

Wages in Different Countries.

It is interesting to read the statistics of the wages received and the number of hours of labor consumed by laborers in different countries. Such statistics have recently been collected in England through the British Consuls of various countries, and they may be regarded as correct indications of the condition of the laboring classes in the countries from which these reports were taken. Beginning with Austria we find the agricultural laborer receives from twenty to thirty dollars a year. Mechanics receive from 40c to \$1 50 per day. A good shoemaker gets 80c a day; weavers 70c. Builders, though in great demand, receive but 70c a day. The average wages of type-setters is \$1 25 a day of ten hours. In most of the other trades the hours of labor are twelve a day.

The wages in Belgium are lower than the average in Continental Europe. Workmen in the country receive from 30 cents to 40 cents per day. The average in manufacturing districts is 60 cents. The hours per day are twelve.

In France blacksmiths receive from 60 cents to \$1 60 a day; bakers from 45 cents to \$1; shoemakers from \$1 to \$1 20; carpenters \$1 20—working twelve hours. Skilled dressmakers receive \$1 10, while unskilled get from 30 to 60 cents. Printers are paid from 10 to 12 cents the 1,000 letters for piece-work, or from \$1 to \$1 20 per day. House-painters obtain \$1 20 a day. Farm laborers receive from 50 to 62 cents.

In Denmark from 60 to 75 cents are paid to carpenters, brick layers, &c. Manufacturing hands and painters get about 75 cents, while shoemakers receive 55 cents a day.

The Kingdom of Italy pays skilled mechanics from 30 to 60 cents per day of eleven hours. Ordinary workmen get from 20 to 40 cents. Printers, poor fellows, receive only from 20 to 60 cents a day.

Sicily requires her laborers to work from sunrise to sunset, and pays them from 20 to 35 cents per day.

In Rome 33 cents is the wages per day of a common laborer.

In Norway from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per week is paid to the agricultural workman, or about 25 cents a day. In woolen and cotton mills wages reach from 25 to 60 cents per day. Printers receive from 50 to 80 cents a day.

Portugal pays her field laborers from 15 to 22 cents a day. Mechanical labor, skilled, is paid from 25 to 50 cents.

In Prussia common manual labor is from 18 to 25 cents per day. The hours are 12 to 13 in summer, and 8 in winter. The price of skilled labor varies from 30 to 55 cents per day.

Russia has only 202 working days in a year, there being in Sundays and holidays 163 days. Agricultural laborers average 65 cents per day here which must keep them in holidays. Skilled workmen get from 50 to 90 cents. The holiday limitation works oppressively.

In Sweden the average wages of an artisan in the large cities is about fifty cents. The pay of a foreman sometimes reaches one dollar a day.

Operatives in cotton, flax and woolen factories in Switzerland get from thirty to eighty cents per day. Printers receive from forty-five to eighty cents, and lithographers from fifty to eighty cents.

In view of these statistical facts, is it to be wondered that labor strikes are now transpiring in different countries of Europe? The poor in England, on account of the cheapness of the wages and want of labor, are kept in ignorance, poverty and crime. In Belgium one-fifth of the population are paupers;

one-third of the children are born illegitimate. Many of the poor of Belgium toil from year to year, living upon the cheapest of food, enduring the severest hardships, never having time for recreation. This is true also of the poor in other countries of Europe. They toil from generation to generation, from twelve to fourteen hours per day, live in ignorance and destitution, and dying leave a like inheritance of poverty to their children. While this is true of the poor, however, the paraphernalia and extravagance of the titled, the luxuries and shows of the lordly and crowned, are fully maintained. What a commentary is this on the selfishness and heartlessness of monarchy? It is to be hoped that the strikes and labor agitations now occurring in Europe, as well as in our own country, may result in greatly improving the condition of the laborer everywhere.

The Reason.

