

modern literature; from Philip II. to the constitutional governments, and from Louis XIV. with his "I am the State," to the French revolution with Napoleon Bonaparte preaching his "gospel," "a career open to talent." We will look upon this gradual extension of the recognition of human rights, and then look cheerfully into the future. We shall gird up our loins for battle, and for pushing the triumph of human happiness still farther. We will remember, too, that humanity is moving forward, that it is advancing toward its final goal—that is, to realize the idea of a perfect state. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will to man, is its star in the east. Thitherward has been its course from of old.

The ingenuity and wickedness of men have in vain endeavored to stay its career. The glory of kings and of prelates, and the supremacy of creeds and conventionalities have bowed before its majestic movement. Now its triumphs have flashed from the silent cell of the solitary thinker, and now the grandeur of its march has been accompanied by the stately music of a hundred fields of blood. Silently, invisibly, and sternly, it moves to accomplish its destiny. Who shall impede its progress? What arm shall be lifted against that power in which we live, and move, and have our being.—*Workingman's Advocate.*

The Treasurer of the Canadian Labor Union begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of \$6.50 from the Ottawa Lime Stone Cutters, as Charter fee and per capita tax to the C. L. U.

## SHORT SERMONS.

NO. XII.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

Ho that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag full of holes.—*Matthew, 1, 6.*

MY FRIENDS.—The two chapters making the Book of Haggai are full of the wisest counsel, the most assuring promises, to those who would secure abiding prosperity. The prophecy is written with immediate reference to the repairing of the Temple. The Temple at Jerusalem had been neglected, had fallen into decay, and with its decay the ambition and glory, the enterprise and prosperity of the Jewish nation paled and faded almost to entire loss of existence. Neighboring nations harassed them; the grasshopper and the caterpillar eat up the scanty product of their land, now becoming fertile day by day; the wages of the artisan became of less avail to him continually, till the Prophet cried out in the Name of the Lord, showing the cause and advising the people of the remedy—repairing the House of God, and worshipping Him therein.

My Friends—If such evils followed the neglecting of the temple built with hands, it will be easily seen that similar evils will follow, as effect follows cause, if we do not care for the living temples God has built—our bodies. In my last address I endeavored to point out the moral and social evil of exhaustive labor, (though not reaching the tenth part of what may profitably be said upon those features); I wish to call your attention to a reason for the fact that when a system of long hours is pursued, "He that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."

Among the first laws given to the people whom God chose to call peculiarly His own, were several restricting the time of labor. I do not refer to the Fourth Commandment among these, for that is generally accepted and "remembered"; and it would be a great blessing to us all were we to seek to hallow it yet more sacredly than is common. Yet there are many who keep the Seventh Day holy, only after robbing themselves by overwork throughout the week. I do not include with these such as have extreme adversity, peculiar afflictions, sickness or temporary cares illustrated by the Saviour as having "a sheep in a pit," but I speak of those who, with fair circumstances, consent not to wholesome words and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, supposing that gain is godliness. Now, to the law and to the testimony: In the twenty-third chapter of Leviticus we find several feasts and fasts required to be observed some of them of seven days duration, in the worship of the Lord—in acknowledging His temporal mercies,—all of them with this accompaniment, "Ye shall do no servile work therein." We go further, and in the twenty-fifth chapter we find that every seventh year the whole land was to have a rest—neither sowing of field nor pruning of vine nor gathering in of the increase. In giving this command, we find that the Angel of the Covenant anticipated the objection—"What shall we eat the seventh year?" He says—"I will command my blessing upon you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years." And yet further, in the same chapter, the Jubilee gives the people and the land a year of rest.

