

sion of the liquor traffic in the Dominion of Canada be an infringement of the liberty of the subject?" The negative will be sustained by D. W. Torment and the affirmative by Wm. Barr, Esq. We have no doubt the debate will be very interesting.

ANNIE DE MONTFORT.

This lady pays the Saints a six days' visit this week, where, we have no doubt, she will receive a hearty welcome. The Saints have not been slow to notice the high eucuniums that have been given her by, we might say, the entire press of Ontario. We ask the readers of THE WORKMAN in St. Kates to go and see this wonderful lady mesmerist.

J. B. GOUGH ON TEMPERANCE.

We are greatly delighted to see by advertisement in the local papers that this distinguished temperance lecturer will address a public meeting in St. Catharines, next week. We have often heard him in the old country, and always with the greatest possible pleasure and profit, and we earnestly ask all who really wish a treat to avail themselves of the pleasure of hearing him—certainly one of the most eloquent men of the day.

St. Catharines, February 7th, 1874.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The attendance of visitors to this popular place of amusement continues to be well sustained and Mr. Triganne is determined to please his patrons by the introduction of new faces and fresh novelties. This week there are Mlle Henrietta, whose songs and terpsichorean exercises are applauded to the echo, Mr. Tom Murray, the favorite Irish Comedian and sketch artist, R. H. Baird, the talented actor, and the Misses Kate and Alice Newman. The extraordinary mimic, Mr. Rob V. Ferguson, appears in new songs and characters. During this week Mr. Triganne has, in addition to his numerous other attractions, placed on the stage a melo-drama replete with stirring incidents and scenes entitled "The Rapparee, or the troubled times of '98," in which the various artistes acquit themselves with great credit. Those who desire a good evening's entertainment, should visit the Academy and be there early, in order to secure a good seat.

THE PEACE CAUSE.

On Sunday last, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Financial Secretary of the American Peace Society, delivered an address in the Bond Street church, from which we make the following extract:

The Peace Society was using every effort to protect the world from the occurrence of war. They trusted for the success of their movement to the intrinsic "horribleness" of war itself, when such was presented to the world in all its revolting aspect. Anybody at all familiar with the least of the horrors of war, would, he was sure, do his utmost to prevent such a calamity. The evils of war were so great that the first general view of them failed to convey any adequate idea of their awful intensity, in the same way that the first sight of Niagara failed to give any adequate idea of its vastness to the beholder. The Rev. Dr. Dick estimated that the number of people slaughtered in war amounted to 14,000,000, and Edward Burke put the number at 35,000,000,000. From three to five millions of the youth of Europe were continually kept under arms, awaiting orders to kill and to slay, and trained to act as mere machines of destruction. They could not exaggerate the evil of that one fact. The annual war charge of civilized nations amounted to \$2,600,000,000 while the total amount expended on Christian missions was only \$5,000,000. This was indeed a horrible contrast. The war debt of the world was \$24,000,000,000, and this did not include the loss of capital, which was one of the indirect results of war. The interest of this vast sum had to be paid by the people. The principal it was impossible to pay, for all the gold and silver on the globe would not be sufficient to liquidate the debt. Nearly nine hundred million a day had to be earned and set apart for the purposes of war. It had cost Great Britain for wars since 1688, nearly £6,000,000,000 in gold. If an equal amount was added for the cost to her foes, they would get the enormous total of £12,000,000,000. The war expenditure amounted to eighty-three per cent. of all the revenue of the Government of Great Britain, leaving her only seventeen per cent. for other purposes. The total value of property and land in the United States was only \$30,000,000,000, so that it would take the whole country to pay the war debt of the world. The greater proportion of these enormous sums has been wasted, having been spent to no purpose. The indirect cost of war was much greater than the direct cost. He dared not dwell upon the other evils of war; no language could describe one half the amount of sin, misery, crime and anguish caused by it. He relied for the ultimate triumph of the peace cause upon the marvellous progress of peace principles as illustrated by the

history of the peace societies. He did not claim that all that had been done for peace in the last half century was due to the advocacy of peace societies, but though much was due to the progress of civilization and christianity a great deal was owing to the exclusive work of the English Peace Society in London, and the American Society in Boston. These two societies sprang into existence, without plan or conference, at the close of the last war between England and America in 1815. At that time piracy and duelling were common, but now had become almost lost arts. A powerful anti-war feeling now existed in England and America; and was rapidly spreading among the intelligent and educated classes of the continent.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The law introducing general conscription in Russia is, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, about to be promulgated.