Brown of the *Democrat* says the reason why the last election was carried by the Republicans, was because "falsehood, misrepresentation, bribery, intimidation, false promises, trickery," etc., were used in every county. He says saloons were purchased, hotel keepers, manufacturing establishments, etc., were bought up, and soon and so forth. According to this, Democracy were on a regular "sell out." A few weeks ago, from Brown's own paper, one would have supposed that the "Democratic Klaus" were too puritanic in their virtue to be bought and sold like oxen in the slambies; but, alas! it would seem that the influence of the almighty dollar has been too much for their integrity. They have gone down before it like corn-stalks before the hurricane. No wonder our susceptible neighbor grumbles and weeps. To think his brothering in the faith should be so inconsiderate of his feelings. Of course no Democrat by progressive enlightenment can change his political principles! No matter how strong his convictions may become that the positions occupied by the Democracy are wrong and those occupied by the Republicans are right, he must not yield to those convictions. If he does, according to Brown, he has been "subsidized, purchased." Brown is well qualified to tell how this changing from one party to another is brought about. He knows how it is himself. There was a time, we are informed, when he blew the editorial bellows for a Republican organ in Iowa; but now his wind inflates a Democratic. Of course the motives which induced him to change were satisfactory to his sense of honor. If he were honest, what right has he to impugn the motives of Democrats in this State for changing? Should he not give them as much credit for honesty as he claims for himself? And then there is this about it: If bribes were given in this State, the man who takes a bribe is just as much deserving of condemnation and excommunication as the man who gives one, if not more so; and in the wholesale charge which our neighbor makes, he reflects equally as hard upon his own party as he does upon the Republican party.

An exchange says: Speaking of the Republican party, Senator Sumner said: "I stood by its cradle; let me not follow its hearse." Consent. The vigorous infant has no notion of dying at present. If Mr. Sumner desires to wrap the drapery of his couch about him and make a cold body of himself, the infant aforesaid will give him a first-class funeral on short notice.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* is very jubilant in its support of Greeley. It says: "In our deliberate judgment, the election of Mr. Greeley, under existing circumstances, would be a thousand fold better, both for the South and the North, than that of Jefferson Davis himself."

A little son of Mr. Herrin, near Salem, fell from a gate post on last Friday and broke his leg.

Perplexing.

Some things are always uncertain and consequently perplexing. Not among the least of these may be properly ranked the status and intentions of the Democracy. Their exact position is as difficult to determine at any one period as it is to keep track of the political situation of poor Mexico. All we know of Mexico is, she is in a state of anarchy; and that is about as much as we know about Democracy. Immediately after the results of the Cincinnati Convention were known, the East and South, especially the latter, seemed to be highly pleased with the ticket and platform, and although many Western and Slope Democrats were quite cautious, they were not very outspoken, and the general drift was towards an indorsement after a while. A little later, however, and some journals which were at first rather inclined to adopt, came out emphatically against "White Hat," and it began to look again as if the Democracy were intending to go it alone. The speech of Dan Voorhees in Congress and the growing lukewarmness of some of the prime movers in the possum movement, seemed to have produced this subsidence. Now, the indications are in favor of an indorsement again. Within a few days a number of State Democratic Conventions have instructed for the Greeley ticket. The tide has set in again briskly, and it does look as if Democracy will surely take quarters aboard the Cincinnati craft. We believe they will, though there may be several ebbs and flows before the Baltimore Convention meets. The drift is in that direction now, just at this writing. Our neighbor will certainly blow that Greeley-Brown toot horn. Certainly he will. Co-rect.

Miscellaneous.

Michigan men are fast getting to be the best horse-raisers in the Union.

Greeley is very sanguine of election.

Ex-rebel Postmaster General, Rengan is a Greeley man.

William H. Seward has pronounced in favor of Gen. Grant.

The personal expenses of the Grand Duke to the United States were about \$200,000.

Thirty-seven Republican papers of California are for Grant.

Professor Agassiz and party at last accounts were in Patagonia. They had discovered oysters a foot in diameter.

Serious trouble from the labor movement was threatened at Berlin on the 16th.

Gen. Sickles has gone to Madrid to present his letters of recall. No successor will be appointed until several matters in controversy, including the liberation of Dr. Howard, have been adjusted.

The *Herald's* London special says a Bombay telegram contains information from Arab sources that Livingston is well, and that Stanley is at Ujiji and is coming to the coast with Livingstone. From letters it appears that Livingstone had traversed to north end of Lake Zangameryaka on his way from Moniyuma to Ujiji, where obtaining stores, he returned to Ujiji. He refuses to leave the country, intending to explore an underground path between lakes Unyamende and Nyassa.

The Boston Jubilee opened on 17th in the afternoon with a prayer, after which Mayor Gaston made a speech of welcome. Gen. Danks delivered the inauguration address, and was frequently applauded. The first performance was Old Hundred, by a full chorus of sixteen thousand voices, an orchestra of fifteen hundred pieces and the grand organ.

Rev. J. J. Thompson, formerly pastor of the Methodist Chapel at Cincinnati, now of Leavenworth, was fearfully gashed with a hatchet by a young man named Bauer, in the former place, whose sweetheart Thompson is said to have kissed on leaving her father's house. He lies in a critical condition.

EASTERN NEWS.