My Friends—One of the first lessons taught

us of God is that "Circumstances alter cases." So none may claim to be wiser than the Prophets, answer with the aged quotation, and put the matter away from their thoughts. Circumstances never alter principles. And if, in the dispensation of Christ, God is to be worshipped in every land, and every human body is a temple, we are to care for that temple; and though the ordinances of new moons and festival-sabbaths may have become obsolete, by reason of their long continuance being burdensome to the commerce and general requirements of society that have grown up with the prosperity it has pleased God to grant us, yet are we able to keep the commandment by arranging our working-time so as to give us the needed rest. And when men say "What shall we live on? for if we work less we will get less," let us remember that "in keeping the commandment there is great reward." We have had, many of us, years of experience in long-day working; and many of us have fathers and grandfathers who have worked long days; but how many of us have thereby been prospered? or has the habits of our fathers left us now with "rich relations" to prove their wisdom? There are exceptions to all rules, but no rule has such marked exceptions as that,—over a certain, reasonable limit—the more men work the less wages they get; and, by a fatality, as it were, the lower the wages, so is the per centage of their value as a purchasing medium. In looking forward, then, to a shortening of the hours of labor, let us remember that beyond the "good old time" which has become proverbial for men who worked extravagantly long days and "thought nothing of it,"—albeit, in violation of God's will—there was a time when God blessed the land while the people worked, and blessed the people more when they rested. I speak as to wise men—judge ye of what I say.

## Correspondence.

TWO YEARS SINCE.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR.—It may not be uninteresting to many of your readers, and especially those connected with Trades' Unions, to look back on the events of the last two years in regard to Unionism. The agitation for a reduction in the hours of labor had begun a year before any decisive action was taken to secure that desirable boon, and Capital never seriously advanced the argument that Labor commenced the war without due warning. Indeed, Labor has always shown too much of the spirit of fair play in its encounter with Capital, to achieve the success that is its due, seeing that this spirit of chivalry is, as a rule, all on one side.

On the 25th March, 1872, the strike of the printers took place. Before this event, they (the printers) had used every exertion to secure the advanced rate they asked by peaceful means, the employers giving a half-hearted consent in some instances, and in others evasive replies. It was only at the last moment, and after scouring the country for recruits, using that powerful lever money with unsparring hand, that the Union men were told it was to be "war." Although taken at a disadvantage, the challenge was cheerfully accepted by the Unionists, and some hundreds of bread-winners found themselves debarred from the high privilege of earning food for themselves and their families, because in part they had the audacity to ask for what they had a right to receive, and more particularly because they dared to remember that "Union is Strength." It is needless here to recapitulate the details of the strike. Suffice it if I bring to mind that while employers fulminated their thunders against Unionism, and declared it should be "stamped out," (vide account of Masters' meeting in Agricultural Hall, at the time, published in city papers). Union men stood firm and undismayed. Time, worker of miracles, made the "masters" sick. One by one they left that famous (query, most decent folk thought it infamous) Association of Masters, and opened again their places of employment to Union men. But though not broken, the cause of Unionism had received a hard blow. As the spring advanced, other Unions followed the example so gloriously set them, and demanded that their hours of labor should be shortened, most of them succeeded, but some, through want of proper organization and timely help, practically succumbed. During the ensuing fall and winters, matters were decided gloomy, and remained so—with now and then a break in the clouds—until last summer, since when, things have taken a decided turn for the better. An event took place last August which all look forward to as the harbinger of a bright future, namely: the assembling in our city,—the metropolis of Ontario,—of delegates from Labor Associations scattered throughout the Province, and organizing themselves into the Canadian Labor Union.

From this Association much good has already sprung in the way of forming trades' unions in places where hitherto that bond of fellowship was lacking. In our own city new Unions have sprung up; dead ones have been resuscitated, and those already and long established strengthened; and prominent among the causes of congratulation is the fact that there has been firmly established a medium whereby the workingmen can interchange ideas, and get information as to the doings of their brethren in distant lands, viz:—THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.

Besides all this the workingmen have sent two representatives of their interests to the legislative halls of our country, one, Mr. Whitton, a mechanic of Hamilton, and the other, Mr. J. D. O'Donoghue, a printer of Ottawa.

Reviewing, thus briefly, some of the events of the past two years, there is much of hope to be gathered for the toiler. Even if we reap not all the benefits of the struggles past and yet to come, surely our children may; and while they do they will bless the memory of their fathers who bore the brunt of the fight, and turned not their backs to the foe.