McDonald, the workingman, has been elected as the workingmen's candidate in Staffordshire. The miners paid the expenses of his election.

Havana advices, report that a serious mutiny has broken out among the Spanish troops in Frinidal, owing to their receiving no pay for six months. Five officers were killed.

The *Nouvel Monde* is informed from a trustworthy source that Riel is in the neighbourhood of Manitoba looking after his interests in the election for the county of Provencher.

The German Minister of War has ordered the immediate destruction of the present fortifications of Bologna, and the erection of a girdle of forts around that city.

A party of men from California have just completed a search, unsuccessful of course, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for treasure supposed to have been buried by Capt. Kidd. They expended over \$2,000, and left busted.

The population of St. Catharines, as given by Howitt's Directory of the town, just issued, exceeds 10,000 in the corporation, and somewhere about 2,000, in the suburbs, making it the first town in Ontario.

Lui Ching, a distinguished Chinese official, has arrived at N. Y. for the purpose of proceeding to Cuba, to enquire into the condition of the coolies of that island. Chen Lin Bin and Chu Lisim, members of the Chinese Educational Commission, accompany him.

Tea is now extensively raised in Hindostan, the exports to England in 1872 exceeding 16,000,000 pounds. The India teas are of rare flavour, and are used by English shop-keepers to mix with the Chinese. The culture in the Indies is now carried on by joint stock companies, which are now paying from ten to twenty per cent. dividends.

The employees of the department at Quebec have prepared a memorial for presentation to the Postmaster General, praying that promotions shall be by merit instead of political influence.

The facility which has attended the English war against the Ashantes may be judged of by the fact that after a service of five months but four marines and none of the blue jackets originally engaged remain, the rest having either died or been so incapacitated from performing their duty by the insidious effects of the climate as to necessitate their being sent home.

A Cincinnati special says at Ripley six saloon keepers have acquiesced in the women's demands to close the liquor stores. Ladies' leagues are forming in nearly every county in Ohio. At Oxford, Athens, Lynden, Leesburg, London, Middleport, Chillicothe, New Holland and numerous other places organizations have been formed, and an active female crusade against whisky sellers has been commenced, visiting saloons, etc., singing hymns, exhorting and praying.

A flying machine is building at Auburn, N. Y. Steam is the motive power, and by it, four sets of wings are moved. The machine is described as "something of the appearance of a turret tower to a monitor, carrying above it a mast of a vessel, with spars attached and swinging around it, with a balloon basket suspended underneath."

Loss Tweed is beguiling the hours of his elegant leisure in the New York State Prison, by writing his autobiography. The work will be an interesting one, especially to those who would follow in his illustrious footsteps, as it will doubtless point out the mistakes he made and which led to his detection.

An assault was made upon the King of Saxony while walking in the Great Garden outside Dresden, a short time ago, by a lunatic who has once before, in 1868, assaulted His Majesty very nearly on the same spot. The culprit is by trade an umbrella maker, by birth the illegitimate son of a Saxon nobleman. He is under the belief that the King is his deadly enemy, and persecutes him with all his power. He has been removed to a lunatic asylum.

Horseflesh is still consumed in large quantities in Paris. During the first six months of 1873, 5,136 horses were sold for eating. The heart, liver, brains, and tongue are eaten like those of the ox. The horses purchased for the market bring \$25 to \$30 in gold. This new trade increases the value of used-up horses not diseased, by more than \$20 each. So that

the wealth of France is increased by about 80 millions by the use of horseflesh as food.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Italian Consul at the Piræus has informed his Government that M. Theodore Tubini, banker at Athens, has obtained a concession for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. The principal clauses of the concession are that the canal shall have a minimum depth of 8½ metres (27 feet) and a width of 12 metres (39 feet) at the bottom. Half-way through the canal is to be a dock of 30,000 square metres in extent, and of sufficient depth to receive the largest vessels. The canal is to be completed in six years. The concession is for ninety-nine years, and a deposit of £12,000, is to be paid immediately after the Greek Parliament has approved the concession. The estimated cost of the undertaking is £800,000.

