

thority from the consent of the governed, and that taxation without representation is immoral, because it is unjust. These ideas have destroyed the rulership of kings or aristocracies by divine right, and have made monarchy, in all civilized countries, constitutional.

With the same certainty is the conviction which productive industry has finally arrived at, that labor produces all wealth, destined to alter in a far greater ratio the whole industrial, financial and social systems at present in force. It is in this way that institutions change. The ideas upon which they are based, through increased knowledge, lose their hold upon men, and the institutions which were possible as embodiments of them give way for others better suited to the increased culture, the more extended knowledge and the better morality of the new conceptions of life.

The enjoyment of the Ballot has fitted the labor of this country to conceive and to demand its industrial freedom. By the sentiment of responsibility which political freedom implies, from loyal colonists, who were proud of their loyalty, and eager to display it upon all occasions, this nation has been transformed into a community of citizens, each of whom feels himself personally responsible for the malfeasance of those whom he has raised to office. Political power is therefore a trust, and not a thing to be gained by indirect or fraudulent means. Nor is it unlimited, subject only to the whims, the fancies or the tricks of those to whom it has been lent; and any evidence given by those who have been entrusted with it for a time, that they misconceive the nature of their position and use of their personal ends only, excites the just indignation and the contempt of all honest hearts.

The same change has been found necessary in the industrial world, by our increased knowledge of the nature and function of wealth. The wealth of a country is not, as it was formerly thought to be, an unlimited store, any proportion of which was justly the due of any one who, by any means could get possession of it. The problem, therefore, of its distribution is to so arrange the exchanges of those who have taken part in its production, that each should receive an equivalent for that which he has contributed to the general stock. This is the task that lies before us.

To-day the producers of wealth are as little considered by the system which distributes it, as the serfs of the middle ages were considered by their feudal lords, in their distribution of political power among themselves. The money lords, the barons of our commercial and financial feudalism as little consider the producers, in handing the results of whose labor they find their power, as the barons of the middle ages considered their serfs from whose bodies they made their armies. In neither case would it quite do to starve them; but anything above that they should be thankful for, and grateful.

Mr. Howland is aware, as are all earnest and sincere reformers, that it is through a reformation in our financial system that much of this needed reform will be brought about. Measures seeking this purpose have already been discussed in Congress and it is the duty of the people to stand by those men, who are disposed to stand by the producers. Those sharks who demand a return to specie payment must be rebuked, because it is their desire to further shackle the people and make them amenable to the exactions of the gold gamblers. As Mr. Howland says, to attempt to force the industry of this country, at any time, to depend for its exchanges upon an actual specie currency, would be as absurd as to try and force it to return for its tools, to the stone hatchets and bone implements of the native Indians. Currency is the nation's best tool, and the make shifts which have hitherto been furnished it have been such make shifts as most probably the plows and harrows, or the scythes designed by lawyers, speculators and politicians, from an experience gained rather by theory than practice, would most likely be.

Let the people thoroughly understand the financial question, get a just system adopted, and other reforms will come easily.—*New Haven Union.*

THE BALLOT.

In the Dominion House on Monday, Hon. A. A. Dorion asked permission to introduce a bill making elections for the House of Commons take place by ballot. The arguments used by members were similar to those so ably put forward last session by Mr. Witton and other members favorable to the Ballot. The proposed bill also provides that the sheriffs be made returning-officers of the counties in which they took place, the public nomination of candidates to be done away with and candidates to be nominated by an election paper. The property qualification of members was also to be done away with, and the elections will take place on the same day, excepting in British Columbia, Manitoba, Algoma, Muskoka and three or four counties in Quebec. We are pleased to see the Dominion House moving in this matter so early, and trust a Ballot bill will be passed at the present session.

NÓ AMNESTY TO RIEL.

In answer to several enquiries by members in the Dominion House on Monday, as to whether it is the intention of the Government to apply for an amnesty for all or any, and what offences committed by the persons engaged in the insurrection in the North-West Territory in 1869. Mr. Mackenzie said it was not the intention of the Government to apply for an amnesty for any offences at present.

