

works were written in it, and it may still be said to be the natural language of the sciences. The Latin language, at the beginning, may be said to have been enclosed within the walls of Rome, for the Romans in the early period of their power did not generally permit the use of it to their neighbors, or to the people they conquered; but in proportion as the Romans became polished, and their language refined, they caused it to be used throughout all their conquered provinces, till at last it became an almost universal tongue.

The second age of Latin began about the time of Caesar, and ended shortly after. This is what is called the "Augustan Age," and is considered of all others the most glorious, as it was a period when the Latin language was spoken and written in its greatest purity and elegance.

R. R. Y.

DESTINY AND CHARACTER.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

There is no law in human affairs more immutable and patent than that which connects, by indissoluble bonds, Destiny with Character. If we would know what is to befall us, in the truest sense of the phrase, we must correctly appreciate our inmost character. This gives the key to all our future, and unlocks secrets which no oracle can ever reveal. It is not merely the events and circumstances of our lives that are so largely controlled by our inmost dispositions, though this is true to an extent that we rarely appreciate. What are the great events that mark the life of the indolent pleasure-seeker? Sickness, disease and premature decay. Of the spendthrift? Poverty. Of the selfish and miserly? Desolation and loneliness. Of the faithless and dishonest? The finger of scorn and a life of disgrace. On the other hand, integrity, economy and energy lead inevitably to the most permanent success; benevolence and good will bring friends; temperance and good habits are accompanied by health and long life. Even the most external surroundings of life are thus more closely allied to character, and more dependent upon it, than we ever imagine. But life is not made up of events; man is not the "creature of circumstances," as is so often asserted. The great results of life flow from character, not from condition. Different characters bring out of the same outward events totally opposite issues. The cheerful and the melancholy man look upon the same scene in nature, but how differently are they impressed! To the one all is beauty and delight; to the other all is gloom and sadness.

The world without reflects that which is within. So in social life we reap that which we sow; and society is often to us but a reflection of our own nature. The selfish, proud, cold, or jealous disposition suffers annoyance, disappointment, and pain, from the same sources which bring love and joy to the heart of the gentle and kind. Every characteristic has a magnetism by which it draws its like to itself, unfolding from others that which is in sympathy with itself, and thus perpetuating and recreating it. There are no blessings which may not be changed into evils, no trials or sufferings that may not be transformed into blessings. Temptation brings ruin to one, and strength to another; not by innate power, but by simply evolving the character that is tried. Pleasure is a poison to one, and a healthy refreshment to another. The same privileges, the same discipline, will cause one to rise to heights of virtue, and another to sink into weakness and shame. Our welfare and our woe do not arise chiefly from without, but from within. The world is but the reflection of the soul. Life is the history, not of events, but of the mind; not of situations, but of character. In this sense we may look with confidence into the future, and predict with certainty, what is in store for us. The special and outward trials and temptations, sorrows and pleasures, that await us, we may not foresee; but their grand results upon our lives, for good or for evil, for blessing or for woe, for improvement or for degeneracy, we may fearlessly predict; for they rest, not upon

the nature of the events themselves, but upon the character which receives them, and blends them into unison with itself.

R. H. F.

COMPETITION VS. LABOR.

The beauties of competition in labor is the siren song to hold labor organizations in check, least they should be guilty of doing something, or learning something which would prevent the legal robberies, thus covertly inflicted upon all branches of useful industry. Laborers are told that competition is the life of industry—that it is a heinous sin to stop their brother laborers from working for nothing. Competition and free trade in labor—non-competition and monopoly everywhere else is a jewel of justice which we want our brothers to understand. With these two opposite lines of policy before them, it is easy to understand why workingmen's organizations and efforts are sometimes declared unlawful, and to which declarations are attached unctious of moral enactment. These organizations and these efforts of workingmen may not be the wisest and best, may be true, but under the law—laws of monopoly, what other remedy is left?

