

Europe, it was by all means to be approved; but attempt to introduce it into Canada, and then see what "Liberalism" means! The records of the Toronto Police Court make that clear.

The poor automatons who are put forward on the hustings to counteract the mistake of the "Blunderer," as well as those who are employed as literary hacks on newspapers, are objects of pity. These ephemeral spouters "frot and strut their hour upon the stage," and then are heard no more; they may starve, perhaps, when the campaign is over, unless they jump Jim Crow again, and "pitch into" the other side. But while we make allowance for their hard lot, let us not be deceived by their acting. Let us not be misled, by mistaken sympathy for them, so far as to forget our duty to ourselves. That duty simply is, to distinguish between REALITY and SHAM—between FRIENDS and FOES, in the selection of representatives. The man who stood aloof when working men were persecuted, or who enlists under the banner of the persecutor, can be no friend of humanity, whatever he may call himself. Any candidate for Parliamentary honors, who is not opposed to the "Globe," must be of necessity an enemy of progress, of civilization, of Liberalism in its true sense, because true Liberalism is incompatible with tyranny, and the "Globe" is managed, directed and controlled by a man who never knew what Liberalism really meant.

The fulsome and hypocritical adulation of the working classes in the columns of the "Globe," just now, is the best part of the fun. A good clown is a very useful person on a stage—he is so ridiculous! but the man who does the "heavy business" should never encroach upon the province of the clown. Now, GEORGE BROWN is a very "heavy" man—prosecuting working men is his role; and when he attempts the use of "blarney," and tells them it was *only his fun*—they may laugh, certainly, but it will be, undoubtedly, at him, and not with him. If the "Tories" were all that they are painted, and if they were in existence now, even then they would be preferred by working men to SHAM LIBERALS.

"An open foe may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse."

OUVRIER.

WEST TORONTO.

The nominations at the Western Division of Toronto, on Saturday, gave us an opportunity of judging to which candidate should be accorded the support of the people.

Mr. McLellan is a candidate of acknowledged culture in literary matters, a hard-working student, who by educational industry has raised himself to a high position. Yet his antecedents and his present surroundings are not of that class that can give us a confidence in his professed independent principles. His present cry in favor of the workingman is evidently intended to catch the popular ear. We must necessarily look with suspicion on a man who glories in the name of Grit one week and who is a workingman's free and independent candidate the next. The speeches delivered previous to his candidature, his association with George Brown, and, above all, his profuse promises in everything and more than everything desired by the workingmen, lead us to doubt his present position.

It will be more to the interests of the workingmen of the Western Division to give every support to Sir John A. Macdonald, and they can only do this by supporting Mr. Crawford, the Government candidate. It would be useless for us to keep reiterating our position in respect to Sir John, to keep on referring to his previous interference in behalf of the men who were in danger from the unjust and oppressive law revived by George Brown, or to the promise of justice to all by the present Premier. Yet we will point out the necessity of sending good sound men to support Sir John, so that he may have the power to introduce and carry the just measures needed by the workingmen of this country.

EAST TORONTO.

The nomination of candidates for Parliamentary honors in the Eastern Division of Toronto, took place on Friday last at the City Hall. There was a pretty large gathering of the electors, and the remarks of the several gentlemen who addressed the meeting were generally listened to with attention.

Mr. James Beatty, the late member, was nominated by Alderman Coatsworth, and seconded by Mr. James Foster, J.P.

Mr. John O'Donohue was nominated by Mr. S. H. Janes, and seconded by Thomas Gordon.

The following were also nominated for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to speak: Mr. Thomas Nixon, was nominated by Thomas McCrosson, seconded by G. F. Frankland; the Hon. W. McDougall, nominated by Mr. John Curruthers and seconded by Mr. Thomas Patterson; Kenneth McKenzie was nominated by J. D. Merrick and seconded by John Shea; A. H. Dymond, was nominated by Alderman John Hallam and seconded by Eugene O'Keefe; Mr. Andrew Scott was nominated by J. T. Smith and seconded by E. P. Roden.

After the several gentlemen who nominated and seconded the candidates had spoken, the Returning Officer called upon Mr. Beatty, who at length reviewed his political action during the past five years, and told why he presented himself again before them for a renewal of their confidence. He was listened to with the greatest attention, and loudly applauded.