PAINTERS' UNION.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the above Union held on Monday night at the Trades' Assembly Hall, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing term:—Henry Armstrong, re-elected, President; Charles March, Vice-President; Henry Norrich, re-elected, Recording Secretary; Henry Leech, re-elected, Fin. Secretary; James Pears, Treasurer; Wm. Thompson, Inside Guardian. Several new members were enrolled and correspondence was received from the Canadian Labor Union, from Grand Lodge of Painters, America, from Painters Union, Ottawa, and from Trades' Assembly. A very successful and pleasant meeting was held.

SHORT SERMONS.

NO. XIII.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

Behold, I will rain bread from Heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day.—Exodus xvi. 4.

MY FRIENDS,—We cannot read of the wonderful dealings of the Lord with the Israelites, and especially during their escape from bondage in Egypt, without feeling the force of St. Paul's declaration that "they are written for our admonition;" nor can we give them a few moments' careful thought without finding some lesson of practical value to body as well as to soul.

Shortly after leaving the brick-yard of Egypt where their lives had been made bitter with hard bondage; after the wonderful parting of the waters, enabling them to cross the bed of the Red Sea with dry feet; after seeing the power of the Lord in the overthrow of their oppressors by the return of the waters flooding the very channel they had just traversed, they found their scanty supply of unleavened bread was all eaten. The case was critical now, indeed. They could not go back. The power over the mighty sea, that had been exercised at the waving of Moses' rod, was used in their behalf only while they followed the pillar of cloud, that gave token that the Angel of The Presence was leading the way. And before them spread out for many miles a dry and thirsty land—a wilderness so barren that special mention is made of finding a place where were "twelve wells of water and seventy palm trees," and Elim has a peculiarly pleasing, cheerful sound to every weary pilgrim who recalls its blessings to the fugitive children of Abraham. And they murmured against Moses and Aaron, and said: "Ye have brought us forth into the wilderness to kill the whole assembly with hunger." And then were the words of the text spoken, and in calling your thoughts to the comforting promise that bread should be rained from Heaven for the hungry multitude, I would especially ask you to note the system of gathering and dividing the manna, and while dwelling upon it, to keep in mind the fact

that this system was instituted by the same Divine Power that furnished the food. With the morning's sunrise, the people found the mystic food at their doors. And Moses said, "This is the thing which the Lord hath commanded; gather of it every man according to his eating—an ephod (about three pints) for every man; and every man for them which are in his tents." And they did so, and gathered, some more, and some less; and after gathering they divided up on the rule of common stock, so that "he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack."

Here is one of the best lessons of co-operation we have in all history. "The people gathered"—not one hiring two others to gather, and taking half or two-thirds for the trouble of engaging them; not two or three hiring one to keep them at work and to superintend the apportionment with double or treble wages for standing by. The success of the arrangement is shown by the result—that for forty years the poorest one among the multitude (over two millions of people, with vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep), was enabled to report day by day that he "had no lack." We may not set aside the lesson by saying that the food was miraculously provided—or that "the people were different then—they are not willing to give away, or would not be content with a fair share now." The food was provided by supernatural power; yet, let us remember that while "there are diversities of operations, it is the same God which worketh"—so that we with a garden land, with the telegraph to send instant orders to the remotest bounds of fertile fields, and steam's superhuman might to bring us supplies in immediate answer, we are as liberally dealt with by the same God. The world is not worse; its people are not less ready to share their goods than they were in the olden time. These very people when so divided up that he that gathered little had no lack, were at this very time seeking to escape from a hard master, who had been making their life bitter in exhaustive and unrequited toil. All along their journey to Canaan, they had to contend with nations mightier than themselves, and whose polity was that "might makes right." And such had been the creed among their own ancestors many generations before. No, human nature is human nature all the world around, and all history's longest reach. The people divided Heaven's new gift equitably at God's direct command.