A Lancaster, Ohio, despatch says that the women's prayer meeting raid against rum shops continues in that State with success.

The French are arming rapidly. At St. Etienne 2,000 improved Chassepots are turned out daily. In the new Chassepots the needle is suppressed, and a metal cartridge is used; but there is much secrecy about the character of the gun.

The *New York Herald* devotes a whole page to actual cases of destitution and suffering from involuntary poverty in that city; showing many lodgings at the Police Stations are beyond the accommodations, as is also the case at all the charitable institutions.

The Dresden housewives have struck, so to speak, for cheaper marketing, and other cities have followed their example. They recently held a meeting and solemnly pledged themselves not to pay more than thirty cents per pound for butter, nor more than twenty cents per pound for beefsteak. They also advertise for proposals to furnish these and other articles at the price fixed upon. Great delight is felt at this movement by the family fathers.

Thirty thousand unemployed workmen in Vienna have petitioned the Government for relief.

The famine is increasing in India. It is estimated that 150,000 natives are already severely distressed.

Labor Notes.

The colliers of Oldham have objected to a reduction of wages. They, however, have decided on inviting the masters to a conference.

The carpenters and joiners of Northampton are about to give notice for an advance of wages, to take place in the spring.

The Amalgamated Labourers' Union has lately met at Cardiff. Mr. Kelly the general secretary, stated that the numbers were now 10,000; at the last conference there were only 2,000.

The rolling mills at Catsaqua, Pa., which have been idle since last October, are again in operation. Over 500 men will thus obtain employment.

The strike of the Omaha cigar makers has ended, and the men have resumed work on terms satisfactory to both parties. Glad to hear it.

The operative house painters of Rotherham have asked their employers for an advance of one penny per hour upon their present rate of wages, to take effect from the 27th of April next.

The Crispins, of Milwaukee, still hold out against the reduction in price attempted to be enforced by leading boot and shoe manufacturers of that city some weeks since. They are firm in their determination not to submit, and will in all probability carry this point in the end. A number of the members of the society have engaged work at other points and left the city.

At a meeting of the representatives of the trades' councils of the United Kingdom, representing 202,474 members, recently held at Sheffield, it was resolved—"That in the opinion of this meeting a great advantage will accrue to the labour population of the Kingdom by a federal action of the trades' councils throughout the country, in order to support those trades which belong to any council in the federation, and agree to act on this principle for the general welfare of organized trade societies."

The Ship Carpenters and Caulkers of Philadelphia have formed a co-operative company, and are now advertising for contracts. They guarantee first-class work at a cost of \$4.00 per man per day, and promise to make no profit on the materials employed. This would save ship owners two profits; what the contractor makes on his materials, and what he makes on his men. We wish them all success in their new venture.

At a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association held in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., it was stated that returns have been received from fifty rail mills, only seventeen being in operation, and 383 furnaces, of which 237 were in blast and 138 out of blast. Also that there is a stock of iron on hand of 308,430 tons, and 12,322 hands unemployed. It is estimated that in the whole country 30,000 men are unemployed from the stoppage of furnaces and rail mills.

At the annual meeting of the Factory Acts Reform Association, held in Bradford recently, it was stated that Mr. Mundella would in

a short time pay a visit to Bradford and the neighboring towns for the purpose of advocating the claims of the factory workers to a reduction of the hours of labour. The formation of the National Federation of Employers was referred to, and it was deemed by some of the speakers that the connection with that Federation of some of the employers in that district would tend to disturb the harmony which had existed hitherto between them and their workpeople.

The Home Labor Market has entered on few changes during the past week, and no great animation can be reported, though in many of the leading industries makers are well under contract. A fall in the wages of some trades, such as has already been admitted by the ironworkers, is not unlikely; and in South Wales, at several of the tin-plate works disputes not improbably resulting in stoppage of business, are announced. At Sheffield many trades are only partially employed, and at Birmingham various industries remain dull.—*Labor News*.