For it is only when the laborer withdraws his labor and products from the robber market supply—that those who live on his toil ever think of dividing any considerable portion of his products with him. But the political and commercial papers are sharp in figuring out how much is lost by the laborers not working might and main for the beggar's share of his own *Dimes*—making products. The ground of this robbery, however, is not noticed by them. But it lies right here. Competition is as we said the law of labor. But it exists nowhere else. All the laws of business are founded to establish a monopoly against labor. A company of men desire to have a monopoly in shipping or railroad transportation. And forthwith the legislative mills, state and national, are on hand to grind out charter powers sufficient to inaugurate the robbery, with provisos sufficient to hide the steal. If anything is lacking in either branch, the judiciary have an inexhaustible fund of *construction*, to supply stealing apparatus so much ahead of the plundering acts of addleheaded legislation, that it is a wonder that these judicial contrivances have not long since been patented. For certainly these *precedents* are of more value in plundering labor, than all the patents that have been passed through the circumlocution office of small clerks at Washington. Of this class of robbery is the doctrine of *bona fide* holders of commercial paper, national, railroad, town and city, and other bonds. They are ingenious contrivances for protection of the commerce of robbing labor through the channels of business. The same is true of banking, insurance, telegraphing, and all other stocks. Laws are made touching these corporations ostensibly for the protection of the labor and rural classes. But they scanned down to the bottom, are robbery intended to protect the corporate plunder-dealer, not the men who furnish the means and do the useful acts, which provide the world with its comforts and its conveniences.—*Workingmen's Advocate*.

A NEW SYSTEM.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the system upon which Messrs. T. D. Wakelee & Co. intend to conduct their business. It must be borne in mind that they sell their groceries, etc., at prices as low as any house in the trade, at the same time, as an inducement to secure patronage, they guarantee the payment of 3 per cent for all cash paid for goods, at the end of each month. We expect there will be a thriving trade in pass books to meet the requirements of the case. Messrs. Wakelee & Co., have done a very large business since their commencement, and we doubt not this new feature which they have introduced will largely augment the number of their customers.

For the neatest and naggiest styles in hats and caps, a visit should be paid to the original "Hats that are Hats." Coleman's stock is superb, and attentive and gentlemanly clerks are determined to see that every purchaser is suited to a charm.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen" has proved a decided success, crowded houses being nightly present to witness its performance. The characters generally were well sustained, and the interest steadily kept up to the end of the piece. In the variety programme the various artists were very happy in their renderings. The dancing of Mlle Lestio is really excellent. Miss Flint was remarkably good in her singing and dancing. The Adams Brothers are a host in themselves; whilst Dan Guilfoyle is inimitable in his specialties. Mr. Rushby has a fine tenor voice, and he is one of the best vocalists that have appeared on the boards of the Academy. Mr. Den Thompson gains in popularity; and from beginning to end, the performance was a great success. Thursday and following nights the beautiful temperance spectacle "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be produced, and no efforts will be spared by the enterprising manager, Mr. Z. R. Triganne, to thoroughly entertain his large audiences.

ORGANIZATION.

For many years trade unions have been waging a most persistent and stubborn fight with public opinion, as molded by the Press and the Pulpit. We were told repeatedly that there existed no necessity for these institutions—that they were dangerous to societal conditions, and that they were an unnecessary and startling anomaly in a free country. But now comes the farmers' movement, to puzzle and bewilder the Press and silence the denunciations of the Pulpit. A leading Western paper, the *Cleveland Leader*, closes an article with this very remarkable sentence, "It is a most important sign of the times when American farmers are constrained to form themselves into leagues and secret societies, to resist the encroachments of monopolies." So, the trade unions were right after all; there did and does exist a necessity for the organization of producers against the robbing, spoliating non-producers. The farmers have found out this to their cost. Farmers are a class who move slowly and cautiously, but when they do move, they are in irresistible power—the bone, sinew, and very back-bone of the nation. The organization of the farmers, not only proves the need of combinational effort on the part of producers, it proves more—it proves that the danger is great. The farmers are a thinking, cautious, slow-going people, and when they are driven into organization by the attitude of monopolies, we may rest assured that the necessity for combined action by all workingmen is great indeed. All over the Western States there are hundreds of farmers' Granges, numbering thousands of members, and now, we hear of the organization of a farmers' secret society known as the "Order of Husbandry," whose design is co-operative, industrial and literary. This association is said to already number 400,000 members. In the following stanza of a song that will be sung by millions, the key-note of the movement may be seen:

"Brothers of the plow!
The power is with you,
The world in expectation waits,
For action prompt and true,
Oppression stalks abroad;
Monopolies abound;
Their giant-hands already clutch
The tillers of the ground
Chorus.
"Awake, then, awake!
The great world must be fed,
And Heaven gives the power
To this 'Hand that holds the Bread.'"

