THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. II.—No. 44.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1874.

No. 96.

SHEFFIELD.

FIRST DAY.

The Congress of representatives of trades unions commenced its sittings at the Temperance Hall, Sheffield, on Monday Jan. 12th. The Congress is the workingman's parliament, a parliament where trade questions are discussed. Since 1835, in which year a Congress first assembled in London, it has been held in Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, and Leeds. Each year has made it more powerful and influential until at last it has become one of the great est associations in the kingdom. Nearly a million workingmen were directly represented at this Congress; and almost every important trade organization sent its dele gate. The delegates numbered nearly two - hundred.

The Congress assembled at noon, but it

was an hour later before any of the public

business was transacted. The time, how-

ever, was not being wasted, for the Credential Committee were very busy in examining the credentials of the delegates, , a matter upon which they were very particular. At one o'clock, Mr. Alexander Dommittee, announced that he would oc- sea. supy the chair until the Congress had elected its own president. He then offered a few remarks, important in themselves as showing what thinking unionists think of trades unions. The time, he said, was passed when it was necessary to defend trade unions. They were self-evident institutions, institutions which were recognized by law, and which had prowed thomselves worthy of support and confidence. He expressed a hope that many of the grievances under which workingmen now labored would soon be remedied; and that being sq, he advised they should turn their attention to "fresh scenes and pastures new." He recommended that they should ascertain and declare what were the vocations of trades unions, and with this object in view he offered a prize of £20, to be increased to £30 if the adjudicators thought well, for an essay on "The Vocation of Trades Unions: their relation to trade, and their moral benefit to the members of such societies." Several reasons, he said, induced him to make this offer. He denied that trade and political economy were mysteries which the working class could not fathom. At all events, they intended to endeavor to fathom them. Workingmen, he said, had often been deluded by these so-called mysteries, whilst employers had put into their pockets a larger share of the profits of labor than they were entitled to. · Besides that, they had given conditions to labor which were not fit for it—unhealthy factories, inhospitable workshops, fiery mines, wretched tenements for the agricultural laborers, and rotten ships for their sailors. He argued it was time workingmen should take up the question of samtary laws, and contended that they were the only persons who could successfully deal with it. (Applause.)

Mr. William Rolley, President of the Sheffield Trades' Council, was elected President, and Mr. Alfred Bailey, of Preston, Vice-President.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

presented an able and exhaustive report. touching upon such subjects as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Laws of Conspiracy, the Trades Union Act of 1871, the Juries Bill of 1873, the Compensation to Workmen Bill, the Federation of Employers, and concluded with announcing the following Parliamentary programme for 1874.

- 1. Repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.
- 2. Alteration of the Master and Servant Act, so that breach of contract snall not be a criminal offence.
- 3, Alteration of the Law of Conspiracy in accordance with the Bill introduced last
- session by the present Solicitor-General. 4. Reconstruction of the Small Penalties here and at other places every year, and

should only be used as a method of enforcing payment after failure of all other means, and as a last resort.

- 5. Consideration of Parliament of the important constitutional question of what limit should be placed upon the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, which deprives citizens of the right of trial by jury.
- 6. Enquiry by a Royal Commission as to the state of the laws and procedure relating to summary jurisdiction; as to the way in which the law has been administered by qualified and unqualified magistrates; and also as to the mode of their appointment and removal.
- 7. Reduction of the qualification of jurymen, to admit workmen to discharge the civic duties of jurymen.
- 8. Alteration of the law so that workmen or their families may be able to sue employers in the event of injury or death from accidents due to negligence.
- 9. A factory Nine Hours' Bill for women and children.
- 10. An Act to prevent Truck by making compulsory weekly payments to workmen in the current coin of the realm.
- 11. An Act for the better protection of seamen's lives by preventing the sending McDonald, chairman of the Parliamentary of ill-found, and unseaworthy vessels to

SECOND DAY.

The delegates resumed their sitting at the Temperance Hall, Tuesday morning. Mr. W. Rolley occupied the chair, when most of the delegates were present. Mr. Mundella M.P., Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. H. Crompton, Mr. F. Harrison, and Mr. Lloyd Jones entered the hall, and were received with loud cheers.

