

A HAUNTING THOUGHT.

If the wind is the breath of the dying,
As ancient legends say,
What rebel soul, defying,
Sweeps down the storms to-day?
What fruitless, mad regretting
Uttered that lingering wail?
What life of storm and tempest
Is spelled upon the gale?

If the wind is the breath of the dying
Across the sea of light,
What saintly soul, replying,
Goes out to God to-night?
Whom does this moonlit zephyr
Uplift on its white breast?
What spirit, pure and patient,
In rapture sinks to rest?

THE AULD STORY.

Oh! lassie, gin yer heart be mine
Dinna ye smile sae fairly
On ilka aye that ca's ye fine—
True love gies favors sparely.
I canna see ye joke an' dance
Wi' a' the cuifs that speer ye;
An' when ye's pairin' in the trance
It rives my heart to hear ye.

It's no a bonnie gait to gang
Wi' yon strange chiel at gloamin',
I wadna say yer doin' wrang,
But, loosh me! it uncommon.
Ye hae my promise an' my heart,
I've asked ye frae yer mither,
Ye ken it's no a true love part
Gallantin' wi' anither.

Jeanie, ye hae yersel' to please,
Half love is no worth grievin'—
I may na hae enouch bawbes,
But I'll tak nae man's leavin'.
Doon fell the tears like chrystal charms,
Quo' she, "Tam I'll dae better,"
Next minute she was in his arms,
An' Tam was glad to get her.

—Wm. Lyle in New York Journalist.

PHUNNY ECHOES.

What is the cheapest feature in the face?
Nostrils, two for a scent.

This is a dark stain on the page of his
tory, said the schoolboy, as he upset the ink
bottle over his book.

One of the most fascinating of occupations
is watching other people work; but only a
foreman can make it pay.

Morrison—I hear Stivey met the prince
last summer. Jansen—Yes, Morrison—
What did Stivey say to him? Jansen—
Apologized for being an American.

Believed Him—Cora—Didn't you think
he was trying to flatter you when he said
you was as beautiful as an angel? Dora—
No. Why? Because I thought so myself.

There was a fight down the street a little
while ago, but they couldn't find a detec-
tive. What use did they have for a detec-
tive? They wanted him to find a police-
man.

Guide (pointing to mummy)—This was
Rene, the priest, the wisest man of his time.
He lived to a great age. Tourist—Was his
last illness fatal? Yes, very fatal. What
a wonderful thing that we see him now per-
manently cured.

First Police Captain—I am going to put a
stop to this gambling in my precinct. Sec-
ond Police Captain—A good idea. It is a
disgrace to the city, but I don't think you
can stop it. I'll bet a hundred I can. I'll
go you, old man.

Visitor—You are having all the water-
courses on your farm cleaned out and hav-
ing things drained generally, I see. Far-
mer—Yes. Visitor (waxing poetical)—
What are you going to do with the stream
that ripples by your door? Farmer (wax-
ing humorous)—I'll let it rip.

So you have got twins at your house?
said Mrs. Bezumbe to little Johnny Salu-
son. Yes, mam, two of 'em. What are you
going to call them? Thunder and Light-
ning. Why, those are strange names to
call children. Well, that's what pa called
'em as soon as he heard they were in the
house.

Two boys were observed leading home a
cow. One boy had hold of a rope tied around
her horns, while the other had hold of her
tail. A gentleman asked him why he kept
hold of the cow's tail. Well, said the boy,
when she walks along all right John leads
her by the rope, and when she walks back-
wards I lead her by the tail.

A candidate was being examined by four
professors. Feeling extremely nervous, his
memory failed him several times. At last
one of the professors, growing impatient,
thundered out: Why you cannot quote a
single passage of Scripture correctly! Yes,
I can, exclaimed the candidate; I just hap-
pen to remember a passage in the Revela-
tion: And I lifted up my eyes, and beheld
four great beasts.

St Louis cyclists will attempt to have the
city ordinance imposing a tax of \$1 on bicycles
rescinded. They claim that a tax ought no
more to be levied on bicycles than on saddle
or carriage horses.

Story of a Bright Girl.