Mr. O'Donohue followed, in a long speech, enlarging on his own record since he has been in Toronto, sketching his career commercially and legally. He spoke upon a number of the questions of the day, and concluded by calling upon the electors to support him.

Hon. Wm. Macdougall followed, in a most telling speech, in which the previous speaker was handled with ungloved hands, and for a full hour he engaged the attention of the audience.

Mr. Scott then came forward, and in his usual clear, lucid manner, spoke upon questions of interest to his fellow-workmen. In retiring in favor of the acknowledged champion of the workingman—Mr. Beatty, he recommended all who were interested in the cause of Labor Reform to vote in favor of him who had shown a desire to deal out even-handed justice to all parties.

The election will take place on Saturday next, and we would urge upon workingmen the duty of unity in supporting Mr. Beatty, and let it be shown that not only by words in the past, but by united action on the present occasion that they appreciate that gentleman's course during the agitation of the Short time question.

CENTRE TORONTO.

The nomination in this division on Tuesday afternoon passed off most satisfactorily. The following were the nominations made:

Robert Wilkes, by Ald. Thomson, seconded by Mr. William Davis.

Frank Shanly, by Mr. James Beatty, jun., seconded by Mr. John Worthington.

Sir John Macdonald, by Mr. C. J. Campbell, seconded by Mr. John W. Phillips.

Hon. A. McKellar, by Mr. Thos. Jaffray, seconded by Ald. Downey.

A. Boulton, by Mr. C. Fisher, seconded by Mr. George Tizard.

A. H. Dymond, by Ald. Hallam, seconded by Mr. James Fleming.

J. S. Williams, by Mr. M. R. Vankoughnet, seconded by Dr. Canniff.

Kenneth McKenzie, by Mr. Wm. Henderson, seconded by Mr. H. Wingfield.

N. Dickey, by Mr. Robert Bradford, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews.

Mr. Wilkes in a lengthy and able speech defined his position as a supporter of the Grit party, and in favor of a considerable reduction in import duties. He was willing to accept the fight on party grounds. He drew a glowing picture of the future of this country, proclaiming himself an enthusiast on this point. He made a lengthy attack upon the railway policy of the Government and the Nova Scotia subsidy.

Mr. Shanly followed, and was received in a hearty manner, and with prolonged cheering. He claimed that reform was in strict keeping with true Conservatism. He was opposed to harping on dead issues, and advocated a constructive and progressive policy. He knew personally the Intercolonial Railway was properly located. He was in favor of protecting our industries. The measures to be introduced in favor of the workingman should receive his hearty support. He should support Sir John A. Macdonald so long as his future measures accorded with his past. The electors gave him an attentive hearing, and he closed amidst hearty cheers.

Sir John A. Macdonald was received with a perfect ovation of cheering. He said the cheering refuted Mr. Wilkes insin-

uation that he had no right to be there that day. It was hardly necessary to make a speech, Mr. Wilkes had done it for him. He seldom heard such a Tory speech. Mr. Wilkes had eloquently described us as a great people, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, also that a strife of race had been between Upper and Lower Canada. This eloquent description no doubt was all very true, but Mr. Wilkes had given them no information how these two small provinces from bitter enemies had become a great peaceful empire. He claimed that credit for this should be given to the Government of which he was a member. Mr. Brown was in favour of Federation of the two provinces only, while he from the first was in favor of Confederation of them all. We enjoyed perfect peace, thanks to the present government, and we were enjoying the prosperity depicted by Mr. Wilkes. He contrasted the position of Mr. Wilkes who was employing foreign labor, to the position of Mr. Shanly, who was employing Canadian labor. He hoped they would elect Mr. Shanly, who paid wages that were spent here, and not in New York or Europe. England had been a protective country for centuries, until her manufactures had advanced—till she could undersell the world, then she turned free trader, and wanted every one to do the same. It was a wise policy for England but not for Canada. He wanted Canada to be commercially independent, our workshops to be filled, and our agriculturists to have a good market for their productions. He explained the plan of constructing the Pacific Railway. The land was to be laid out in blocks on both sides the Railway, from its starting point on the South of Lake Nipissing, and one block was to be given to the Railway and the other retained by the government, and as the Railway progressed, it would be paid for in money and land, so much Railway so much money and so much land. The government in the meantime would sell the intermediate blocks to emigrants and others, and the sums so realized would pay for the Railway and leave a surplus of twenty millions of dollars. The Toronto and Nipissing Railway could easily extend and form a junction with the Pacific Railway. He saw by the feeling of the audience they would elect Mr. Frank Shanly. (Immense cheering.)