The Secretary read the minutes of the morning's proceedings, and they were contirmed.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The chairman said they would allow him to say in the first place, as one of the Sheffield representatives, that in the name of the Sheffield trades, he wished them welcome. The town of Sheffield had been in the memory of unionism and union men for periods before his existence. He hoped the Sheffield trades as well as other trades were rising in the scale of moral rectitude, and on the strength of the principles which bound unions together. (Cheers.) One thing had occurred to him as worthy of observation, and it was the purpose for which, from time to time, their congress meetings were held. One purpose they had in view was the furtherance of that most blessed of all principles-that of the common brotherhood. If lie understood the principles of unionism rightly they did away, to a very great extent, with that selfishness which was peculiar to their race. Their unions brought to their consideration and to their hearts feelings of brotherhood, feelings of consideration, and feelings of respect in all the relationships of life. Therefore, when they assembled together after the manner of this week, there must of necessity be, as the object and the result of such meetings as that, a better state of feelings engendered, and a stronger bond of brotherhood and union formed. (Cheers.) Another feature in connection with their assembling together, was to discover the weak points of their organizations, and he could not conceive a more likely thing for the discovery of such weakness than the bringing of men together who had to do with great concerns of unionism the kingdom over. By their meeting and comparing their thought they were able to find out a better way of procedure for the future : they could go away better men in every sense of the word to do the battles of life they had to fight. (Cheers.) They had also to rectify all the wrengs under which they, as workingmen, groaned. It has been stated that their parliamentary assemblage had become as great a consideration in some respects at least as the assembly of the House of Commons or the House of Lords, (Cheers.) Why should not that be so ! They gathered together

THE TRADES'. UNION CONCRESS, Act, on the principle that imprisonment they represent far more than some of the M.P.'s in Parliament. They met to deliberate for the welfare of those whom they represented, and for the rectification of the wrongs which had bound them down in serfdom for years. They strove by the powers of mind they possessed-and if their intellects were not of the brightest, it was perhaps not altogether their own fault -to rectify those wrongs, and to devise means for the lightening of the burdens which pressed so heavily upon their race, and they engaged in these struggles fearlessly, and with the solo object of doing what was right. (Cheers.) They had in the standing orders and in the list of subjects for their consideration during the assembly, questions of vast importance. Legislation would come under their consideration, and whatever men may say about politics they had become a great power of oppression, and they found, even in their midst, men like themselves treated as the worst of men, men like themselves in the sight of the law were held to be guilty, and he said that if e administrators of the law were consistent with the law itself they must arrest every trades union leader in England and put him under lock and key, because of the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. If they were held to be guilty for over-beseeching and over-persuading their fellows, and he asked what in the name of heaven was the business of any trades union leader if not to persuade his fellows to be true to the principles of unionism-then in the sight of the law they were verily held to be guilty and treated as such. The Government and the country knew that the committee elected by the working men's congress had power-but in his judgment that power might be very greatly increased. In the first place, it might be increased by stronger federation amongst themselves. and by making the committee a direct connecting link of the trades unions of the country, instead of being simply the connecting link from Congress to Congress, as they were at present. What should hinder that Congress from making the Parliamentary Committee the direct representative of all the trades unions throughout the country! His idea with reference to that subject was, that the Parliamentary Committee, by direct contribution from the trades composing the Congress, should constantly keep connected with those trades. As it was, they had no direct communication with any trade. They were simply appointed by one Congress, and waited until the next Congress came round, doing the work of Parliament in reference to legislation throughout the year. How much better it would be if all the delegates of the Congress, and the members represented by those delegates, would so increase the funds of the Parliamentary Committee-he cared not how small the contribution was—and give them such a direct connection with the trades they represented. They would then possess a hundredfold more power in the House of Commons than they did now. Let them strive in whatever way they could, to increase the power of those who represented them at the seat of power. They might also conduce to that object by sending as many workingmen representatives to Parliament at the next general election as they possibly could. There were many men in the ranks, and if those men got into the House of Commons with a direct representation of the working class interest, the House of Commons would so alter in the framing of its laws in reference to class legislation, that they would not exist long, but would be swept away from the statute book of our land. (Cheers.) There were, as they had already intimated, Acts of Parliament which they called class legislation, and they must never rest until those Acts were removed. He was sorry to see that the press, either from its sources of information or from its inherent dislike to their organization, sometimes