I want some more chicken, said four year
old Frances at the dinner table.
I think you have had as much as is good
for you, dear, replied Frances' mamma.
I want more. And Frances pouted.
You can't have more, now; but here is a
wish bone that you and mamma can pull.
That will be fun. You pull one side and
I'll pull the other, and whoever gets the
longer end can have her wish come true.
Why, baby, you've got it! What was your
wish, Frances?
I wished for some more chicken, said
Frances, promptly. She got it this time.

REV. W. D. P. BLISS.

Says the Needs Are Better Wages,
and Equal Wages for Equal Work.

One of the chief wrongs to workingwomen
is the low wages paid to workingmen. If
higher wages were paid to workingmen, there
would not be so many women in our factories
and shops who never ought to be there. A
change is coming over the basis on which
wages are calculated for men; more and more
their wages are not expected to be sufficient to
support a family, but are expected to be eked
out by the earnings of wives and children.
This sends to the factories many girls and
women who ought to be in their homes. There
are towns in Massachusetts called "she-towns"
because there are in them more women workers
than there are men. Among some of the best
classes of working people motherhood is going
out of fashion. To be a mother is more than
merely bringing offspring into the world. It
is to care for, to nurture, to guide. Factory
labor and store service are not the work for
mothers. They are scarcely less proper work
for those who are to be the mothers of our
people. No one can know factory or store life
without being convinced that the atmosphere
and surroundings there, either physical or
moral, and in nine cases out of ten unhealthy,
if not absolutely poisonous to soul and body.
The first wrong of workingwomen is that which
forbids them to be true mothers in true homes
and they cannot be this unless their husbands
earn enough to support them and their children
through at least the years of infancy.

But there are many who have none to be
their bread-earners. They for the most part
must work in factory or in store. When they
do work they should be paid equal wages for
equal work with men. That they are not is
the second great wrong of women. Even those
who do not work should have this opportunity
to work at living wages, else they cannot be
independent, and without true independence
true life cannot be. True love can scarcely
be except between men and women financially
independent. Without this women too often
sell themselves in marriage for a home, a hus-
band, a bread-earner, a title, perhaps for clothes.
Women may sell themselves in wedlock and
into wedlock as truly as without the marriage
tie. Women need wages that can allow them
to live in honorable independence, or, if wives
husbands wages that can allow them to be
faithful mothers.

How to wipe this? We answer only by the
right organization of the State that shall see
to it, not that every one is supported, but that
every man and every woman who desires it
has a chance at honest work. This to-day can
only be done by a political revolution. Women's
trades unions will not be organized in time.
If we wait for them all opportunity for
freedom in this country will be lost. Trades
unions for women will come in time, but cir-
cumstances are carrying us on too rapidly to
allow us to-day to wait for their slow growth.
Therefore, much effort in that direction at
present is waste of time. We need an indus-
trial People's Party of the workingmen and
workingwomen of this land.

Prophetic Dreams.

In old times, the Illustrated London
News remarks, presentiments in dreams
was very noteworthy, if one could only be
sure that (as still sometimes happens) they
were not manufactured after the event. The
mother of William the Conqueror dreamt
that she grew so stout as to "occupy" all
Normandy and England, which her son, in a
military sense, actually accomplished.
The daughter of the tyrant Polycrates (who
had naturally a higher opinion of her
father than most people) dreamt that she
saw him lifted into the air, where Jupiter
washed him and Apollo anointed him; and
this (to a certain extent) came to pass, for
we are told he was hanged upon a gibbet,
"where his body was washed with the rain
and the fat of it melted by the sun." In
Izaak Walton's Life of Wootton it is stated
that Wootton's father wrote to his son at
Oxford of a dream he had had that the uni-
versity treasury was robbed "by townsmen
and poor scholars to the number of five;"
this actually happened on the night before
Wootton received the letter (so that in those
tardy post times it must have been a very
"previous" dream), and such light was
thereby thrown on the occurrence that these
persons were all apprehended "without
putting the university to so much as the
casting of a figure."

LABOR AND WAGES.

CANADIAN.

The iron workers at all the foundries in
Ottawa except one went on strike on Mon-
day morning. About six months ago the
men were organized, and the bosses notified
that the men would strike unless the nine
hour day was adopted after the new year.
The strike is practically general. About
150 men in all are out. At Merrill's foundry
30 men have struck; at Fleck's, 30; at
Bannerman & Powers', 25; at Laws', New
Edinburg, 15; and at Baldwin's, 15. Mr.
Perkins granted the men's demands, and
the men continued working. The others
are willing to do so provided the nine hour
day is made general throughout Canada,
but not otherwise, as they allege it would
bring them into unfair competition with
other firms in outside cities. Latest reports
say the situation is unchanged. Several
strangers arrived to take work, but on
learning the state of affairs, joined issue
with the strikers.

