

ranks, the upper of masters, the middle of workmen, the lower of apprentices. Any one may enter a guild by enrolling himself as an apprentice, and paying an entrance fee of three florins (nearly \$1.50). After serving with a master for three or four years, without payment, the apprentice is registered as a workman and proclaimed a free member of the guild. In return for a quarterly payment of 23 cents he becomes entitled to gratuitous board, lodging, medicine and care at the hospital when sick, or to receive the same at home at a charge of 87 cents a week. If a workman desires to become a master, he pays twenty florins to the masters' chest, six florins for a diploma, a small fee to the town rates; upon which he receives the coveted promotion and becomes an elector of the guild. This system turns out good workmen. Shoemakers earn \$6 a week; joiners, \$7.50 to \$15; tailors, \$6 to \$9; silversmiths, \$3.50 to \$5; compositors, \$6; meerschaut-carvers, \$4 to \$9; plumbers, \$4, and smiths, \$6 to \$9; twelve hours being the average working day. As to food and lodging in Vienna house rent is comparatively high, a small room with kitchen costing some \$48 per annum. Strikes, lockouts, and all combinations for the restraint of trade are illegal in Austria, and trades-unions do not exist. Co-operative societies, however, flourish. Education is compulsory, and the popular standard of taste is very high, the people finding their amusement in musical entertainments and the drama, excellent performances being afforded for a nominal sum. Intoxication is rare, and habitual drunkenness still rarer among the Austrian artisans; although their ideas of intimidation are solely confined to sending their obnoxious fellows to Coventry. In Prussia, the journeyman artisan is generally an educated and well-to-man. He not only possesses a good technical education, but by following the excellent practice of travelling or "wandering" and by visiting the manufactories of other States, he acquires ample ability for the business he intends to pursue. In Saxony wages are not high; they average no more than two or three dollars a week; but the Saxon workman knows how to keep himself and his family on that sum, and frequently to lay by something which enables him to purchase a small house, and a plot of ground attached to it. In Wurtemberg, the condition of the laborer is still better, and the facilities which the workingman possesses of enjoying life are in many respects greater than in England. He is able to indulge in meat as a daily article of food, and even the poorest artisan eats sausages, if unable to get fresh meat. White bread is still a luxury, and is seldom indulged in by the working classes, but black or rye bread which costs 4 kroutzers or 24 cents per pound forms their habitual consumption.

SOME RESULTS OF THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITIONS.

Every civilized community has manifested more or less interest in the progress made by the expeditions fitted out in England and the United States to search for Dr. Livingstone, the renowned traveller. Both expeditions have now returned, that commanded by Mr. Stanley having, it is claimed, succeeded in meeting with Livingstone, receiving at his hands letters concerning his travels and explorations. These tidings have been warmly received by the British people, with whom the doctor's name has become almost a household word, and the congratulations bestowed upon the leader of the expedition have been correspondingly warm and general. The results attained by Mr. Stanley's search expedition are two-fold—we are assured that the venerable doctor was alive and well at a comparatively recent date, and thus the anxiety universally felt for his safety has been removed; and we obtain additional valuable information respecting the interior of Africa, which has hitherto been practically an unknown land. The mystery which has hung over that vast continent has been dispelled. By spending not far from half his life there, Dr. Livingstone has

proved that the torrid zone is not uninhabited, nor its people inhospitable. On the contrary, the climate is bearable, the country fertile, and the native races quite as amenable to proper treatment as native races usually are, and of quite as high a type physically and intellectually. It is now even suggested that Africa may prove to Britain a nearer and more profitable India, with equal industrial resources and habitable regions, and that ere long Anglo-Saxons may enter it, to wonder how it occurred that the untold wealth of Africa's golden sands should have remained shrouded in mystery through long ages.