A complaint against Jay Gould, of New York, based on charges of fraud as President of the Erie road, has been filed. It was rumored on the 14th he had fled, fearing the trial.

Five thousand machinists, iron moulders and boiler makers, of Brooklyn, were among the strikers for eight hours of labor or ten hours pay, on the 14th. The employers would not accede to their demands.

Strikers in New York city were driven from the vicinity of Steinway and other large piano manufacturing factories by the police on the 15th, before an outbreak occurred. Strikers took possession of a piano factory on Forty-second street, and had to be driven off by the police, who used their clubs freely.

The German Imperial Band and Cornet Quartette of Emperor William, of Germany, with Herr Struss, Madame Pischas and Leutner, arrived at New York on the 14th. The wife and daughter of Horace Greeley also arrived in the same vessel.

The Iowa Press Association, comprising 100 persons, were on their way to Salt Lake on the 14th.

The *Terre Haute Journal* of the 16th, contains a direct and emphatic contradiction to the report telegraphed from here that Dan Voorhees was defeated in his own district for the position of delegate to the Baltimore Convention. It says he peremptorily declined to accept the nomination, which was urged upon him by members; and also says, Voorhees has been approached by strong Greeleyites in the district, and urged to accept a nomination for Congress as the only means of saving the district from the Republicans.

A heavy sulphur shower fell at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 13th. The ground in many places was covered.

The State Temperance Convention of Pennsylvania has nominated a State ticket. S. P. Chase, of Susquehanna, is for Governor.

The ceremony of awarding diplomas took place at West Point on the 14th. Secretary Belknap delivered an eloquent address.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 15th, are over twenty-five millions, and exceed the estimate for the entire year. The probable receipts to the 30th inst. will be full five millions.

It is believed that the murderer of ex-Secretary of State Tindale, at Springfield, Ill., has been discovered in the person of James Canedy, a convict serving his term in the penitentiary for swindling. The evidence against him is so strong that Governor Palmer pardoned him on the 15th, when he was immediately arrested by the Sheriff of Sangamon county and taken to Springfield for trial.

The floor of the Christian Church at La Grand, Ky., gave way under a congregation at a funeral service on the 16th. Several persons were injured, but none killed.

Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner to remove the Flathead Indians from Bitter Root valley, Montana, to a general reservation in the same Territory.

All the piano makers of New Haven, Conn., struck on the 14th. A number of clockmakers and brewers also struck the next day.

A tornado in the vicinity of Milford, Pa., on the 13th, uprooted houses, uprooted trees, and killed a quantity of stock.

A terrific storm of wind and rain visited Binghamton, N. Y., on the 13th inst. The tents of Robinson's menagerie and circus were blown down while the show was in progress and full of people. The cages of animals were overturned and the people greatly frightened. Six buildings were struck by lightning. At Rawlinsville the lightning struck the school-house, killing a little girl named Merritt, and stunning several others.

In New York, on the 14th, thirty persons were dangerously, if not

fatally, poisoned at a boarding-house by eating custards.

On the 13th, in New York city, Emile Adela, a Frenchman, whose wife left him on account of his disfigurement by small pox, and was living with another man, went to her residence with papers of separation "for her signature." She refused and fled. He caught her, grabbed her by the hair, put a pistol to her head and shot her dead. He waited until the police arrested him.

Tennie C. Claffin was elected, June 13th, Colonel of the eighty-seventh regiment, New York.

By the falling of a stack at the West Cowshoken furnace, Philadelphia, on the 13th, fifteen persons are reported to have been killed and wounded.

Florida clergymen speak against the habit of church members carrying revolvers.

There is a wine cask in the cellars of the Kelley's Island (Ohio) Wine Company that contains 4,000 gallons of wine. It was carried to the Island in sections.

The funeral of James G. Bennett took place on the 13th. The flags throughout New York city were half mast.

A train on the Erie road, N. Y., ran into a group of telegraph repairers on the night of the 12th, killing one and wounding others.

The Democratic State Conventions of Alabama and South Carolina have instructed for Greeley and Brown.

It is stated that the British Government has satisfied itself through secret agents, that the Geneva tribunal is inclined to give damages to the United States.

John Morrissey supports Greeley, and thinks the Democracy ought.

The War Department is strengthening the forts on the Southern and Gulf coast. The Navy Department is accumulating large supplies of stores. All the naval stations on these coasts in accordance with the desire of the Government will be prepared for any emergencies.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Gen. B. B. Cowen, John L. Delano and J. W. Wyam, a commission to visit hostile Indians threatening the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A Washington special says that the supplemental treaty article adopted by the Senate, concludes as follows: "After consideration the President has, with the advice and consent of the Senate, consented to the establishment of a new feature in International Law for the guidance of both nations, to the effect that neither of the contracting powers shall be held responsible for acts of its citizens as against either Government in favor of any belligerent Power with which either Government may be at war, and consents that he will make no claim on part of the United States in respect to indirect damages as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva."

