

THE GREEN AND GOLD.

Who quails at the frown of power, who talks of a hopeless land? There's hope for the daring ever, and strength for the willing hand; There's light in our grand old banner, and glory in every fold—

Then down with the might of tyrants and up with the green and gold! The scorn of the stronger nations—you've long in the dust been trod; You've bent to the lash with patience, and looked through your tears to God; You whine to the Lord of Armies, who smiles on the brave and bold, But strike, and His strength will aid you to raise up the green and gold!

Work, work, for the days are fleeting—'e'en now may your chance be nigh; And oh, if your hands are folded, how swiftly the time will fly! The wreath of the victor never was seized by the dull or cold— 'Tis ceaseless and strong endeavor must raise up the green and gold!

Up, up, for our grand old Island! On, on, with the world advance! Dash into the sea her fetters—she'll leap from her death-like trance, Bring light to the homes long dreary, and hope to the hearts now cold— Then down with the might of tyrants, and up with the green and gold!

You sleep while the lands are waking, and stand while they're marching on; You dream while they forge their armor, and stoop while their rights are won; Success is the meed of labor, and gasped by the true and bold— Then toll for the fall of tyrants, the rise of the green and gold.

O men! if your hearts are earnest and true as your hands are strong, Ring out to the world around you the knell of the reign of wrong. Brave bells are the flame-tongued cannons, on them let the knell be toll'd— Down, down with the might of tyrants, and up with the green and gold! UNA.

THE GREAT SHOPKEEPER.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, known all over this continent and in the principal manufacturing markets of Europe as the proprietor of the largest dry-goods shop in the world, died at his residence in New York on the 10th inst. The world for some not easily defined reason always takes an interest in the history of an abnormally rich man, and thousands will read all that they may find written upon the life and death of Stewart, while they pass without notice the short obituaries of many others whose lives if studied with equal interest would perhaps teach as many useful lessons. Possibly many feel that by hearing all that Stewart did, and said, and thought, they may discover the secret on which they, too, may ride to fortune. If one man rises from poverty and obscurity to wealth and position, why not another? Both are in the same boat, and so far are alike; but, as Sydney Smith said, they are in the same boat, but not with the same skills. A. T. Stewart's success appears to have been due to two causes, which in nine cases out of ten are the elements of every other man's success, viz., natural ability, and energies and thoughts focused on his business. Stewart was born and educated near Belfast, in Ireland, and enjoyed a small income derivable from property left him by his father. At the age of 16 he came over to New York and apparently lived on his Irish income, and continued his studies of the ancient authors, his affection for whom survived all his money-getting habits. A great many people have been wont to regard A. T. Stewart in the light of a person having no thought of others, but they were wrong. The fact seems to be that he was by no means so fond of his wealth as to find difficulty in parting with it. When the famine in Ireland occurred he chartered a ship, filled her with provisions, and sent her across, with instructions to the captain to bring back as many young people as the ship could conveniently carry. In the meantime he sent a circular round to his friends telling them of the expected arrival of these immigrants and soliciting employment for them. When the vessel reached New York places had been found for nearly all the passengers she brought. During the Franco-German war he despatched a vessel with 3,000 barrels of flour for the relief of sufferers in the manufacturing districts. After the Chicago fire he gave \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He gave \$10,000 to the relief of the Lancashire operatives, and agreed to give whatever Vanderbilt would give to the Sanitary Commission. This proved to be \$100,000. When nominated for the Secretaryship of the Treasury under Grant, he offered to give up his income from his business while he held the post; and his latest and still unfinished charity is widely known. He was preparing to great expense a home for workmen and work-girls in New York, the plan and management of which he had carefully arranged, and which was intended to assist deserving women in their efforts to procure a respectable livelihood. He was a living example of preaching reduced to practice, for his constant advice to any one who asked was to "Work, work," and to the day of his death he was at work himself. He was a classical scholar, and found his chief delight in studying the works of ancient Greek and Latin writers, but was also a collector and in some measure a judge of pictures. The world seldom knows the true history of a man's character until after he is buried, and time may bring to light many things concerning A. T. Stewart that now are known only to a few of his more intimate friends. But to the world at large he is an example of the enormous results that can be obtained by undivided care and pertinacity. His retail shop, rather than his whole business, is a monument to the persistence of his character. He began as a shopkeeper, and though he branched off, as it were, to become a merchant also, and would, had circumstances prevented, have become a statesman, he remained a shopkeeper throughout his career, and died in active management of the most colossal shop in the two hemispheres. It was not a great ambition, but it was his, and he succeeded. Starting half a century ago with a capital of only \$5,000 he became the possessor of wealth estimated at \$50,000,000 representing a million dollars for each year since he commenced business. His first venture was undertaken without any knowledge of the business, that of importing a quantity of insertions and scallop trimmings from Ireland to New York on the occasion of a visit there to claim his patrimony, amounting in all to \$5,000. He commenced business in an old wooden tenement 22 feet wide by 20 deep, at 283 Broadway, directly opposite where his wholesale establishment now stands. Stewart's Tenth street store is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. There is nothing of the sort in London or Paris which at all approaches it. There are eight floors—two below and six above ground, each covering an area of two and one-quarter acres—thus making a total of eighteen acres—devoted to retail dry goods purposes. It requires 520 horse power to heat the building run the elevators and run the sewing machines, which are all placed on a row on the fourth floor. There are about 2,000 employees under pay. The disbursements for running expenses are over \$1,000,000 per annum. The wholesale and retail establishments combined have sold as

