

## SHORT SERMONS.

NO. XI.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

This their way is their folly; yet their posterity approve their sayings.—Psalms of David—49. xlii.

MY FRIENDS.—In seeking to persuade men to walk in the good way wherein is rest, I am often readily answered that the most successful men are those who have worked the hardest. It is popular to stimulate the mind of the young laborer by pointing out to him as models some men who have attained large wealth or high honors in political fields by hard work and close study; "Look at John Jacob Astor, how rich he is; he is always on the look-out, and makes a dollar whenever he can," this was said to the writer in earnest advice, coupled with samples a degree or more below the great Astor, as an encouraging illustration of the success which attends those who "always look out for No. One." I do not covet any prosperity in this world's goods so long as my eyes reach a brother in need, if such prosperity should induce me to withhold relief from him. Then, there are the "hard students;" Sir John A. Macdonald illustrates this class; he studied very hard, very close and with the Premiership of the Dominion of Canada before him he needed to do so, for he was not eminently favored by circumstances in early life—while the Dominion was not yet fairly developed even in the hopes of the U. E. Loyalists. It is said of him that, after more than an average day's work, he would continue his studies far into the night, and as the severe strain exhausted the body he would go to bed and yet follow his reading.

That the individuals who have made themselves famous simply by great exertion, by extraordinary labor, are generally right, is not questioned; and I am firm in the conviction that many have so made their lives positive blessings to the world. But the subject of the 49th Psalm, from which our text is taken, is on the vanity or selfishness, especially as displayed by those "that trust in their wealth," and call their lands their own names." The story of their getting is told by their admirers as a glory to their name, "and their posterity approve their sayings." Here are sayings that have helped to make many rich: "Look out for yourself, for nobody will look out for you;" "Get all you can, and keep all you get;" "Am I my brother's keeper?" "Let us buy the poor (what right have they to be poor), and let us sell the refuse of the wheat—they can't help themselves;" "Do just before being generous;" "Work hard and save your money;" but this is enough of the kind. Think for a moment on the precepts of the Covenant and I am sure you will see the beauty of following the way of the Lord: "In returning and rest shall ye be saved;" "The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall stand;" "God giveth to all men liberality;" "Bear ye one another's burdens;" "As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men;" "By love serve one another;" "Give to every man that asketh of thee;" give, and good measure, pressed down and running over, shall men give into your bosom." As for study, its highest aim is to reach wisdom—"but where shall wisdom be found?" Well, God understandeth the way thereof, and He knoweth the place; and unto man He saith, "The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom," (Job, xxviii. 28). And He will give wisdom, yea, He will supply all our needs according to the riches of His grace. So let us cease to follow ungodly counsel—cease to approve the sayings of those who pervert judgment and spread false doctrine,—and rather follow that which is good, even the word of Life. It is written "The way of the transgressor is hard;" let us walk in the "highway cast up for the ransomed"—THE EASIEST WAY IS THE RIGHT WAY.

## Correspondence.

## MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ELECTIONS.

Now that the elections are over, matters have resumed their jog trot rate, and everybody has settled down to the business of everyday life like people possessed of common sense, which commodity, by the way, seems rather at a discount during political contests, if we may judge from the heat, the bustle, and general distraction of every one connected. What food for sober reflection does an election give after it is over, and how seldom will it be found that right has prevailed. To tell the honest truth it is merely the man who has the most money, and the sharpest men working for him that gets into Parliament, and an election is too often more like a battle, with the opposing forces facing each other under the leadership of trained officers, than a means of ascertaining the voice of the people; only that in war there are certain rules of honor which modern civilization has established, where, as in an average election, every mean little dodge and crafty under-handedness is made use of. What models of purity all our candidates are when seeking the suffrages of the electors. If they consulted their own personal interests, they would not enter into public life; but they have been so swarmed petitions from the "free and independent" to do them the honor of representing them, and the country so imperitively demands able and honest men at the seat of Government, that really they have no alternative but to