At the Democratic Convention of Indiana, on the 13th, M. C. Kerr and John S. Williams, were nominated to Congress for the State at large. The Convention adopted resolutions endorsing the Cincinnati platform.

In New York on the 16th inst., Matheson & Weycher's sugar refinery workmen struck for an advance of seventy-five cents per day. Being refused, the men threatened to destroy the officers. The police had to be called, who drove the mob some distance with clubs, when the rioters made a stand and the police were obliged to draw pistols and disperse them. Several rioters were severely injured by clubs, and one policeman badly hurt.

The crop reports from over one hundred points in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska say that the winter wheat is very poor.

The House delegates at Washington have unanimously passed a bill making eight hours a day's work and two dollars a day pay of laborers for the district.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The tribunal for the arbitration of the Alabama claims met at noon on the 15th, at the Hotel de Villa, Geneva. All the members were present as follows: Count Schlops, representing the King of Italy, President of the Court; Charles Francis Adams, arbitrator on part of the United States; Alexander Cockburn, representing Great Britain; Jacob Stempelin, the Swiss Government; and Baron Dittiguba, of Brazil. Summaries of proof and arguments in support of the case of England and the United States, were furnished to the arbitrators by the respective agents of the two countries, Lord Zantenlen and J. C. Davis. Court of Arbitration soon after adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M. Further than as above stated, the proceedings of the Tribunal are secret.

The Government of France has completed a draft of a Postal Convention with the United States, and Minister Washburn has invited France to join the emigrating Congress, to be held at Washington.

A Protestant Synod in session at Paris passed through a discussion which resulted in a schism in the Church. Guizot, leader of the orthodox party, maintained the authority of the Scriptures, while Rev. M. Coquerell, leader of the liberal party, justifies certain resolutions in relation to the divinity of resurrection of Christ. The liberals denounced, at which the orthodox majority withdrew from the Synod.

A bill was being prepared in the Federal Council at Berlin on the 11th, providing for the expulsion of all Jesuits from Germany, even though natives.

Unexpectedly on the 10th inst., the British Embassy presented to Emperor William, as arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington, their answer to the American case on the San Juan boundary question. Minister Bancroft submitted a replication on the 12th. Both parties have requested a speedy answer.

A treaty giving Germany the working control of Luxembourg railways has been signed by France and Germany. The Germans are never to use the roads for transporting munitions of war.

Gen. Sherman was in Vienna, Austria, on the 13th, and was presented to the Emperor.

Newspapers of Spain state a coalition of Carlists and Internationals are forming.

The Waldo's Fair was opened at Copenhagen by King Christian on the 13th inst.

The famine in Persia is represented as worse than ever.

Gariba'di is growing old very fast. He now can walk only with the help of crutches; his fingers are distorted by rheumatism, and he looks as if he never again would be able to leave his residence, except in a litter. He is still cheerful in spite of his crippled state, and his face has preserved its fresh color and genial expression.

HORACE CHALLENGES THE PRINTERS.—While Alfred Livingston was foreman of the *Tribune* composing-room they took down the stove in Mr. Greeley's old-fashioned, dingy sanctum, where he was wont to sit on a very low chair, with his chin resting on a very high desk. The stove-pipe had gone straight through the ceiling, and after its removal no provisions had been made for closing the hole. Above, in the composing-room, were three printer's stands equidistant from the hole. Printers are proverbially tobacco-chewers; these three were tobacco-chewers extraordinary. Having covered the floor with tobacco-jule, they alternately endeavored to spit down through the stove-pipe hole, using it as a target. It was a warm May day. Mr. Greeley sat underneath and, worn out with his labors, had fallen into a gentle and innocent slumber. He had on a white waistcoat and a clean shirt. His dreams were suddenly disturbed by a pattering on his forehead. He awoke, half filled with the nicotine visitation, and seeing his waistcoat and shirt soiled therewith, and suspecting the source from which it came, he started up stairs at a gait that would have startled Startle. The printers, hearing him approaching, and fearing trouble, scampered to other parts of the composing-room. Mr. Greeley appeared on the scene in the character of the "Gladitor," shouted, with an outburst of profanity that gave a sulphurous odor to the apartment: "By ——— where is the man that spit down that hole? I can lick the man that did it! Where is he?"