high as \$79,000,000 in one year. At present they probably run in the neighborhood of \$33,000,000 per annum. In 1833 Mr. Stewart was already worth \$1,500,000, so that few of our merchants were so well able to stand the panic of 1837, when all was gloom and confusion in the commercial world. Everybody was breaking, but "Stewart" says a lively writer, "was as lively in the crash of commercial elements as a stormy petrel in a hurricane." His action in that crisis was characteristic of the man. He reduced his stock to cost and sold for those prices. Gingham and such stuffs, that he had been retailing at thirty-one cents per yard, he sold at twenty cents; calicoes in the same proportion. What was the consequence? Old women who had "stocked" their gold and silver marbled to Stewart's to take advantage of the sacrifices that merchant was making, and though they did not want the goods, yet, like Mrs. Toodies, they might "want 'em one of these days." Stewart was overrun with cash. He took the same money received for goods sold at cost went into the market and bought the same style of goods, calicoes, &c., that he had sold for forty per cent. less than he had obtained! In one purchase he bought \$50,000 worth of silks, half cash and half sixty days, for sixty per cent. less than the cost of the silks to import. On this one transaction he realized \$20,000. During all that disastrous panic Stewart realized every day over \$5,000 worth of goods. Mr. Stewart was probably one of the largest real estate owners on this continent, but it is impossible to give it at present in schedule form or to correctly estimate its value. The following list, however, will give some idea of the immense amount of capital invested in that class of property, and although not by any means complete, represents in itself, many fortunes. He owned the marble structure running from Broadway to Rende street, now used as a wholesale establishment; the retail store, occupying a complete block bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets, Broadway and Fourth avenue; the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas hotels; the Globe Theatre, on Broadway; Niblo's Garden; his mansion on Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street; almost all of the buildings extending from Broadway on Bleeker street to Deput row; the Amity street Baptist church, the Grand street Presbyterian church, several dwelling houses on Fifth avenue, 3,000 acres of land on Hempstead Plains, now known as Garden City, with the villas, &c., variously estimated at being worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; an immense amount of mill property at Glenham, near Fishkill Landing; the Union Hotel at Saratoga, the most gigantic hotel in the world; the Hotel for Workingwomen on Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, besides almost innumerable houses in the city and tracts of suburban property as well. By the provisions of his will, drawn some time since by his personal friend and legal adviser, Judge Henry Hilton, the great merchant prince of America directed the future course of the house he had founded and to which the best energies of his life had been devoted. It provides that the man who accompanied him on his trips to Europe, who was his confidential adviser in all business affairs, the one above all others who can direct the future business of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., shall conduct the business of that firm under the same name. That man is George Hilton. He is associated with Mr. Libbey, his only surviving partner. Mr. Libbey came into the employ of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. between twelve and fifteen years ago as business manager of the New York wholesale house at Broadway, Chambers and Rende streets. A few years after his admission Mr. William Libbey was admitted as a partner of the house and placed in charge of the downtown store. At that time the merchant prince had extended his business to every portion of the world. The firm directed by that master mind was composed of the principal, Alexander T. Stewart, of