The Hon. A. McKellar was received with cries of "Proton," etc. He reviewed part of the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald. He asserted that Sir John had never before addressed an audience in Toronto. (Loud objections.) He apologized for his mistake. He then recounted what the Reform party had done, and claimed that that party had first proposed Confederation. He objected to the route of the Intercolonial Railway, and advocated the shore route. He believed the electors would return Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Boulton next took the stand, and in a short speech criticized the trade views of Mr. Wilkes, who could not stand fire, and interrupted Mr. Boulton, who patiently listened during Mr. Wilkes second speech, and then proceeded with his address. He concluded by saying he was satisfied Toronto would elect a man of the world-wide reputation of Mr. Shanly. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. S. Williams briefly stated the reasons why he supported the Government as the real friends of the workingmen. The present Government had repealed a law which had been revived by the real leader of the Grits for the purpose of crushing the artisan. The repeal of this noxious law had been branded as a political trick, but what could be said of the Grit leader's judgment in reviving a tyrannical law which would give the Government the chance of gaining the artisan's favor. He could not forget that Sir John A. Macdonald had earned the gratitude of the working classes by his prompt protection of their rights. (Cheers.)

The meeting then gave three hearty cheers for Shanly and three for the Queen.

BRANTFORD FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

It is always gratifying to learn of the progress of our manufacturing interests. We understand that in Brantford, a new company has been formed, with a capital of \$35,000, for the purpose of establishing a cabinet factory. The factory will be under the management of Mr. Builder, late of Caledon, whose experience of over nineteen years in that branch of industry, amply qualifies him for the position. The factory will be capable of giving employment to some forty-five or fifty men. We shall be glad to learn of its progress and success.

The WHITE HART, corner of Yonge and Elm Street, is conducted on the good old English system, which gives the greatest satisfaction to its patrons. The bar is most tastefully decorated, and the surroundings are all that could be desired. A spacious billiard parlor, and attentive waiters, render the WHITE HART a popular place of resort. adv

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* devotes an article to some mining investments particularly noticing the "Spanish Zinc Company" and the "Consolidated Copper Company of Canada." After reviewing the prospectus of the former, it goes on to say that the investor might well content himself with its promises, "but content is at a discount on the Stock Exchange, and we can conceive the disgust of a gentleman who has sunk his little all in Spanish zinc debentures when he reads the rival prospectus of the Consolidated Copper Company of Canada. It is just possible that he might not get out of his Spanish investment at a profit, for, oddly enough, we have not heard of the debentures going to any extraordinary premium. And the Consolidated Copper Company have acquired a property more valuable upon terms to the full as favourable. For \$245,000 certain disinterested Canadians have disposed of the richest copper mines in the Province of Quebec, extending over some 4,400 acres. At the present price of copper—and rates tend to rise rather than fall—the directors estimate that the annual return will be \$244,417 per annum, so that mines rule as cheap in Canada as in Spain. In this case again, the property has been acquired for one year's purchase, and that without computing the value of the sulphur which exists in certain places in large quantities. Assuming a fall in copper to the lowest rate known for many years, the worst the shareholders will have to look to is a dividend reduced to forty-four per cent. At the best, and by the introduction of some of the cheap and simple improvements of modern mining science, the returns will be 'immensely enhanced.' Again, the Canadian Company possesses this feature in common with the Spanish one, that the outlay necessary for development is relatively a bagatelle. In the case of this enormous copper-field only \$50,000 remains for working purposes after paying the vendors; and that sum, we may be sure, is greatly in excess of their presumed requirements. The metal is there: eminent colonial mineralogists pledge their reputation to the prospects of the Company as per advertisement, and lend their names to the direction as a guarantee of their good faith. Accordingly, we are bound to believe that this company is a genuine concern: that is to say, that the directors actually believe the magnificent promises of their prospectus. If we see anything to object to in the board, it is its general constitution and extreme decentralization. The members are distributed very impartially over the British Isles and the Dominion, but individually they appear to be men of position and character. But as the intelligent men of business we may take them to be, surely they must be conscious of the grave responsibility they assume. Surely it might have occurred to them that, for the credit of their character for common sense, they owed the public an explanation as to how they came by this extraordinary windfall. Who were the individuals who threw away a property so superb with their eyes open? Why did not the fortunate purchasers keep the matter quiet, negotiating on security of their rich acquisition the trifling advances needful for working it? In short, to what marvellous concatenation of lucky circumstances are we, the public, indebted for this extraordinary chance of 'making our fortunes'?"