ers, as a reason why the masters wished to for trades union purposes. (Hear, hear.) reduce the wages 10 per cent., that in consequence of the exorbitant rate of wages and the cost of material, they could no longer compete with foreign competitors. He knew for a fact that the greatest number of men who were on strike had never had an advance of wages during the whole time of good trade that was past. How, he asked in the face of that fact, could such statements be true? They heard on all sides that the depression of trade was but the consequence of high wages, and time after time had those statments been repeated by the highest authority of workingmen's associations. They heard from the colliers' representatives that they received nothing like a proportionate increase of wages to the increase in the price of coal, and if the colliers were not getting it, who amongst the workingmen were? The statement was false that workingmen's wages had been raised in proportion to the sale of the manufactured goods they worked. Their course must be forward. They had met to deliberate as to the future, and he did not forget the masters' federation which had been arranged during the past year. They must, if possible, make themselves doubly strong in order that the grand issues which they had at heart might be crowned with success. (Cheers.) Sometimes it was delayed, sometimes it was held back by the panderer and time-server who lived with them; but let their motto be forward until every obstacle be removed; let their motto be onward until every shackle be broken off. Let the voice of their congress be clear and distinct, and the action of all their trades unions at the general election be decisive, that the world should know that they had rights which they intended to maintain; that the world should know that workingmen were no longer to be trodden beneath the foot of the oppressor. He bid them God speed in all the deliberations of the congress, and he hoped at the end of the week they would go forth to their respective trades stronger men, with stronger courage, and stronger merve, and never swerve from the path of duty and right whatever be in the way. That was his mission, and that was what he wished them in their deliberations.

Mr. Halliday (Bolton) moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for his address.

After some routine business, Mr. Henry the opportunity of re-producing in a future

The reader of the paper was loudly cheered at intervals whilst reading it, and at its conclusion, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded him, on the motion of of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Kane.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT. The Chairman reported that he was instructed by the Parliamentary Committee to add the following sentence to the programme :- "In conclusion, the committee beg to submit the following programme of Parliamentary action for the session of 1874. (1st), the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act." He then invited Mr. Mundella to open the discussion on this subject.

with loud cheers, said he was unexpectedly called upon to speak to them as to the course in the past of their Parliamentary Committee; and for himself and those who were associated with them in Parliament, with reference to the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They knew how this act grew up. They knew out of the Trades Commission came certain recommendations from the commissioners, especially from the very wise minority of the Commissionone of the most eminent of whom, Mr. Frederick Harrison, was now on the platform: (Cheers.) It showed very clearly the necessity for the alteration of the old fearfully misreported them. Last Saturday law of George IV. They all know how in one of the local papers, he read in the their funds were not protected, and how Sheffield trade report, in reference to the the men accused of dishonest action escapstrike at the Atlas works of the steel work- ed by pleading that the funds were intend-