New York; Mr. Worden, of Paris, France; Mr. Fox, of Manchester, England; and Mr. Libbey, of New York. The houses controlled by the firm were located at Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Paris, France; Lyons, France; Manchester, England; Bradford, England; Nottingham, England; Belfast, Ireland; Glasgow, Scotland; Berlin, Prussia; Chemnitz, Saxony; and New York. It was a peculiar feature of A. T. Stewart & Co., that they considered their houses to be so well known to the people of the world, that no signs or indications of the firm name were ever allowed to appear in the front of their places of business, depending altogether upon the judicious advertisements which they liberally inserted in the best newspapers, and upon the reputation of the house. The effect of his death, says an exchange, is not so much in consequence of the vastness of his wealth and the extent of his business enterprises as of the force and vigor of the intellect which has ceased to work. In his case death robs the world of nothing that he amassed; but it is all the poorer in the fact that the power which directed all these vast concerns is no longer potent. Such a loss is the obliteration of capital, because it was the intellect, the foresight, the directing energies of this man which created the capital we now call Mr. Stewart's wealth. The loss of this wealth would not have been a greater blow to the commercial interests with which it is bound than the loss of the intelligence, which made it increase its functions and multiply blessings wherever its influence was felt. It is too customary with the unthinking crowd to belittle the usefulness of men like Mr. Stewart; but without them the world would be a sterile and unproductive desert. They are the motive power which turns the wheels of trade, and Alexander T. Stewart more than any man of his time was the exemplar of commercial probity and usefulness and success. There are many things to be said in his honor, and first among these is the fact that the fairness of his dealings were never questioned. When his business shrewdness was the keener his integrity was apt to be shown in its brightest colors. Those who dealt with him never had occasion to complain that they were his victims, and when he marked his goods down that he might sell to buy again he was obeying the law of morals quite as much as the laws of trade. It is by such devices and through men with the quick wit to adopt them that business energies and enterprises are kept from stagnation, and because of this merchants like Mr. Stewart are among the most useful and important members of the community. When we consider the immense wealth he accumulated we must estimate the character of the man to whom all these things belonged, not so much because he bought and paid for them as because he created them. Out of the little store-room at No. 283 Broadway they all may be said to have come; but in fact they were coined out of this man's brain, and the value of all this property and these pervading business enterprises, is, after all, but the work of a single mind, directing and controlling the forces which make society and government, liberty and happiness possible. Among the bequests of the late A. T. Stewart's will, gifts of \$100,000 are distributed in sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000, to those who have long and faithfully served him in his business; he gives \$15,000 to his house servants; to Sarah and Rebecca Morrow—friends of his early youth, and at whose father's house he enjoyed hospitality and welcome which he could not forget or repay—he bestows an annuity of \$12,000, to be paid quarterly during their lives; he also gives them the use for life of the house they occupy, with the furniture thereof; to his wife's relatives—six in number—he bequeaths \$10,000 each, and to Ellen B. Hilton, wife of Henry Hilton, \$5,000. Judge Hilton is directed to bring Mr. Stewart's partnership to a close, and as far as possible without loss to those connected with him in business. Judge Hilton said, in reference to the business affairs and the estate of the late