To no one will the writings of Livingstone and Stanley in which they sketch the country, people, and natural resources of the interior of Africa, afford more interesting and valuable information than to the Khedive of Egypt. Already the Khedive has taken steps to extend his rule among the native tribes, by despatching an armed expedition under Sir Samuel Baker, a distinguished explorer, to take possession of the uplands around the sources of the Nile. He has sent a column of two thousand men to invade Abyssinia. Abyssinia has been in a chronic state for ages. But the country was little known until the English expedition proceeded there and routed Theodore, who was the first ruler who tried to impress any sense of the power of the central authority over the local rulers, and then it was only after infinite wars and struggles. We now are told that the government is hereditary—a descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, always sitting on the throne, and Kissai, the successor of Theodore as a ruler, employs his time in making parasols; though he appears to be well engaged endeavoring to pacify two divisions of the country which are continually at war. The Viceroys will have, therefore, no serious difficulty in conquering that neighboring country, and can subsequently annex it to his dominions without much trouble. To add Abyssinia to Egypt will be, however, but the first step taken in building up a great African empire, which the Khedive seems determined to raise. To him the news relating to the great continent over which he intends to rule, reporting that the elevated country in the interior is productive and comparatively healthy, will be peculiarly welcome and serve to fire his ambition for fresh conquests. By extensive conquests in Central Africa he could add to his present resources by commerce with the interior. Whether the accomplishment of such a scheme, by which the unenlightened tribes of Africa would be brought under the sway of the Egyptians, would prove beneficial to civilization it is difficult to determine. That the Khedive is resolved to attempt to extend his rule over new lands is certain; and the reports of Livingstone and Stanley will, no doubt, cause him to push forward his warlike expeditions with fresh vigor. Among the developments of the next century may possibly be the advance of Egypt to the front rank of nations, equal to her ancient greatness and strength, and prepared to take her place in the councils of the nations.

"THE HOURS OF LABOR."

History of the Contest for Short Hours in England—Murder of the Innocents in Factories—History of the Contest in America and in Europe—Social and Political Aspects of the Question—Significant Statistics—The Sanitary Aspect.

(FROM THE HAMILTON STANDARD.)

[CONTINUED.]

The struggle for the reduction of the hours of labor which then ensued, has continued to the present day, and found its first legislative expression in an act passed in 1801 for the protection of the young. The act provided that apprentices under the age of sixteen years should not be permitted to be kept at work more than 12 hours a day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and that they should receive instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. It further provided that every mill should be whitewashed with quicklime once a year and that the doors and windows should be made to admit fresh air. That act was

followed by a series of commissions and committees of inquiries and seven times amended. The medical testimony was unanimous that the children were physically ruined by overwork. Those who escaped with their lives were, so crippled and maimed in their limbs that they could not maintain themselves in after life. It was proved by medical testimony that out of 4,000 persons who had entered the factory before the age of thirty only 600 could be found at work in the mills after that age. Out of thirty-four boys and twenty-eight girls, examined by two credible surgeons of Manchester in 1871, only five boys and five girls looked healthy; one of the boys had only been in the mill three weeks, another was employed in the packing-room. Faint voices, bad coughs, wheezing and shortness of breath, and a general tendency to consumption was the normal state of the little factory workers. By Sir Robert Peel's bill in 1819 it was proposed that no child under the age of sixteen years should work longer than 11 hours a day, with one hour and a half for meal times. The objections of the mill owners were: that it would exclude them from foreign markets; that it would interfere with the freedom of labor; that the bill could not be passed without extending its provisions to other trades; that the spare time would be spent in riot and debauchery; and that the necessity for the bill had not been made out. The result was that the labor of children was seventy-two hours a week, and the justices of the peace, that is to say the mill-owners, were entrusted with enforcing the law.

Some six years later, in 1825, most of the mills in Manchester allowed half an hour for breakfast, but only fifty minutes for dinner. At Stockport only three mills granted the indulgence of breakfast time, and all only forty-five minutes for dinner, but everywhere the children were driven to the necessity of snatching their food by mouthfuls, while cleaning the machines during meal hours. A new law was passed specifying that the half hour for breakfast must be taken between eight and nine a.m. and one full hour for dinner between twelve and two p.m. The traditional term of apprentices was dropped and the modern classification of children and young persons substituted, and children were once more not to work more than twelve hours a day. How this renewed attempt at protecting the weak by the strong arm of the law succeeded is gathered from the tone of the preamble to the bill of 1833, which runs: "Whereas, it has become a practice to employ a great number of children and young persons of both sexes an unreasonable length of time, and late at night, and in many instances all night, &c."