WILLIAM JOYCE.

Toronto, March 27th, 1874.

## ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 1 of Ont., held on Saturday March 28, in the Trades Assembly Hall, after the business of the evening had been disposed of, the proceedings took a very interesting turn,—viz., the presentation of a richly mounted Malacca Cane and an address to Mr. David Benny, one of the pioneers of organization amongst the Bakers of Canada. The chair having been taken by Mr. Wm. M. Donnelly, chairman of the presentation committee, that gentleman briefly stated the business before them, and called on the secretary to read the address to Mr. Benny, as follows:—

TO MR. DAVID BENNY,

DEAR SIR.—We the members of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 1 of Ont., desire to take this opportunity of testifying our regard for you.

You have ever during a long and useful life manifested the greatest interest in our Union in particular and the cause of Labor in general.

Accept then, dear sir, the accompanying gift as a token of our good-will and esteem.

And with it the hope that the evening of your life may be long and happily spent in the midst of those who have been accustomed to look up to you for counsel and advice which you have always readily and cheerfully given, and which has tended largely to the present successful condition of our Union.

Signed on behalf of the Union.

JAS. A. BOYD, President.

JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

Presentation Committee.—Wm. M. Donnelly, John Stewart, Robt. McJennet.  
Toronto, March, 1874.

Mr. Benny replied in feeling terms, and gave his experience of the trade in by-gone days when no Union existed. He then narrated the several attempts made by himself and others to establish a Union in this city, all of which proved futile, until the organization of the present one, in 1865; since which time it has been singularly successful, and produced a marked change for the better in the career of the Bakers. Mr. Benny resumed his seat amid applause.

Your's in Unity,  
JOHN STEWART,  
Cor. Sec., T. B. U.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A varied and pleasing programme nightly awaits the visitors to the Academy of Music. Mr. Gallagher, the Lillian Sisters, and Mr. Frank Dillon are all very successful in their various parts, whilst M'le Carrie, the accomplished balladist, and Messrs Worden and Mack deservedly receive rounds of applause. Mr. R. H. Baird, both in Minstrel scene and the several acts in which he appears, evinces considerable talent, and is growing in popularity. A first class evening's entertainment can always be depended upon at the Academy of Music.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE.

A telegram from the Viceroy, Calcutta, dated 4th March, says:—Area of probable severe distress now well ascertained comprises parts of districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, Champaran, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Dinagapore. Expect at the worst period to have something under three millions on the hands of the Government in those districts for three months from end of May to end of August. A smaller number during April, May and September, and still fewer in March, October and November. There will be distress in nine other districts, but it will not be general. Orders of Government rice amount to 420,000 tons, of which 350,000 from beyond sea. Of this quantity 130,000 arrived. Two deaths from starvation reported in Monghor. None elsewhere yet, but in parts the lowest classes are gradually becoming pinched, and without Government measures severe and extensive famine would have already begun. Great difficulty from disinclination of people to apply for relief. Estimated famine expenditure to the end of February, rather over £2,500,000.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed from Durbungah on Wednesday:—The suffering and mortality in Eastern Tirhoot are rapidly increasing. 18 famine deaths have taken place in four days in a village near Mozuffpore. The cart transport is less than half the contractor's estimate. The grain supply is therefore deficient in the same ratio. Nearly 30,000 persons are employed on the road relief works here. There were only 15,000

last week. An effort to relieve a thousand of the weaker by cooked food has been frustrated by the refusal to take it, from caste prejudice. The people preferred to starve on their wages sweated by the peculations of the native overseers. There has been no rain. Sir Richard Temple begins his Purneah tour to-morrow.

A meeting of the Executive committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon, the Lord Mayor presiding. It was resolved to remit 10,000l. to the Calcutta Relief committee. Yesterday the Mansion House fund exceeded 36,000l.