AMERICAN.

The Brotherhood of Machinery Moulders
chartered new local unions in Baltimore,
Md., and Albuquerque, N. M., last month,
giving them numbers 97 and 98.

All the large mills at Manchester, New
Hampshire, excepting a part of the Ames-
keag Mills, shut down last week owing to
low water.

One of the new tin-plate mills at the
Demmler works of the United States Iron
and Tin-Plate Manufacturing Company at
Demmler, Pennsylvania, has been put
in operation. It gives direct employment
to about thirty men. The four other mills
which the company is building will be com-
pleted in about three months and will em-
ploy the same number of men each.

The strike of the freight brakemen of the
Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern
Railway ended recently the company con-
ceding extra pay for extra switching.

The Railway Age makes a statement of
the railroad building of 1891. During the
year new track has been laid in forty-three
States and Territories, on 249 railroad lines
and branches, to an aggregate of 4,168 miles.
This increases the railway system of the
United States to 171,000 miles.

The differences which have for some time
back existed between the West End railway
and its employees, and which since the
middle of the summer have been the cause
of much discussion upon both sides have
been settled. An agreement has been signed
providing that ten hours shall constitute a
day's work. Horse car conductors and
drivers will receive \$2 per day, and electric
car conductors and motormen will be paid
\$2.25 per day. Overtime is to be paid for
at the rate of 24 cents per hour.

The Virginia Mining and Investment
Company will soon commence the develop-
ment of its iron mines at Mine Bank,
Virginia, on the Shenandoah Valley Rail-
road. The Rich Patch Iron Company of
Low Moor, Virginia, proposed to develop a
new iron mine on the line of the Chesapeake
and Ohio Railroad, putting in an entire new
mining plant.

EUROPEAN.

Under the new law compelling employers
in Germany to pay damages to workmen
when injured while at work, so far \$13,025,-
000 have been paid.

The Austrian police dissolved the annual
convention of the glassblowers when they
recently met at Tetschen in Bohemia. No
reason was given for the action of the po-
lice.

Large numbers of watchmakers are out of
employment in Switzerland, and still more
people will be thrown out of employment,
as machinery is about to be introduced by
which nearly 50 per cent. of the workers
will become superfluous.

The Parisian public evidently sympathize
with the striking cabmen. At a meeting on
Tuesday the sum of 3,000 francs was col-
lected as the nucleus of a strike fund. The
position of the strikers is a strong one, be-
cause men who propose to become cab
drivers are subjected to a rigorous exami-
nation in the topography of Paris, knowledge
of which is imperative, and this require-
ment will prevent the employment of pro-
vincials.

The omnibus drivers of Paris threaten to
again inaugurate a general strike, owing to
the fact, as they claim, that the company
has not fulfilled the promise made at the
time of the last general strike.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the work which should be done in this
world can easily be done in eight hours.—
Ex-Senator Blair.

A general reduction of the hours of labor
would, in my opinion, have a beneficial effect
upon the manhood, independence, and
citizenship of the people.—Ex-Senator
Ingalls.

I believe the general adoption of the eight-
hour system would stimulate manhood,
guarantee independence, and throw addi-

tional safeguards around American citizen-
ship.—Congressman Amos Cummings.

By the reduction of labor to eight hours,
the mass of laborers throughout the country,
whether men or women, will be more
healthful, more vigorous, and more inde-
pendent.—Senator Mitchell.

Some Bishops Fail to Get There.

At the consecration of the Cardinal de
Retz, which took place in the Sorbonne, a
large company of bishops were seated in a
semi circle under the dome. A lady, who
had been invited to the ceremony, ex-
claimed:

Oh, how beautiful it is to see all those
bishops yonder! I feel as if I were in Par-
adise!

A gentleman who was near her checked
her raptures.
In Paradise, madam? In Paradise there
are not nearly so many!

Five thousand cases of influenza have
been reported on the Island of Guernsey.

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