He had the pleasure on his entrance into Parliament, in connection with Mr. Thos. Hughes, to introduce a Bill which would have fairly met the whole case. (Hear, hear.) That Bill did not pass in the first session of Parliament, on account of the large amount of, not so much overt as of covert hostility-a something which they could all feel, but which they could not describe. (Hear, hear.) They succeeded in passing a temporary measure which gave protection for one year to the funds of the union. The next year the Government introduced its own Bill, and he must say that in doing so they acted upon the advice of gentlemen who were as sincere iriends of trades unionists as any of those on the platform. The gentleman who drew the Bill wished to be eminently fair. He wished to say that for them. The Bill passed through the House of Commons, but when it got into the Lords it underwent certain changes, which intensified the worst clauses of that Act. (Hear, hear.) He said at the time when these Lords' amendments were introduced, what experience had amply proved, that the result of the introduction of those amendments, and the rejection of certain clauses in the Act would produce an amount of heart-burning and agitation which would necessitate further changes in the measure or its total repeal. (Cheers.) The results have been exactly what he foresaw. They had had convictions; dealing only with labor questions under that Act, which had struck not so much at unionists as at anybody who took any part whatever in sympathy with certain acts on the part of laborers. In proof of this statement, he instanced the case of women in South Wales and Chipping Norton. They were not trades unionists, but they naturally sympathised with their lusbands and brothers; and in the action they took, they did what was done in all times of commotion, in all times of excitement in election, they shouted their approval or disapproval of certain things. For this they were sent in a cart on a cold night with children at their breasts to prison. (Cries of "shame.") An attempt was made by their Parliamentary Commit-(Loud tee, with the aid of Sir W. V. Harcourt, Sir H. James and himself, to amend the Act, and to put it on such a footing that the employers could not say that they were repealing the Act, or abolishing the statute Crompton read a lengthy and able paper that was accomplishing such great things. on the National Federation of Associated They met them in a very fair spirit; but Employers of Labor, which we shall take they would not listen, and the result was that the present Solicitor-General said, 'You will hear of my Bill no more; and the next thing you will hear of will be the total repeal of the Act." (Loud Cheers) Last Session at the request of the Parliamentary Committee, he undertook the introduction of that Bill. He could assure them that they were not so barren of friends in the House of Commons that he had any difficulty to get names to part on the back of the bill. (Cheers.) His diffonly was to select names to put, on the Bill. He declared to them that it needed no solicitation; but he took the names that he thought employers would not object to-representative names, and all employers. (Hear, hear.) Latthom mark what he did, and listen to the paragraph in Mr. Mundella, M. P., who was received the employers' memorial to the Home Secretary, which Mr. Crompton had been too modest to read. It aught to be read, that they might kne w way. Mr. Crompton had objected to give the correspondence with Mr. Jacksov. The paragraph was-' It appears the main object of the promoters of the existing, matute is to legalise this practice of picke and of faciliting the em-

ployment of spices, and to authorize trades

unionists to it astitute the machinery of in-

timidation, 'so be used against the indus-

trious working men, women, and children.

We inquire, What honest object can such

a propo at have?" He hoped his life and

public character would defend him against

such imputations as that; and the life and

ch racter of those with whom he was asso-

c ated ought to have made those gentle-

[CONCLUDED ON BIGHTH]

Loctry.

A FRIENDLY WORD.

Ah! how many spirits wither, While their sighs remain unheard, Their hopes seattered here and thither-Uncheered by kind or friendly word. Plodding on in life's dark way-Dark, for no sympathy is theirs; Cold clouds obscure the light of day, And chill them for coming years.

Look at those whom faith hath given A life of poverty and toil, All that for which they've striven, Seems their heart's best hones to foil. Still on the stormy road of care, Twould cheer their hopes depressed, And make their lot seem better far To hear a soothing, friendly word.

See the stricken, sad forsaken. Sinking 'neath the power of grief, Like the reed that's bruised and shaken, Trembling like the Aspen lesf. Sympathy might chase away, The tears from eye-lide blarred, And darkness might be turned to day, By force of one kind friendly word.

Misfortunes children, sternly driven, For a fault from friends and home-All their prospects blasted, riven, Forced in loneliness to roam. Oh! had kindness conquered pride, And reason's voice been heard-The aching heart would glad confide, In one gentle, friendly word.

Should fortune lavish smiles upon thee, Be not heartless, selfish, cold-Mayhap 'twas kindness that won thee, When in sorrows blithing mould. Oh! then remember—'tis not dear-The pleasant look or smile conferred, But help the lonely soul to cheer By kindly action-friendly word.

WANT.

God's providence this earth has filled With all of goodly things, And year by year its surface tilled By man, to man life brings. The summer sun it still doth shine On countless miles of grain, How is it then that men decline, And die in hunger's pain?

Still, hand in hand with virtuous life. Starvation stalks our land, And daily 'mid the growing strife, Some fall beneath its brand. The wail is fierce, the cry is loud-Almost to wake the dead : A tattered, frail, and famished crowd. They cry, "Bread! Give us bread!"

There is a deep and quenchless thirst, A thirst that ne'er can bless; With love of gold the age is crust, Man's love to man grows less. There is a gulf 'twixt rich and poor, That widens every day; A bitter, sad, one-sided war, Ah! who shall stop the fray?

God and his pitying angels view The scene from distant skies; All men are equal, precious too, In His Almighty eyes. Then, man of wealth, cast down thy shield Of selfishness and pride, And walk life's suffering battle-field With succour at thy side.

Tales and Shotches.

OLOUDS AND SUNSHINE:

OR, THE REAL AND THE IDEAL

CHAPTER II.