A. T. Stewart, that it would be carried on the same as if the deceased were still alive, and that all plans and projects in operation or in prospect at the time of his death would be faithfully carried out.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

We are glad to notice that a movement is afoot in England to abate the expensive folly too often connected with funerals in that land of wealth and extravagance. We in Canada need something of the same kind, for if there is one thing more offensive than another it is the way in which funerals are conducted. All the pomp and circumstance of woe have a ghastliness about them peculiarly their own. In this comparatively young country we may not have carried matters to such an offensive extreme as they are too frequently carried in the old country, but we are following very diligently in the same course, and unless the nuisance is speedily and effectively abated we soon be going to as absurd lengths as the greatest sticklers for magnificent funerals could possibly desire. There is not the first approach to reason in the matter. The professed motive is the desire to do honor to the dead, and to put the affection of survivors beyond question. But who is so simple as to believe this? Very few, may we should think scarcely any. The whole thing, it is notorious, is the outcome of vulgar and foolish display, which crystallized into a custom exercises the domineering authority usual in such cases. So there are large pieces of crap to be fixed on the headgear of every person that comes to the interment, and the women of the household or their friends are kept busy with their needles and scissors when they might be much better employed. Gloves have to be distributed and people have to be rigged out as pall-bearers, and even the poor lifeless body is decked out as if for a bridal, that all the friends may have a good last look. Whether the outlay can be afforded or not, the near relatives, down to the baby, have to be arrayed in that coldest, most profuse, and most uncomfortable sable attire which Mrs. Grundy has declared to be indispensable; and cabs ad libitum finish off the mournful tragedy. Is it said all this is right? Is it having things done decently and in order? Only showing proper respect for the dead? In many cases it is the very reverse. How often does it take from the widow and her children money that can ill be spared, but which must be spent if her poverty is not to be exposed, and her regard for her husband's memory not made the subject of harsh and heartless criticism? It is said, "Let those that cannot afford indulgence in such trappings not have them." Therein is the very iniquity of the whole system. Such and such things are declared by custom to be indispensable, and the sensitive cannot afford to go contrary to tyrant custom. They would rather starve than have it thought they were indifferent to the dead. And so the iniquity goes on, to the advantage of no one except, perhaps, the undertaker; but to the serious injury of numbers, and the annoyance of many more.

If there is to be a reform in these customs it must commence with the wealthy and influential classes. It is for them to set unreasonable prejudices and customs at defiance. They ought to do this for their own sakes, but still more for the sake of others. They ought to remember that their acquiescing in what they themselves can well enough afford involves very many in expenses which are quite unnecessary, and which these cannot afford without doing grievous wrong to themselves and those dependent upon them. Especially ought such a reform to be pushed by the clergy and members of our churches. Do they consider to what at present they are lending themselves? There have been occasions when the office-bearers of certain churches have met and drawn up solemn covenants among themselves, in which they strictly promised that when death should come into any of their families the funeral would be conducted with scrupulous plainness. But while there have been to our knowledge such arrangements made, we have never heard of an instance in which the bargain was not set at naught on the very first occasion. The tyrant custom was too strong; the fear of "what people would say" too formidable; and, perhaps unconsciously, the love of display even at the grave too inveterate for any change to be made. Are there none sufficiently strong-minded to take the initiative? Will nobody have pity on their poorer neighbors and show to all a more excellent way? We know there ought to be. We hope there are. We believe the expense of funerals might be cut down one-half and more, and yet all the requirements of decency, propriety, and affection be fully met.

Why is it that the advertised hours for funerals are so shockingly disregarded? There are plenty of cases in which funerals advertised for three o'clock don't take place till half-past four or five. If the hour mentioned were rigidly kept men in business and others could make their calculations and overtake their other duties, as well as follow a friend to the grave. As it is they must either forego what they would regard as a mournful duty, or lay their account with having the whole afternoon wasted. And why? Oh, "respect for the dead" makes it indispensable that the survivors and clergy should be as unpunctual as they can well be, and that those who attend the funeral should either get a fearfully hot cold or be all but suffocated in a close, ill-ventilated room, in which it is understood they must either sit or stand as mute as the dead themselves for an hour or two. If people would mourn with the heart more, they would less need the assistance of "weds" and if mercy for the living were oftener thought of, honor to the dead would be more effectually shown.—Toronto Globe.

BRITISH CIVILIZATION.—Last week the dying depositions were taken at Sheffield of Agelina Thompson, wife of John Thompson, costermonger, and nephew of the victorious ex-pugilist Bendigo. Thompson had so ill-used his wife that she sought refuge with a neighbour. He broke open the door and kicked the woman till she became insensible. She was removed to the hospital and was there prematurely confined. Thompson is in custody.

A SPECIMEN OF ENGLISH ORDER.—A disgraceful scene occurred at a vestry meeting in Chadderton, near Oldham, on Saturday. An election of overseers of the poor was going on, and the Conservatives, towards the close of the Poll, made a rush to shut the doors, with a view apparently of snatching the victory. The Liberals interloped to frustrate the manoeuvre, and a regular fight took place. Some of the principal members of the Local Boards on both sides threw themselves into the combat with great ferocity, and the report says that the contending parties "clutched each other by the throat," and that Poor Law guardians were to be seen pummelling members of the school board for nearly a quarter of an hour. If this is the way they are going to work representative government in England the police will have something to do.

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