The session of 1833 was rather a hot one for the advocates of the freedom of labor. Miles of petitions poured into the House at fortnightly intervals, which afforded ample opportunities for angry discussions. On the 8th of February, 1833, Lord Ashley, the present Earl of Shaftesbury, declared in the House of Commons that little children ought not to work more than ten hours a day in factories. One of the standard demands of Robert Peel has been to exclude children under nine years of age from factories. Lord Ashley embodied that in his bill, and proposed that no person under the age of 21 should be employed between 7 o'clock p.m. and 6 o'clock a.m., and that no person under the age of eighteen should work more than ten hours a day, with proper intervals for meals. On the 5th of July, when Lord Ashley's bill came on, Lord Althorp, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the change was a serious matter, and that the Government was willing to agree to a reduction of the hours of labor of children under fourteen to eight a day, to make education a condition of employment in factories, and to have regular inspection to enforce these provisions. Lord Ashley was thankful for these concessions, but held out for more. On the 18th of July, when the bill came on for the second reading, Lord Althorp moved as an amendment that protection should only be given to those who could not protect themselves, and the adults should be left to their own discretion. The matter was to be handed over to a select committee to make the alterations to which the Government had resolved to agree. Upon the division the amendment was carried by 238 against 93. The great point gained was the regular inspection of factories by inspectors appointed by the Government, without which legislation would have been in vain. If ever functionaries of the State performed duties faithfully and unflinchingly the factory inspectors have done so. The upshot of the legislation of 1833 was that children should only work 48 hours a week, that they should only be employed on the condition of having a certain amount of schooling, and that inspectors were appointed to enforce the law. But the mill-owners had ample time

given them to prepare for the change; the act was not to come into operation until the 1st of March, 1836. Before the act came into operation it had to be explained in one session, amended in another, and made binding in a third.

There is no creature on the face of the earth so perverse as the human being, and none more obstinate than the philosophers who defend an established state of things with the same pertinacity with which Aristotle defended the institutions of antique slavery. Dr. Ure defended the liberty of crippling tender children in factories. His "Philosophy of Manufactures," London, 1835, is an interesting book to read in the light of the present day. He makes light of the duties of antiquity, and after showing that the art of spinning is claimed as an honorable discovery by human nations, who ascribe it to their goddesses, but consider the occupation as unworthy of men, goes on to state: "It was under the infatuation of love that Hercules degraded himself by spinning at the feet of Amale. Hercules, the Grecian demigod, with all his talent, spun but a single thread, while a Manchester operatives spins nearly 2,000." According to his calculation a Hindoo woman would require two years to convert a pound of cotton into 250 hanks of yarn; a Manchester spinner, with the assistance of two children, could turn sixteen pounds of cotton into yarn of 200 hanks to the pound in a week. Self-acting machinery was the thing that would repeal the primeval curse on mankind. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." His interpretation, however, notwithstanding the patent fact that the temperature of the mills was constantly at summer heat, combined with the stagnant air, was that the factory workers never worked themselves in a sweat; factory work was but amusement, and so easy that children and cripples who were unable to do any other work could do it; but he carefully concealed that the factories above all created their own supply of cripples. The limitation of the hours of labor would bring certain ruin, and he stoutly denied that twelve hours a day continuous labor was in any respect hurtful to children, because a surgeon of Leeds had told him that the tenderers who worked in a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit were admitted into sick societies. This, then, was the contrast between the enlightened nineteenth century and the dark ages, that tender children could work twelve hours and more a day in a tropical heat all the year round without hurt while in the dark ages robust men were thought to require sleep in the middle of the day in hot weather.

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON LOCK-OUT.

MEETING OF THE MASTERS AND MEN.

A COMPROMISE AGREED UPON AND A RETURN TO WORK.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Something like a settlement has at last been arrived at between the mechanics and the employers in this city. On Friday morning Mr. Matkin, the Secretary of the Co-operative Central Committee, received an official communication from Mr. Stanley Bird, the Secretary of the masters, stating that a sub-committee of five employers would meet a deputation of five carpenters and joiners, each side being invested with full powers to settle all the points in dispute.

Mr. Shipton, the Secretary of the amalgamated committees, representing the painters, plasterers, metal workers and aborers, also received a letter from Mr. Bird couched in terms similar to that sent to Mr. Matkin, but in this case the two representatives from each of these branches will not be received by the sub-committee until Wednesday afternoon.

A CONFERENCE OF THE CARPENTERS' DEPUTATION

with the masters commenced on Tuesday afternoon at Westminster Chambers, Victoria street, at 2 o'clock, and lasted till 8 o'clock; Mr. B. Hannen in the chair. The following members of the sub-committee of the Central Association of the Master Builders were present: Messrs. Brass, Shaw, Macey, Trollope, with Mr. Stanley Bird, Hon. Secretary. The Carpenters and Joiners consisted of the following members, Messrs. Grody, Mortimer, Mitchell, Burgess and Whaley, with Mr. Matkin, Secretary. After some preliminary discussion a long debate commenced on the code of working rules, which were exhaustively gone over and disputed point by point. No hitch took place to disturb the tenor of the discussion until 7 o'clock, when two of the primary points had been settled. At this stage of the proceedings the deputation asked to retire for a quarter of an hour to consult with their committee, who were sitting in the vicinity. When the deputation consulted the committee as to the

terms of the proposed agreement certain propositions were moved as to their acceptance or rejection, and a vote was eventually carried that the terms should be accepted. The deputation again met the masters, and after another two hour's deliberation the following.