accept the situation, and become martyrs for the public good. Prominent too, amongst all this cant and humbug, is the deep-seated intolerance which these would-be parliamentarians feel for the workmen; and some hard, despotic, tyrannizing wages-cutting old blood-sucker, who never gave one penny more than he could screw a man down to, and who never before associated himself with any movement for the improvement of the moral, intellectual or physical condition of the laboring classes, suddenly discovers that the men with "hard and horny hands, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and who are the bone and sinew of the country" occupy a warm place in his heart, and that his concerns for their welfare almost amounts to affection; and truth compels us to say that the workmen are in the majority of instances, gullible enough to believe it. The only applicant in Montreal for a seat at Ottawa, who was really worth sending there, was as is usual in such a rare case, elected to stay at home;—I refer to Col. A. A. Stevenson. His opponent Mr. Mackenzie has always been considered a "very nice young man," and extremely popular at those sociable little gatherings—ladies' committees, which generally manage to do a certain amount of good with an unlimited amount of talk and pecksniffianism. He is a well-spoken and still better dressed young gentleman, with a character for piety of the very first description, and his love for all created beings may be gathered from the fact of his being secretary of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is one of those soft kid-gloved, and dandy-like young men, of an impressionable and susceptible character, who make a charming ornament for the drawing-room, and but of as much use in Parliament as a pretty doll. Like many other honest men, he has had to "shell out" rather heavily for the honor of being a member of Parliament, and during the last fortnight the columns of the different papers have been bristling with letters, which, if true, show Mr. Mackenzie not to be the representative of purity he professed himself, and that he has been guilty of acts which will probably lead to his displacement. I may also state that Mr. Mackenzie is the gentleman who at a previous election pooh-poohed the working men's agitation for an enhanced social position, and compared them to the irrepressible negroes of the South, whom poor Artemus Ward tells us about. It was thought that Mr. Delvin would contest the election of Mr. Ryan, but evidently he has thought better of it. The recent municipal elections were very quiet, and there will be little change of the personnel of the council; as mayor Bernard had a majority of nearly three thousand.

## THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

The usual peaceful and monotonous character of the weekly meetings of the Harbor Commissioners has been disturbed lately by the inquisitiveness of the Government, relating to the disposal of the contracts for six harbor dredges. When the tenders were opened by the commissioners found those of the Montreal manufacturers so high that it was evident a ring had been formed to raise prices. All these applications were thrown aside and new tenders asked for, and the difference between the first and second offers at their respective dates may be gathered from the following:—

	Nov. 8th, 1872.	Nov. 12th, 1873.
W. P. Bartley & Co.	\$43,000.	\$39,000.
R. R. Gilbert	92,550.	37,500.
John McDougall	61,000.	43,250.
George Brush	61,000.	51,000.

One of those contractors, Mr. Gilbert, had previously made a claim on the commissioners for \$5,000 for extra work on a former contract, which the commissioners, however, disputed. The second tenders for the dredges were likewise thrown aside, and Mr. Gilbert was given two or three machines at \$40,000, on the condition the Board said that he would consider his former claim met, which was agreed upon. Strange to say, the other Montreal manufacturers who professed no claim at all, received a contract at the same price. But stranger still, a Chicago firm, who offered to construct the machinery at \$12,000 per set was given one at \$40,000, the same as the Canadian contractors, while the offer of a Scotch firm, at \$35,000 was rejected. The harbor commissioners, while being in most of its operations, an independent body, or responsible only to the different corporations whom they represent, are under the control and surveillance of the Government in the matter of these works, as they are for the improvement of the channel, for which the Government stood as guarantor for loans contracted. A long windy reply was drawn up at the last meeting, which met with much opposition from the Hon. John Young, has caused a great deal of discussion.

## THE "WITNESS" LIBEL CASE.

The "only religious daily" has been sued for libel to the amount of \$40,000, by Mr. Mousseau, a prominent leader of the French Canadian Conservative party. About a fortnight ago, a Frenchman named Lorimier attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself at the Canada hotel. The *Witness* charged Mousseau, with Solicitor General Chapleau and others with driving the unfortunate man to this desperate act by their intrigues with his mistress, and says that the whole party were participating at an orgy at the *Maison Dorée*, a noted resort for French Canadians. Mousseau contends that he did not know Lorimier, and that he was not at the house on the

night in question. Lorimier himself says that Mousseau's conduct had nothing to do with his attempt to take his own life. When the *Witness* saw a suit imminent, a sort of apology was made, but not of such a character as to suit Mr. Mousseau. Regarding Chapleau, however, his doings with infamous women is notorious, and the cause of much scandal.