PIUS IX. ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

A few days ago his Holiness received all the employees of the former Pontifical establishment of Commerce and Public Works in the Hall of the Consistory. They were headed by Cardinal Bexardi, the former Minister in that place. To an address which was presented to him expressive of the sentiments of fidelity which animated the individuals present, the Pope replied in the following terms:—"The professions you have made, and your presence on this occasion, recall to my mind the month of November in the year 1848. Those were stormy days, which, notwithstanding, were subsequently productive of a tranquil era. In those days, then, in my Cabinet in the Palace of the Quirinal, which has now been taken from me, I was visited by a man who was then the Minister of Commerce. This man is now dead, and I fear that he expired animated by the worst feelings he expressed in his life. He stood before me timorous and hesitating, in spite of his being a Republican and a Tribune of the people, and made known to me that I was the cause of the popular disturbances then taking place. He explained this by alluding to a certain speech of mine, in which I made known to all the Powers that I refused to unite with those who had declared war against Austria. I said that the Vicar of Jesus Christ should be in peace with all the world. 'But,' suggested this man, 'the carrying out your policy will entail great losses.' I will endure them, said I, and to escape still greater losses, I would not act contrary to the dictates of honour, justice, conscience, and religion.' So it was I was obliged to leave Rome, and I can safely say that I heartily lost my throne through my steadfastness in maintaining the right path. Nothing of this kind has occurred in these days, in which my throne has been violently taken from me, and it is true that my act of justice was not regarded with attention either then or now. From whom, then, can we look for succor, since all the governments are ruled by sects and by agitators who follow their dangerous vocation? Not certainly from them. From whom, then? The Catholic world I have previously said is also rbed in prayer, and remains at the foot of God, to implore pity and mercy. From others nothing remains to hope! Why is this? When St. John the Baptist wished to convince his disciples, who sought to know if Jesus Christ was the true Messiah, he said to them, 'Go and ask Himself.' They went accordingly, and Christ said to them, 'Make known to John that the blind see, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, the lame walk, and finally, the dead are raised; what can I say to you, by my works you shall know me.' If we now examine the Governments of Europe, we shall find the works of all of them are the reverse of those which Jesus Christ pointed out to the disciples of St. John. We all see what their works are—the works of a government so-called in Italy, a government so-called in Madrid, and a government so-called at Paris. Regard, observe these works, and then say whether we can hope anything from this world. Then, *sursum corda*, let us lift our hearts to God,

from whom we expect support, comfort, counsel and protection now and for ever. These are the few words I wish to say to you before I pronounce my benediction, and may the benediction afford you comfort in the present uncertain state of things. You see what events take place in these days. They tell you that guarantees are secured to liberty, and every one is free to go to the municipal elections; but behold this vaunted privilege vanishes in smoke! A Minister sends forth a circular, it gives displeasure, the Piazza becomes furious, and groans, and makes an uproar—guarantees and liberty prove to be shadows. Let every one do what he can, let him follow the direction of those in authority, and should he not succeed, it will be an additional proof of the hypocrisy of the promises made to you."