Mrs. Cambley was not one to whom to give is strange; further, she was even capable of carrying an act of self-denial far to benefit another; but she could not render to that other the tie of gratitude, a light and graceful orna ment, which it is felt to be a privilege to wear; from her hands it was rather taken as a heavy and pressing bond, and worn as a fetter, al ways felt as very galling to a noble spirit. Few have learnt the art of giving in its true refinement; with Mrs. Cambley it ended, as it had begun, in one sacrifice, or one generous act, and by such she seemed to feel that she had bought the privilege, and gained the right, to count its loss, and reckon up its inconveniences or vexations, even in the presence of the individual for whom they were incurred; and by such a practice she would often give them a weight and a poignancy they were by no means really entitled to. Thus, in the case of Edith, she had willingly, almost eagerly, acquicsced in her husband's wish-when his sister died, and left Edith without other protection than that which he might afford her, she having been a widow for many years—that her child should be received into his family, and her education be carried on with Grace's; this plan was accordingly acted upon, and every comfort secured to Edith before Mrs. Cambley discovered how much extra expense and additional trouble she had incurred by Edith's admission into their family; from that time Mr. Cambley

hour in consequence of their frequency. At his death Mr. Cambley, by special request, provided for Edith, who had entered his house almost penniless, leaving her under the guardianship of her aunt, her education to be perfeeted as well as Grace's. Perhaps this fact in itself excited a feeling of jealqusy against her in Mrs. Cambley's mind, often evincing itself in an unreasonable hurshness of expression, and sometimes in an untrue assertion that Mr. Cambley had loved Edith as well, or better than his own child-overlooking the wide difference between the bare sufficiency which was to become Edith's, and the really handsome fortune Grace would inherit; nor considering at how little additional expense Edith received the same lessons as Grace, and how much Grace was benefitted by having a companion in them.

From Grace, Edith generally met with but little affection; the relation subsisting between them was a good deal that of exaction and compliance; but then, as Edith very rarely offered any opposition to a desire of her cousin's, and as, in many respects, she really added to her happiness, they continued to be on very good terms, although with widely different tastes and pursuits.

And now Edith turned her thoughts to Frank's friend; there was a little soreness in her remembrance of him; her annoyance of the night before had not yet been forgotten, and she felt there was nothing she would not sooner undergo than be made the subject of his contempt or sarcasm; she then began to compare the personal appearance of Mr. Travers with the portrait her imagination had drawn of him, aided by Frank's description. She acknowledged that the comparison was favorable to him; he was all she had pictured, perhaps more. Frank had pronounced him not strictly handsome; certainly men look more for perfection of feature, and faultless proportions, to form their ideal of manly beauty, than do women; they look more truly to the force of expression, and the power of a noble countenance. Edith had been greatly struck by these qualities in Mr. Travers, his deep-speaking eye, and broad, intellectual brow, but perhaps still more by the low rich tone of his voice, by feeling rendered peculiarly melodious; yet with all her admiration, Edith was aware that there mingled a something of awe; she had felt in his presence a fear causing a want of clearness in her ideas, which appeared to make their utterence difficult or powerless; perhaps it was his dignified and somewhat cold manner, perhaps his searching glance, or, it might even have arisen from the very desire which she acknowledged to herself of not appearing to disadvantage in his presence.

Having arrived at the Lodge, Edith sought the presence of Mary, and having carefully broken the news to her of Frank's arrival in Lawreborough, she stated the subject of the message she brought from him.

For a moment Edith feared she had been too abrupt in her communication. The color came to her face with quick excitement, but a flood of tears relieved her.

She then gave, at Edith's solicitation her confidence, and the reason why, in her changed circumstances from riches to penury, she had relieved Frank from his engagement.

Edith, however, obtained from her a promise to see Frank, and having succeeded in her mission, she returned home, and on her way met Frank and Mr. Travers.

"What news, dear Edith," he said, taking her hand, "what news do you bring me? you have kept me in a fever of expectation all the

morning." "Good news," said Edith, "the very

hoge " "I may see her, then?" interrupted Frank, when? now?"

"Yes, as soon as you please."