In England, the farmers and agricultural laborers have also organized, and are moving forward to a better future, under the leadership of Joseph Arch, a man of their own class, but who is also a Methodist preacher. We would like to hear this man expound the Word of God. It would certainly be refreshing. He most undoubtedly preaches the doctrine that the Man God who died to save all human kind, does not approve of the system under which millions of God's creatures die in poverty and wretchedness, in order that a few cunning, scheming sharpers may live in princely splendor.

JAMES BANKS, Auctioneer, &c.—We beg to refer to this gentleman's advertisement in another column. Mechanics and others in want of Second Hand Furniture, &c., will find a large stock to select from by calling at 45 Jarvis street, corner of King street east. Mr. Banks is a good auctioneer, and we commend him to our readers.

Dr. Woop, of the Ottawa Cancer Infirmary, is eminently successful in his treatment of this dreadful disease. Those who are afflicted with even the slightest symptoms should not fail to seek his advice; whilst those who are afflicted with cancers of long standing need not despair. Dr. Wood guarantees a complete cure, and as a proof, no fees are required till the cure is complete.

MONEY VS. MERCHANDISE.

Under the heading of "What is Money" a writer in the *Workingman's Advocate*, gives the following definition:—

Money exists only by legislation; merchandise is the product of individual labor and private enterprise.

Money is the legal standard by which value is measured; merchandise is that which is valued by the aid of this standard.

Money, as such, has no intrinsic value; merchandise is sought for only on account of its intrinsic value.

Money is perpetual in its nature, and designed for use; merchandise is temporary, and made for wear or consumption.

Money is concentrative—centering in the pockets or keeping of the few; merchandise is diffusive, being required and consumed by the many.

The identity of money is general, and, like the king, never dies; the identity of merchandise is special and perishable.

Money has official functions, and its attributes endure with the Government without regard to age, time or change; merchandise is mere substance of temporary qualities, is new or old, and is subject to constant changes, inevitable decay, or consumption.

Money is a certificate of value, and is transferrable for what it represents; merchandise is the thing valued for what it is or its uses.

If money were merchandise as money, then a yard stick would be merchandise as a measure, and cloth would measure the yard-stick as much as the yard-stick the cloth.

Money pays a debt at the will of a debtor, but law recognizes no such power in merchandise.

Money has its greatest and its least power according to law, otherwise it could not be a standard of value with any more consistency than we can have unlimited yardsticks or unlimited bushels; but the prices of merchandise fluctuate and in relation to the legal standard, according to the demand and supply.

Money is the instrument of exchange, of settlement among traders; merchandise is the stock in trade to be exchanged.

Money is authorized by law for convenience, not profit; merchandise is produced by the labor of the people, and for profit.

Money as a merchandise ceases to be money; money as merchandise nowhere exists except by legislation.

Money is loaned and borrowed on security; merchandise is bought and sold on credit, without security.

Money exists only as a relative agent for measuring the value of other things; merchandise is prized for what it is in itself.

Money is an agent to promote want; merchandise supplies want.

Money saves labor; merchandise sustains it.

Money makes the price; merchandise pays it.

Money in itself is the greatest of powers as an active agent, and is wanted by everybody; merchandise is passive, and has no agency power, unless it be acted upon, and somebody wants it.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, these fundamental distinctions are practically acknowledged; for while people are content to borrow money on special terms of security, all are earnest to sell merchandise on credit, and without security.

Purchasers of merchandise are politely and earnestly solicited to buy by the persuasive language of a single salesman who sells for others, while borrowers of money are ceremoniously permitted to make their proposition to a council of owners of merchandise, or to a grave board of directors.

As all products designed for use, ornament, or consumption, are to be weighed measured, tested or valued, the government of all nations prescribe by the law the means, and hence we have weights, measures, tests and money, so ordered that all may understand their uses and render them available at the least possible expense.

NEW MUSIC.