PUNO.

Montreal, March 9th, 1874.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

It is proposed to raise a subscription among Irishmen in Great Britain and America for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Butt for his exertions in the cause of Home Rule.

One night last week about eight o'clock, three prisoners in the Penitentiary at Laramie, Wyoming, surprised and overpowered the guard, took the keys, opened the cell doors of several others, and nine of them escaped, taking three horses with them.

A couple of Iowa blacksmiths, formerly in partnership, have a curious lawsuit. One sues the other for labor performed and money paid out, and the other presents a counter claim for twelve months' checkering indulged in by the plaintiff when he should have been at work.

The funeral of the late Senator Sumner took place at Washington on Sunday. The ceremonies were conducted in the Senate Chamber in the presence of President Grant, the members of his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and an immense crowd of citizens. The remains were subsequently sent by train to New York.

At a meeting of the National Anti-income-tax league, held recently at the offices, 5, Charing-cross, London, Eng., Mr. Attenborough in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Councillor Shum (Bath), and seconded by Mr. Barford (Wolverhampton), that at the earliest possible moment a deputation wait upon the Government to impress upon them the necessity for the repeal of the income-tax. This was carried unanimously.

The estimated receipts of the Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1874, including a balance on hand, is \$753,675. Of this sum \$630,572 is available for the expenses of the same year; but the estimated expenditure will amount to only \$521,674.

The latest news from Sir Garnet Wolseley is to the effect, that all the troops except the Highlanders have embarked for home. Sir Garnet himself was to leave for home on the 7th inst. Capt. Glover with 1,000 men entered and occupied Coomassie two days after the arrival there of General Wolseley.

Great efforts are, says the *Swiss Times*, being made at Winterthur to establish the manufacture of watches. It is estimated that, if successful, a sum of 300,000 francs per annum will be distributed in wages, and that the industry will be represented by a yearly return of one million of francs, drawn from foreign countries, for the manufactured article.

Commodore Hewett, of the Ashantee expedition, was recently presented by his sailors with a small black page boy. This youth, about two feet high, had been rigged out in full sailor costume, with a cap adorned in front with letters large enough to cover the whole little head. The boy had been strictly drilled to stand up to the full of his diminutive height at "attention," to salute and on being asked his name to reply with the utmost gravity and solemnity, "Mixed Pickles, Esq."

On February 26th, during a heavy sea in lat. 47 52, long. 22 36, a volunteer crew of seven men, headed by the third officer Hartford, put out in a life boat from the steamship *Algeria*, and at the risk of their lives, rescued the captain and nine men of the brig *Golden*, from Callas for Queens-town, discovered in distress with four feet of water in the hold and in a sinking condition. The passengers of the *Algeria* divided five hundred dollars among the rescuing and rescued crews.

Alluding to the voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia of the steamship *Pennsylvania*, which encountered weather of extraordinary severity, the *New York Herald* says:—"On February 27, at midnight, she shipped a tremendous sea, which washed away nearly everything on deck, and carried overboard the captain, first and second officers and two ordinary seamen. For a time this event was not known to anyone below, not even to the men at the wheel, and when it was discovered its effect on the sailors and on the third officer was so demoralizing that they could not be induced to go on deck. Fortunately there was a brave officer on board as a passenger—Mr. Brady, who will be remembered as third officer of the ill-fated *Atlantic*—and he as-

sumed command and brought the *Pennsylvania* safely into port."

