who naturally represents capital rather than labor."

The delegation agreed to this proposition, and informed the Senator that the best information obtained by them regarding the Columbus Convention induced them to believe that none of the delegates from New England or the Eastern States were properly authorized to represent the large body of citizens whose interests they so basely betrayed.

They added that at the proper time the official letter of the Massachusetts Association of Crispiens, together with other kindred organizations will be made public, repudiating the nomination of Davis and Parker.

In answer to a suggestion from Mr. Wilson that General Grant's prospects for re-election were very good, the delegation expressed the unanimous opinion that his action to-day regarding the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law and his evident interest in the welfare of the laboring classes, as expressed by him during their interview, would recommend him more earnestly and successfully to them than the nomination of twenty such conventions as the one held at Columbus.

CHEMICAL STUDY OF A CIGAR.

Dr. Nichols, in his new book "Fireside Science," says there is evidently a design in the marvelous adjustment of the chemical atoms which give to the tobacco leaf its singular properties. It is unlike anything else which the vegetable kingdom is capable of producing. Mankind cannot be persuaded to roll up leaves of any other plant and smoke them, as they do tobacco. Neither chemists nor physicians are able to point out any very useful purpose to which the plant can be applied. The former may go to it for a supply of the alkaloidal principal, nicotine, but this substance is only useful in destroying troublesome insects and animals. A cheaper and equally potent poison is found in the *aconitine*, strychnine. In medicine it serves no useful end not obtainable through other agents. It must be admitted that there are many vegetable productions which, so far as our knowledge extends are valueless, or which neither contribute to the sustenance of life nor avert disease, nor add, in any way to our being or happiness. Tobacco, perhaps, should not be ranked with them; for, while it is in no respects essential to existence, it does seem to add to the happiness of a large portion of mankind. Fight against it as we may, brand it as a poison, as certainly we must, still the smoke of a million cigars will curl upwards every day and the expectorating crowd of chawers will continue to soil our carpets and render our railway cars and hotels almost unendurable.

A SIMPLE AND EXCELLENT CLEANSING AGENT.

Ammonia, or, as it is more generally called, spirits of hartshorn, is a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with great ease. It has lately been recommended very highly for many domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a table-spoonful in a quart of moderately hot water; dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off the woodwork; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting paper over the spot and iron it lightly. In washing laces, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soap suds. Put on your silverware and wash it, using an old nail brush for the purpose. For cleansing hair brushes, &c., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed, rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a drop of ammonia on a moist rag, and make quick work of it. If you wish your house plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water will add much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse off the ammonia with clear water. To which we would only add that, for removing grease spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone; and for taking out the red stains produced by strong acids in blue and black clothes, there is nothing better than ammonia.—*The Technologist*.

ARRIVAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE AT ZANZIBAR.

The great African Explorer, David Livingstone, has arrived at Zanzibar in charge of Mr. Stanley, commander of the New York Herald's expedition. Yesterday's Herald has the following notice of the success of the expedition:—"Early in 1871, the Herald corps started from Zanzibar, and in April of that year left Bagamoyo. After reaching the basin of Thara its commander communicated with the Herald from Kivihava. From this point he gave us the gladdening information that the 'old man with the long beard almost white' was still living. The danger to the Herald explorer may be gleaned from the fact that four of his men had been killed by the natives, and he himself prostrated with fever. Yet with all these dangers and difficulties, sufficient to break the courage of a less determined man, we learn that the search was prosecuted to a success, and the Herald rewarded in the fact that it had rescued a noble soul from a silence which would be worse than death. From the bare facts which have already reached us, we can do no more than announce the safety of the two explorers. Doubtless the world, enriched by the wonderful adventures which have befallen Livingstone in the past seven years, and benefited by his acquired knowledge of the geography, peoples and climate of the mysterious continent, will sufficiently thank the Herald for its enterprise, but we take our own satisfaction in the great good achieved. The work of Bruce, Burton,

Grant, Spoke and Baker will now be supplemented by a more perfect knowledge of the heart of Africa. The story of the great inland lakes will be told, and the old secret of the Nile robbed of the last swath of fable and romance. These are great things for a newspaper to point to; but while there is work for humanity for this or bolder nature to be done the Herald will ever be found ready to undertake it, and, we can assert confidently, find men of brain, nerve and courage to accomplish it.