Frank's delight expressed itself in a most affectionate squeeze, which he gave to Edith's

"I will not attempt to thank you, Edith," he said, "but you may in some measure understand how happy you have made me, for you know Mary; but tell me have you had any conversation with her ?- has she explained to you what has caused us so much distress ?"

"Yes," replied Edith, "but when I remind you that you may hear all from her own lips, I am sure you will not have patience to listen to my relation of it,"

"You are right, I believe," said Frank. "Am I not on the way to the Lodge now ?-I will not delay any longer-you do not advise me."

"What design are you meditating now, Frank?" said Grace, coming up with Mr. Travers to where they were talking.

"Edith will tell you," he replied, "and, Ernest, yet will understand what Edith has effected for me, when you hear from her for what purpose I now leave you."

"It is no very difficult riddle, Frank," said Grace, laughing; "your inattention to us all this morning, your impatience for Edith's return, and your joyful looks now, are important helps towards guessing it. Besides that, very hasty steps," she said, as Frank, with a hurried good-morning, turned from them and ascended the cliff, with such rapidity that portions of soft rock and loose clay, detached from their original position, fell under his quick steps to the sands below. As this fresh token of his carless speed met his friends, he was frequently reminded of it by his wife's heard Grace's merry mocking laugh, and turn-

house was situated. It hardly needs that we should follow him to give a description of what ensued; do not all know what such a meeting would consist of; deep happiness must be there since each are conscious that they have not swerved from the original truth of their affection, or even in one feeling proved inconstant. When such is the case the hour of re-union must be one of intense joy, what-, ever lesser shades obscure its brightness; there were mutual explanations, and a little repreach was mixed with them; but as Frank looked upon the still altered form of his beloved, and recognised the lines of the sorrow she had endured through her very love for him, he felt that it was a more delightful task to soothe her now, than to complain that he had not been permitted to do so earlier. He knew her love for the brother whom she had hoped to serve, and understood and appreciated well her whole intention; although he could not help, in a tone of tender reproach, exclaiming, "And did you think then, dearest, that I could not have loved a governess?"

"I thought of your mother, Frank," she auswered; "how would she have borne her son's wedding one who has labored for her bread? Could I, either, betrothed to you, consistently have done so ?"

Frank was silent, and thought how much was the worth a heart of that fine frame, to pay this debt of love but to a brother, and a look of fonder love was the only reply he . . .

The morning beams of a fair spring sun, passing through the thick-twined branches of the lofty trees just budding into life, entered in rays of softened light the rich stained window of the beautiful church at Lawnborough, and fell in one deep-colored stream around the altar scene, giving to the forms there grouped a peculiar and beautiful distinctness.

It was an early hour, and a spell of solemn thought appeared to rest within those still and sacred walls. The voice that broke their silenco destroyed no part of its charm; it rose in words of solemn meaning, with high impressiveness and simple fervour; words, unrobbed of their power through falling upon cars closed against their precepts, or hearts dead to their spirit; words, that blessed and made enduring the bond of love that had long linked together the hearts of those to whom they were addressed; henceforth to make as one their sorrows, joys, and hopes! Through life should this tie exist, and death even might only stretch its cords, leaving to the trusting heart a hope that Heaven would witness their nearer and abiding union.

Edith Burton repeated those vows in the low tones of steadfast faith and perfect truthfulness; the deep repose of her manner speak ing eloquence of her all-perfect trust and confidence in him to whom she pledged them. There was no changing expression seen upon her countenance; no mark of sudden or transient emotion; all evidenced the unruffled calm of holy and intense feeling. Her expression was one of undoubting reliance; her posture that of fervent devotion; and from each tone of Ernest's voice her heart gained strength and trust; so full, yet so low; rich with tenderness and love, serious from the high sense of the grave weight and solemn import attached to his words.

Scarce had the blessings which the Church pronounces over her faithful children been uttered, in the awed, hushed tone of one who feels himself engaged in the discharge of a sacred, delegated duty, than Ernest turned to clasp that true heart to his. Bending over her tenderly, he murmured-"My own Edith! my wife !" Edith's smile was one of the purest love, as she lifted her eyes to him; and then removing from his embrace she turned to Mr. Enfield, this time to receive from him the blessing of a father, most dear to her, from the many proofs he had given her of a love hardly less. His last words to her were-" My child, you will be happy; for God has taugilt you where to find help in adversity; He also will direct you how to acknowledge Him in prosperity. Let happiness, Edith, ever tend to raise your thoughts to Him; be in prayer carnest as in love!"