On Tuesday there was a meeting in support of the fund at Manchester, but it was so small as to be considered by the bishop, the mayor, and the town clerk of the great seat of Lancashire commerce but poorly representative of that city's wealth and importance. A resolution was passed to the effect that Imperial aid is demanded by the urgency of the Bengal famine; and that the national sympathy would be better expressed through a Government grant than by means of a private subscription.

On Thursday 5,000l. was forwarded to Calcutta, from Glasgow, it being the first instalment for the relief of the sufferers in Bengal.

## BISMARCK ON ELSASS-LORRAINE.

The German Parliament discussed on March 3rd a motion brought forward by Herr Goerber in favor of annulling clause No. 10, of the Elsass-Lorraine Administrative Law, which gives the Governor the power to institute a state of siege. The Elsass Deputies, Herren Goerber and Winterer, as well as Herr Windthorst, supported the motion. The Government Commissioner, Herr Herzog, declared himself opposed to it, and he dwelt upon the special circumstances existing in the Imperial Province, especially referring to the agitation continually carried on there by France. Prince Bismarck made a speech in which he said: "With regard to the complaints we have heard made during this debate, it affords me much consolation to think that they have been uttered here and not in Versailles, where, if the results of the war had been opposite to what they are, freedom of speech in such matters would scarcely have been allowed. We never expected that the Alsations would greet our institutions with applause. People have to accustom themselves to foreign institutions, and when you have been with Germany for 200 years the results of your comparisons will be in Germany's favor. From the acquaintance I have made of the gentlemen here, I believe I should seriously endanger my responsibility if I were to diminish the power of the Governor of the Imperial Province. In France there are twenty-eight departments in a state of siege. Remember how we came to annex Elsass-Lorraine; what we required was a bulwark to defend our rights. The Alsations are certainly not free from blame for what has occurred. They participated in the restlessness which led to the war that broke out against us. They did not protest against it." Prince Bismarck asked, as a vote of confidence in the Government, that the motion should be rejected. Although the government was perfectly ready to explain in committee, the smallest details of the administration in Elsass, still the settlement of the question would only be delayed by referring the motion to a committee and such a course would have a paralyzing effect upon the administrative machinery in the Imperial Province.

On a vote being taken, the motion was rejected by 196 votes against 138. The Poles, Alsations, Social Democrats, and the members of the centre and the Fortschritt Party voted against the Government. In the name of the latter, Herr Banks stated, in the course of the debate, that if it was not decided to refer the subject to a committee, the Fortschritt members would vote for the motion, although they did not endorse the arguments of the mover.

## BENEDICT &amp; CLARKE'S MINSTRELS.

On Saturday next Benedict and Clarke's Minstrel Troupe, give one entertainment in the St. Lawrence Hall. J. H. Clarke is well known to Toronto audiences, whilst Benedict enjoys a famous reputation. We expect a crowded house will greet them on their first and only appearance on this occasion in Toronto.

For first-class Book and Job Printing go to the office of the ONTARIO WORKMAN 124 Bay street.

Ball Cards, Programmes, etc., executed with promptness at the WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay Street.

Ball Cards and Programmes, Posters, in plain and colored inks, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed in first-class style at the WORKMAN Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Confederation Life Association will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Association, by changing the time of holding the Annual Meeting and other amendments. W. P. HOWLAND, President.  
Toronto, Jan. 20th, 1874.

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DEALER IN CHOICE

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Goods sent to all parts of the City.



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R. REEVE, B.A., M.D.,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria,  
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## GENTS' OVER-SHOES!

New Patent Clasp, the Best and Cheapest  
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ONLY \$1 20!

WM. WEST &amp; CO.,

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ALSO

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

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

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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.

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First-class Timothy Hay, wholesale; sample can be seen on our wharf. Also, a Portable 8-horse power Engine and Boiler, on wheels and in good order, cheap.

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## 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

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

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## OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

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BY THE QUART OR GALLON.

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

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The Union Boot and Shoe Store,

With a Large and Varied Stock of the

NEWEST STYLES  
Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT.

Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No penitentiary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men.

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