My friends, it was not all who were encamped between the Red Sea and the River Jordan who thus gathered and had no lack. There were the Amorites, the Meabites, three-score cities of Bashan, and others who trusted in the sword—regarding not the weaker brethren, but saying "I can make my way—let others do the same; no community doctrine for me." So to-day we cannot—need not, should not—fail or be discouraged in undertaking to gather in company because neighbors refuse to take share in co-operative interests.

We need not hesitate because some say, "Blacksmiths and tailors cannot get along together; carpenters and tinsmiths have no interest in common; or, what does a printer know about masonry?" The tribe of Reuben were men of sturdy martial bearing; Simeon and Benjamin gave their names to men force and quick in the fight; Zebulun supplied merchants and mariners; Issachar, mechanics, artisans; Joseph, scientists in astronomy, agriculture, geography, mineralogy, etc.; Judah was truly the lawgiver, the statesman. Withal, they all held their share in the new possession when they came to it. But they journeyed together, and fought the common enemy in one grand army, and gathered manna as a "people."

Nor need any be embarrassed by the small number they will find ready to sow or reap in union. To those who assisted the troop of gatherers whom we find eating angels' food, they appeared as a "handful," "weak, weary and unarmed." Now, while the evil days come not, while times are good and before the next panic—for panics will come, and ten per cent. reduction of wages or hands—even now, in the morning, let as many as be like-minded go out and gather and mete out to every man a just and righteous measure, and it will be found that none lacketh. LET US CO-OPERATE.

A NEW FIRM.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our numerous patrons to the advertisement in another column of the firm of Miller & Hughes, who have lately taken possession of the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. G. & J. W. Cox and Co., Nos. 115 to 121 King street, east. Although new as a firm, yet the long experience brought into the business warrants us in predicting for them a prosperous career; and in introducing them to our readers we do so feeling confident that they who choose to visit the House will find the various departments largely stocked with goods of the first quality, well assorted, and at reasonable prices. Especially deserving of notice are the Millinery and Mantle Departments, also the Clothing, in which first-class workwomen and workmen are employed. We wish the new firm every possible measure of success.

The molders of Oshawa, who had been out on strike, have resumed work, having succeeded in securing an advance of wages.

MILLER & HUGHES
CALL ATTENTION
CLOTHING,
First-Class Cutters—Ready Made,
of good Value—Men's & Boys.
FANCY GOODS,
Large Variety.
MANTLES,
Stylish and Rich.
HATS,
Most Elegant.

COME AND SEE THEM!
115 TO 122 KING STREET EAST.

THE ST. CATHARINES Y. M. C. A.

We have been requested to publish the following circular in our columns, and we do so with pleasure. Such institutions all over the country have been proved to be a means of great good to the young men of the community, and we trust the St. Catharines Y. M. C. A. will also become a vigorous and powerful organization for good.

St. Catharines, April 6th, 1874.

To Parents, Guardians, Pastors, and others, whose Sons, Wards, or Friends may be leaving home for residence in the Town of St. Catharines.

The Young Men's Christian Association take pleasure in inviting the attention of young men, strangers, and the public generally to their FREE READING ROOM, which is open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Reading Room which occupies a central position in the town will always be found inviting and strangers and others having a few hours to spare will be welcome. It is well supplied with the principal Newspapers of the Dominion and American and English Magazines and Papers.

Prayer Meetings, Literary and Musical Entertainments are frequently held and open to all.

Those who have young friends in the Town or about to come to it, are invited to urge them to come to us. A Reception Committee has been formed, the members of which gladly call on all strangers whom they may hear of from those interested.

Communications from friends at a distance are gladly received.

Yours Respectfully,
M. H. FISHBURN,
SECRETARY.

THE WORKINGMEN REPRESENTATIVES.