The carpenters and joiners of Northampton are about to give notice for an advance in their wages, to take place in the spring. It is nine years since they were advanced from 2s. to 27s. per week, although more recently they have had a reduction in the hours of labor. They are paid at the rate of 6d. per hour. Workmen in the same trade at Leamington, they assert, are paid 6½d. per hour, at Rugby 6½d., and at Leicester 6½d. and 7d. per hour, and they ask to be placed on the same scale as these. A meeting of society and non-society men has been held, at which it was determined to ask for an advance of 3d. per hour, or 3s. 4d. per week. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the employers. It is expected that the advance will be given without dispute; but, if not, the men say they are prepared to enforce their demands.

The high rate of wages and the increased prices of material have seriously affected the heavy iron trade of Sheffield and elsewhere for some months past. The stagnation in this branch of trade has become so great that a general reduction of the wages of the men employed in it has been decided upon. The ironworkers, to the number of 800, employed at the works of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited, have accepted a reduction of 7½ per cent. in their wages, and a like number of men employed in the same department at the works of Messrs. Cammell and Co., have also been subjected to a like reduction. The alteration is not confined to the Sheffield ironworkers, but is the result of the decision of the arbitration in the South Staffordshire district, and will affect the whole of the iron districts in England.

TEMPERANCE.

Throughout the State of Ohio a large number of ladies have united themselves as a band of crusaders against the whisky sellers. The news from several of the towns in the above State go to show that considerable success has so far attended the efforts of the missionaries. Some of the most noted "hard cases" in the trade have been converted, and as an evidence of their sincerity have gone out of the trade. The work of the campaigners is quietly but effectually done. They proceed in a body fifty or sixty strong to a saloon, enter the bar-room and open a prayer meeting. These visits are repeated either until the besieged party capitulates or is pronounced irreclaimable. The success that has attended the crusade in the particular section were it first appeared has apparently stimulated the women all over Ohio to go and do likewise. Already in six or seven counties they have commenced operations, and daily the leading American papers chronicle the doings of the female whisky warriors.

RESULT OF CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

The San Francisco *Shop and Senate* says:

The horrible diseases now being spread among our citizens by the free use of Chinese labor in families, is certainly most deplorable; even the clothes taken by them to the laundries, are used in covering diseased patients, before being washed of course, but the thought is loathsome, it is really sickening to think of. The Board of Health is doing all they can to ameliorate our condition; but it is like pouring drops of water from a vial, to irrigate the earth for crop production. We have asked that Congress will remove the evil by stopping the immigration of Chinese laborers; and the question is asked around us; will they hear our petition, and answer our prayer.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

It is an old saying that it is an "ill wind blows nobody any good." This is exemplified in the hardships brought about by our late money panic, which have set workingmen thinking. In Grand Rapids, Mich., the employers reduced the wages from 17 to 20 per cent. A number of machinists and blacksmiths found that they could not stand it at that rate, and instead of rushing headlong into a strike, got their heads together, organized themselves into a joint-stock company, got a charter from the State, secured a building, put machinery in

it, and by the time this *Journal* reaches its subscribers, a machine shop will be in full blast, with Bro. Wm. H. Fuller, President and Bro. Alfred Wilkins, Secretary and Superintendent. We say to our members throughout the organization: "Go then and do likewise."—*M. & B. Journal*.

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

OCULIST AND AURIST,

22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria,
TORONTO.

93-1c

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. 29th, 1874. 93-a

H. J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAILOR and CUTTER, Queen City Clothing Store, 332 Queen Street West, opposite W.M. Church.

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-oh

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.



LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURS SELLING OFF!

BELOW AT NEAR COST COST COST

Also, a large assortment of Fancy Sleigh Robes, lined and unlined Buffalo Robes. Remember the Address,

COLEMAN & CO.,
55 KING STREET EAST,
OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.

FOR SALE.

First-class Timothy Hay, 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.,
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THE UNION
BOOT & SHOE STORE
170 King Street East,
CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened

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 pecuniary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men.

E. P. RODEN.

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. Hellmoll & 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. McINTYRE,
Corner Queen and Bright Streets, and
23 and 25 Victoria Street.

73-1r

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 to 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 Lyceum.