A case resembling that of Enoch Arden has turned up in the *Saône-et-Loire*. A young man named Marmier, who has been married only a few months when the war broke out, joined the *Mobilis* of the Vosges, and was taken prisoner. On arriving in Prussia he was sentenced to several years' imprisonment for striking his guard. During his captivity he wrote often to his wife; but, receiving no reply, concluded that his letters were not forwarded or that his wife was dead. When he was taken prisoner, he threw away his knapsack, which was picked up and worn by a comrade, who managed to escape, but who was subsequently killed in another engagement. This knapsack contained the papers of Marmier, which were forwarded to his wife as the last remains of her husband. The young widow after a few months of grief, took a second husband. Since then, Marmier having obtained a pardon, was allowed to return to France, and, on reaching his native cottage, found it occupied by another, and a child of which he was not the father. Here the drama ends for the present. Will Marmier follow the example of Enoch Arden?

A French notion about being tried will, if answerable, reach the bricklayers, masons, &c. of England. The patent shows that houses are to be built somewhat after the style of juvenile puzzles. The bricks are to fit in dovetail, even to arching, and the patentee guarantees to send from France a house complete that can be put together in this country by a country gentleman himself, from the instructions sent with the sections.

The Home Labor Market remains somewhat depressed in several important branches. The iron industry, specially in Staffordshire, is only partially employed, and at Sheffield and other centres many works are on short time. In many colliery districts a reduction of wages is expected, and in some has already been accepted. In Leicester the hosiery hands are better employed, but elastic web hands remain only partially engaged. In the Midlands, building is brisk; and the miscellaneous hardware industries of Birmingham still give full employment. In Cornwall, labor at the mines is in good supply, and the China clay works are absorbing a large number of hands. On the railway works of the North men are still much wanted, and good strong country hands would do well if once inured to the new labor. London trades are fairly employed.—*Labor News*.

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

## ST. THOMAS WARD.

## ELECTION FOR ALDERMAN.

## REQUISITION TO W. B. SCARTH, ESQ.

Toronto, March 16th, 1874.

SIR.—A vacancy having occurred in the representation of St. Thomas Ward in the municipal corporation, we, the undersigned Ratepayers of the Ward, knowing that you are a large property holder therein, and deeply interested in its material prosperity as well as in that of the city at large, request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination, and we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure your return.

JAMES MACLENNAN,  
DANIEL WILSON,  
LAWRENCE COFFEY,  
R. P. DWIGHT,  
W. T. MASON,  
JOHN LEYS,  
SAMUEL PLATT,  
JAMES CAMPBELL,  
SAMUEL COXON,  
P. HYLAND,  
JOHN FISKEN,  
HENRY GRAHAM,  
PELLATT & OSEB,  
WILLIAM REID,  
GEORGE FAYTON YOUNG,  
CLARKSON JONES,  
THOS. H. WALLS,  
D'ARCY BOULTON,  
JAMES WRIGHT,  
JOHN WALZ,  
WILLIAM ARTHURS,  
And over 200 others.

Toronto, 16th March, 1874.

To Messrs. JAMES MACLENNAN, M.P.  
DANIEL WILSON, L.L.D.  
LAWRENCE COFFEY,  
H. P. DWIGHT,  
SAMUEL PLATT,  
P. HYLAND,  
And many others.

GENTLEMEN.—I have received your requisition. I accept it readily, because it bears no political complexion, but is signed by gentlemen of all political opinions. I accept it in the hope that all who have signed it will vote and work for me, and I accept it with the desire and intention of doing all I can for the Ward of St. Thomas and the city of Toronto generally.

Thanking you for the compliment you have paid me, I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

W. B. SCARTH.

## Miscellaneous.

H. J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAILOR, On and Outfit, Queen's City Clothing Store, 222 Queen Street West, opposite W.M. Church.

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.

R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D., Oculist and Aurist, 22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria, TORONTO.

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! ESLOW AT NEAR COST COST

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

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

FOR SALE, 40-oh

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! MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., Cor. Sherbourne and Queen Sts.

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. Helliwell & 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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## OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

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[BY THE QUART OR GALLON.

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THE UNION BOOT & SHOE STORE 170 King Street East, CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.

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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.

E. P. RODEN.

At a party, while a young lady was playing with peculiar brilliancy of touch, a bystander

bachelor exclaimed, "I'd give the world for those fingers!" "Perhaps you might get the whole hand by asking for it," exclaimed the young lady's observant mother.