On Wednesday, March 18th, a complimentary dinner was given by the Labor Representation League to Messrs. Macdonald and Burt, the newly elected M. P.'s. During the evening the following address was presented, to which admirable replies were made:—

"Presented by the Labour Representation League to Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M. P. for Stafford, and Mr. Thomas Bart, M. P. for Morpeth, at a public dinner in London on the 18th March 1874.—Gentlemen, we meet you here this evening with unfeigned gratification. As old members of this League, and as representing labour directly in Parliament, we recognize in your presence in this assembly the fulfilment of a hope we have long and earnestly endeavored to realize. We are enemies of class legislative. We are opposed to any arrangement of our representative system whereby the interests of any class are unduly promoted to the injury of the general community, and we believe sincerely that the best way to prevent this is to labour for a direct and honest representation in Parliament of all classes and interests, without the exclusion of any. As workingmen we desire that the legislation of the country should aim at its progress and prosperity in all its classes, and we are sure, gentlemen, you will exert yourselves earnestly and honestly in that spirit. You are both well known to the working men of England. You are both connected with the largest organized body of workmen in the kingdom. You are both old and tried soldiers in the battle of labour, and in behalf of the workingmen in the Kingdom we commit their cause to your hands with confidence, trusting to your integrity and ability for such an advocacy of the interests of labor in Parliament as will prove that the prosperity of the workingmen of Great Britain is compatible with the well-being of all other classes of her Majesty's subjects. You, gentlemen, have the high honor of being the first direct and fully-recognized representatives of labour in the British Parliament. We are proud to meet you in that character, and to promise you that we shall do our best to increase your number as speedily as possible. In the meantime we can only repeat that you have our full confidence as well as the confidence of the working men throughout the Kingdom, and we promise you that at any and at all times we shall be ready to co-operate with you heartily for the promotion of the good work to which we are mutually engaged.—WILLIAM ALLEN, President; DANIEL GUILF, Treasurer; HENRY BROADHURST, Secretary."

MILLER & HUGHES
ON TO THEIR
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
All the Latest Styles.
DRESS GOODS,
Chaste and Beautiful.
MILLINERY,
Latest London and Paris.
BONNETS,
Latest Styles.
SEE THEM!
STREET EAST.



(Registered.)
NOTICE

To the Workmen of Toronto.

We have received the first instalment of this SPRING'S HATS, and can sell you a good Hat FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARDS.

Remember the Address,

55 KING STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.

R. REEVE, B. A., M. D.,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria,
TORONTO.

93-10

GENTS' OVER-SHOES!

New Patent Clasp, the Best and Cheapest ever offered in the City,

ONLY \$1 20!

WM. WEST & CO.,
200 Yonge Street.
ALSO

A large stock of Fall and Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubber and House Shoes.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

51-10

EATON'S
CHEAP
DRESSES

One of our Cheap Dresses would be an acceptable Christmas Present. One of our COSTUMES would be an acceptable Christmas Present.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Corner Yonge and Queen Streets.

FOR SALE,

First-class Timothy 11½, wholesale; sample can be seen on our wharf. Also, a Portable Horse-power Engine and Boiler, on wheels and in good order, cheap.

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO.,
Cor. Sherbourne and Queen Sts.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY OUR MANY
Customers in the Eastern part of the city with the
BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL,
We have purchased from Messrs. Holliswell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by them on the corner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall endeavor to maintain the reputation of the

VICTORIA WOOD YARD
As the Best and Cheapest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on hand. All kinds Hard and Soft Coal, dry and under cover, from snow and ice.

J. & A. MONTYRE,
Corner Queen and Bright Streets, and
25 and 26 Victoria Street.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A. RAFFIGNON,
No. 107 KING STREET WEST
Is now prepared to supply

Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters
BY THE QUART OR GALLON.

An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style.

Remember the Address,
No. 107 KING STREET WEST,
Near the Royal Life Buoy.

H. J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAILOR,
OR CUTTER, Queen City Clothing Store,
222 Queen Street West, opposite W.M. Church.