FLOGGED TO DEATH.

The Abbe Sierocinski, formerly Superior of the Convent at Basilicani at Ovreus, took part in the last Polish revolution. He was sent by the Russian Czar to labor in the mines of Siberia, where he plotted with others to escape. For this he was condemned by the Emperor to receive seven thousand lashes. The following is a blood curdling account of the carrying out of the sentence:

In March, 1867, two battalions were drawn up in the great square of Ornsk, under the orders of Galatejew, the cruel servant of a cruel master. Sierocinski and his companions were brought out, and the judgment was read aloud, the words "without mercy," which it contained, being especially emphasized. The culprits were stripped to the waist, and their hands were tied behind to a bayonet. Each one, by turns, walked along the whole of one battalion, every soldier administering to him a blow with a rod with his full strength. A thousand blows fell, and then each miserable, torn, bleeding victim was sent back to receive another thousand. On the third journey all fell dead. Sierocinski had been kept until the last, that he might behold the tortures suffered by his friends. A military surgeon tendered him a small vial, containing some drops of cordial, which he refused, crying "I want not your drops. Take my blood and drink it!" He started on his fearful journey, singing "God be merciful!" and his wild accents were gradually lost in the thud of the sticks striking his bare flesh, and in the loud words of command of the General shouting, "Strike harder! strike harder!" The last three thousand blows fell on a corpse.

DREADFUL STORY FROM THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

As is well known, the smallpox is raging with much virulence in the neighbourhood of Dinas. About nine days ago, the daughter of a man named Evan Powell was taken ill, and it was soon discovered that she was suffering from smallpox. Within a few days afterwards a sister of hers was taken ill in the same manner. It appears there was at the same time another sister bedridden, all three sleeping together. The poor father, who was a widower, had to remain at home to attend to his daughters; finding it impossible to get any one to attend, the neighbours not only afraid of the disease, but also dreading the penalty for going into infectious houses—the paper issued by the Sanitary Board of Guardians being understood in that light. One morning suddenly the poor old man appeared at a neighbour's door crying, and begging her to come in, that one of his daughters was dead. She went in and found the dead girl lying with her sisters. The house bore indications of extreme poverty, being almost entirely destitute of food, bed-clothes, and other necessities. This girl was buried. The following day the father found that his boy, his only son, who slept with him, was also attacked with smallpox. He did what he could for him; the old man appearing in great distress of mind and complaining of weakness. He retired to rest on Wednesday night, but before doing so told one of his daughters, should anything happen to him, they should receive £5 10s from his clubs. On Thursday morning one of his daughters crawled out of bed and made a cup of tea for her father. When it was ready she called him, but alas! he was beyond hearing, for, to her horror, she discovered he was dead.

It is supposed that his death was accelerated by the physical exhaustion and distress of mind from which he suffered. The event has caused much feeling throughout the district, where he had spent his whole life, and bore the character of an industrious and honest workman.—*Western Mail*.

STOCK FOR JAPAN.

Some time ago the Japanese Government induced Mr. Horace Capron, at that time Commissioner of Agriculture in the United States, to enter its service in a somewhat similar capacity. The Mikado, by Imperial decree, set aside the island of Yesso as a grand experimental farm on which not only scientific agriculture was to be taught and practiced, but also machine shops, tanneries, saw-mills, and the like were to be established. Mr. Capron, with a party including skilled superintendents of the various departments to be set up, went to Japan a few months ago to make preliminary arrangements. These having been satisfactorily concluded, he commissioned an agent in the United States to purchase stock, seed grain, grass seed, and nursery plants. The agent has now completed his purchase and collected them at Chicago, and the *Chicago Journal* says that the stock form one of the finest collections of animals ever seen in that city. They consist of four horses, four head of cattle, four hogs, and a number of sheep not defined. One of the