Mr. T. Claxton, music dealer, 197 Yonge St., has received a supply of sheet music, entitled "The Countess of Dufferin Quadrille," with a splendid portrait of Lady Dufferin, and also "The Dufferin Galop," with an excellent portrait of His Excellency the Governor General. Both are beautiful and brilliant pieces of composition, and cannot fail to become immensely popular.

The Ancient testimonial fund now amounts to \$1,098.

Mr. Sheddon, the President of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway was instantly killed by a railway accident, at Cannington, on Friday night last. The deceased gentleman was a man of mark in the commercial world, and his decease will be deeply regretted in all parts of the province.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—TORONTO TIME.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

| FROM THE EAST. | FROM THE WEST. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Belleville Train—9.37 a.m. | Night Express—6.15 a.m. |
| Express—11.07 a.m. | Mixed Train—Berlin—10.45 a.m. |
| Mixed—6.57 p.m. | Express—6.30 p.m. |
| Express—11.07 p.m. | Mail—1.05 p.m. |
| GOING EAST. | GOING WEST. |
| Express—6.37 a.m. | Express—7.30 a.m. |
| Mixed—12.05 a.m. | Express—11.45 a.m. |
| Belleville Train—5.37 p.m. | Mail—3.45 p.m. |
| Express—7.07 p.m. | Mixed—6.30 p.m. |
| | Express—12.05 a.m. |

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

| GOING WEST. | FROM THE WEST. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Express—7.00 a.m. | Accommodation—11.00 a.m. |
| Do. 11.50 a.m. | Express 1.15 p.m. |
| Accommodation—4.00 p.m. | Mail—5.30 p.m. |
| Express—7.00 p.m. | Accommodation—9.30 p.m. |

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.

| GOING NORTH. | FROM THE NORTH. |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Mail 8.00 a.m. | Mail—10.45 a.m. |
| Mail—3.50 p.m. | Mail—5.35 p.m. |

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

| GOING WEST. | FROM THE WEST. |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Mail—7.30 a.m. | Mail—11.30 a.m. |
| Do. 3.45 p.m. | Do. 8.50 p.m. |



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Post Office will be open for delivery, on

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

FROM 8 TO 10 A.M.

Usual daily Mails will close at 6 o'clock a.m., and United States Mails at 10 o'clock a.m.

JOSEPH LESTIE,

Postmaster.

Toronto, 29th May, 1872.

JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture of every description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in great variety.

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

58-4c

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

A. RAFFIGNON

Reqs leave to inform the public, and his customers generally, that he has refitted his place, No. 107 King Street West, with an elegant new Soda Water Fountain, with the latest improvements, made by Oliver Parker, Toronto, and which will be kept constantly running during the summer season. Also, an elegant Ice Cream Parlor, fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste.

Remember the address:—

No. 107 KING STREET.

Near the Royal Lyceum

THE

"RIGHT HOUSE!"

A LARGE LOT OF

Ladies' Magnificent Costumes

FROM \$2 UP,

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AT THE "RIGHT HOUSE."

Horrockses' 36-inch White Cotton at a York Shilling; very nice SCARLET FLANNEL, 25c; an immense number of Ladies' and Misses' CANTON HATS, in various styles, at from 12½c to 25c. Piles of beautiful fast-colored PRINTS, at from 10c up. A very large quantity of TWEEDS, DRILLS, KENTUCKY JEANS, GAMBROONS, &c., &c., very cheap.

20 Yards of Grey Cotton for \$1.00.

Millinery and Mantles,

In the most Fashionable Styles, and at the Cheapest Rates. SILKS by the Dress, and CARPETS at Wholesale Prices. CARPET YARN for Weavers, and GRAIN BAGS for Millers and Merchants, at Wholesale Prices. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, very Cheap. REPPS and DAMASKS, at Wholesale to Upholsterers and Merchants.

As WATKINS buys his Goods for Cash direct from the Manufacturers in Europe, he is enabled to sell much below usual prices.

Remember the RIGHT HOUSE,

No. 10 James St., near King St.,

HAMILTON.

THOS. C. WATKINS.

57-10

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CHEAP

STORE

Horrockses' Cotton, yard wide, only 12½c
Cambric Prints 7½c, worth 12½c.
Great Bargains in Dresses.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS,

55-10