AGREEMENT

was come to:—

"2 WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS; August 27.

"The working hours to be 52½ all the year round for joiners in shops, and 52½ hours per week for 40 weeks in summer and 43 hours per week in winter for out-door work, leaving off at 1 o'clock on Saturday during winter weeks. The wages to be 8½d per hour all the year round. Outside beyond the above hours, when worked by the request of the employer, to be paid for at the following rates:—For the first hour 9½d per hour, and from the end of the first extra hour until 8 o'clock p.m. at the rate of 10½d per hour, after 8 o'clock at the rate of 1s 0½d per hour. This scale not to apply to the case of men working overtime at their own request, or to make up time lost by them during the week.

EXTRA TIME ON SATURDAYS

to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter up to 5 o'clock, and after that time at the rate of time and a half.

"(Signed), CHARLES MATKIN, Secretary of Carpenters and Joiners."

During the sitting of the conference all the afternoon groups of carpenters and joiners were to be seen in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey and Victoria street in animated discussion, or passing up and down outside the chambers anxiously awaiting to hear the result. The majority seemed anxious that a settlement should be arrived at. After the conference ended, the deputation along with the committee proceeded to the Brown Bear, Bloomsbury, where a committee meeting was held to take into consideration the settlement arrived at.

ALL WERE AGREED.

as to the satisfactory nature of the agreement made with the masters. After some discussion it was agreed that a delegate meeting be convened for the following night to take the opinion of the trade, or otherwise confirm the settlement arrived at. A resolution had also been agreed upon to

REFER ALL FUTURE DISPUTES IN THE TRADE TO A CONFERENCE

or to arbitration. These were the best terms that could be obtained, and although they fell short of what they desired they were a decided step in the advance. Mr. Benny moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of delegates of the carpenters and joiners of London, having heard the report of their deputation elected to confer with the master builders' committee upon the existing points of the dispute, hereby agree to recommend that work be resumed upon the terms agreed upon by the deputation and the committee of masters."

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—There was frost in some parts of England last night, the first of the season.

A writer for the London News having published a graphic description of the horrors of a steerage passage across the Atlantic, scores of correspondents are adding their testimony of the abuses and sufferings to which steerage passengers are subjected, demanding immediate reform.

Sir John Duke Coleridge and other distinguished jurists are advocating in the newspapers a codification or digest of the English laws similar to the code of New York, which they praise highly.

The London Labour League yesterday adopted resolutions approving of the award of the Geneva Tribunal, as binding England and America together, and promoting the advancement of industry and civilization.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special despatch to the Times from Berlin, says: "That it is reported in that city that the Emperor William contemplates making a considerable reduction in the force of the army now occupying French territory, after the payment of the second milliard francs of the war indemnity."

Snow fell in Sheffield and in the neighborhood of this city yesterday.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A letter purporting to have been written by Don Carlos to the Pope is circulating in Paris. It promises the speedy renewal of the Carlist insurrection in Spain with ample means.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—At a reception by Thiers in the palace of the Elysee to-day, Count Orloff, the Russian minister to France, said that the Czar would not have gone to any meeting, the object of which was hostility to France. Count Orloff further said that the Czar had ordered him to formally state this fact to Thiers.

The French Government to-day paid to Germany 57,000,000 francs, completing the fifth half milliard of the war indemnity.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—During the recent meeting of the Emperors here, the subject of the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war was considered by Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrássy and Prince Bismarck. It was regarded as a good omen for the final establishment of this principle, that the Governments of the United States, Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy and Holland, were united in its support.

ROME, Sept. 21.—The anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops was celebrated yesterday with much enthusiasm. The city was profusely decorated. The Pope received visits of condolence from his adherents, and addressed his visitors, lamenting the misfortunes of the Catholic Church, and the injustice done it by the Italian Government.

MAT has recently opened a first-class house on Yonge Street, near the Avenue, and is always happy to see his friends. An obliging host, attentive waiters and pleasant surroundings, make the house attractive.