KILLED IN A POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The first serious mishap arising from a political discussion, since the presidential candidates were nominated, occurred in this city last evening, a man being struck or stabbed by another and almost instantly killed. The affair happened at Fred. Mack's saloon, corner of Kinzie and Rucker streets, about a quarter to eleven o'clock. Besides the proprietor, there were three men in the place, Henry Meyers, master mechanic of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad; George Arnold, in the employ of the board of public works, and Charles Hartman, who keeps a boarding house on Halstead street near Fulton. All three had been drinking to excess, but Arnold and Hartman were not in the condition generally termed drunk. Meyers was nearly incapable, but still could talk with volubility. The political situation was referred to by one of them, which one could not be learned, and Meyers, who was a liberal, spoke a good word for honest Horace. Arnold and Hartman are Grantites, and they did not approve of what Meyers said. Without previous admonition in the way of angry words, Arnold struck Meyers in the face with his fist, as he asserts, and knocked him down. While Meyers was getting up, Hartman struck him, and sent him reeling to the floor again. Arnold and Meyers then left the saloon, and Mack, the proprietor, who could not prevent the mishap, as it was of but a moment's duration, assisted Meyers to regain his feet, and placed him in a chair. He was very faint, and Mack procured some brandy and began bathing his forehead. While so doing, Meyers fell back in the chair and expired.

Subjoining is the verdict of the coroner's jury:—

"That the said Henry Meyers came to his death August 1, 1872, from compression of the brain, produced by a rupture of an artery, caused by a blow from the fist of George Arnold, and being pushed to the floor by Charles Hartman; and the jury recommend that the said George Arnold and Charles Hartman be held until such time as the grand jury can take action in the case."

The coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of Arnold and Hartman, and they were committed to the county gaol.

THAT VISITOR.—Somebody contributes this following to the *Cleveland Leader*:—"When I arrived at home, I found a team of dashing horses hitched to a couple of dwarf pear trees in the front yard, and a bright red wagon filled with ladders and things stood in the middle of a bed of fuschias and geraniums, a bull-dog of the yellow variety, and with teeth like a cross-cut saw, smiled at me from the door-step, while two men upon the roof were busy tearing off the shingles and driving hooks into the chimney. I made a careful detour, and entered my house to find a black-whiskered chap, smelling strongly of patchouly, leaning lovingly over Angelina's shoulder, while she was engaged in practising on a sewing-machine. 'What in the name of that all is cheeky does this mean?' said I. 'Ah!' replied old Patchouly, with a leer at my wife, 'your husband I presume! The fact is, sir, your wife (a devilish fine woman, by the way), has decided to purchase one of our double-treadle, reversible-needle, warranted not to rip, ravel, nor run-down-at-the-heel sewing machines.' But I forbear—why repeat what followed? My entry in this journal to-day will be brief, but to the point. I am wearing a Saddle Rock oyster over my eye. Angelina is in tears and in bed, with a strong odour of camphor about her person. But no back-action, double-treadle sewing-machine decks my house, and were it not for the trampled condition of my flower-bed and a few displaced shingles on the roof, one would never dream that two able-bodied lightning-rod men had attempted to go through me yesterday. I must organize for war, however, on the Prussian plan. Peace exists in our household once more. I have pacified Angelina on the sewing-machine question, and we have formed an alliance for offensive purposes against all enemies to our peaceful home and its happiness. A 'small-pox' sign kept the 'agents' away for two days, but the milkman and postman also forsook us, and we were forced to take it down. Since then, by keeping the doors doubly locked, and using a system of countersigns and raps when members of the family desired ingress or egress, the obtrusive visitors have been kept at bay."

Dean Stanley in his "in memoriam" of Norman Macleod, thus regretted his exclusion from Church of England pulpits:—"We have heard no preacher in whose case we have lamented so bitterly the rigidity of the English law which forbade us to use these unique gifts for the instruction of the vast multitudes assembled in the nave of our southern abbots and cathedrals." Such is also the feeling of many other able Church of England clergymen in regard to these cast iron rules. And yet when a proposition was recently made in the English House of Commons to relax these rules, Mr. Beresford Hope "professed to stand up for the laity against the intolerable tyranny, to which a relaxation would subject them."

Lay or "local" preaching is being gradually and quietly introduced into the Church of England. The Earl of Dalhousie held a service in the large Agricultural Hall at Islington, on the 1st ult. Over 2,000 were present. He is reported to have preached "a simple and thoroughly practical" sermon. We are surprised that the Clergy in Canada do not in the same way enlist laymen to help them in their extensive parish work. They need not expect growth or expansion until they do.