Tears of fervent gratitude for the past, and humble rejoicing hope for the future, filled Edith's eyes as she returned his affectionate farewell. Her joy was, indeed, full, but her heart beat high in thankful acknowledgement to Him who has bestowed upon her so rich a treasure of happiness.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN—A WO-MAN'S COURAGE.

The blood-red light of sunset was mirroring itself in crimson splashes in the turbid tides of the great Western river; the blackbird was sounding its sweet whistle through the old primeval forest; and Jonathan Beers, sitting by his cabin door, smoked his solitary evening pipe, and thought vaguely of the church-bells that used to ring at evening-time in the far off eastern village where he had been born and brought up, with the roar of Penobscot Bay in his ears.

"I'd like to hear them bells once again afore I die," mused old Jonathan. "But it ain't likely I'll ever go back now."

remarks, and Edith herself had many a sad | ing to wave a good-humoured defiance, he | passed through his mind there was a light | friend, put up your purse. You're welcome took his way across the fields which led into step on the cabin threshold, and the rustle of the lane, at the bottom of which Mrs. Lester's stiffly-starched pink calice, and his niece Dorothy came to the door.

"Tea's ready, uncle dear," she said. "And I've baked a real New England corn bread, and some ginger snaps, such as grandmamms used to make. And see, uncle, I've sliced up the little red peaches from the tree you planted yourself on the south side of the hill. Israel Esmayne said it wouldn't grow, but it has. I mean to keep a saucerful and a little cream for Israel to-night, just to show him."

Old Jonathan laid down his knife and fork. "Do you mean that Israel Esmayne is coming here to-night?"

"Yes, uncle," said Dorothy, stooping to recover a tea spoon she had dropped-a slim tes spoon with an antique silver shell carved on its haudle-and coming up very rosy from the search. "Why not?"

"Take care, Dotty. That's all." "Uncle, what do you meau?"

"I mean, child, that I'd rather lay you in your grave in the new burying ground, where there's only one mound yet in the shadow of the church spire, than see you marry to a man who drinks! That's what I mean, Dotty."

Dorothy's head dropped over her plate.

"Uncle, that is hardly fair. Because a man had a bad habit once-"

. " And has it now !"

The soft eyes glittered into a defiant flash, "You are mistaken, uncle. Israel Esmayne has not touched a drop of ardent spirits in a year. He has promised me never to touch it again."

"I hope he never will, my girl," said Jona than Beers, although his tone betrayed no very sauguine feeling. "But it ain't a safe thing to do. It's a madness love of liquor is, and nothing short. It's liable to break out at any time. I hain't anything agin him-but it ain't safe!''

Dorothy was silent. Why was it, she asked herself, that men were so severe in judging one another? Why did they always look at the blackest and least promising side of everything? Israel had promised her. She believed him. And that was enough.

And while she tripped lightly back and forth about her household duties, her mind was full of the undefined future. She could ace herself, shadowy and undefined as in a mirror, moving about a bright little home where flowers bloomed in the casements, and birds sang, and a clock ticked, "He is coming! he is coming !"

"One of these days!" said Dorothy to herself, as she put away the saucer of peaches and the little pitcher of thick cream on a whitely scoured pantry shelf-"one of these davs."

She was thinking of the future. And old Jonathan, smoking his pipe, was living in the

"You've somethin' to do with the railway, stranger; haven't you?"

"I reckon I have," said Israel Esmayne indifferently. "I'm switchman."

"It don't take much of your time, I guess?"

"It's got to be looked after just the same, though," said the tall Westerner, as he lifted the last moaster log from the cart he was unloading to the thrifty pile at the north and of

"What time does the way train come by !"

"At nine c'clock."

"Do you suppose I could go to Mellenville and see the lumber dealers there and get back to the station again by that time!"

Israel looked reflectively at the other shore of the river.

"Well, you might," said he, "but it would be a pretty tight squeeze."

"I'm a good walker," said the stranger; and as he spoke he drew a flat pocket-flash, | quently replace it for the hurrying express. from his pocket, uncorked it with his teeth, and drank a copious draught. Israel Esmayne watched him with eager, glittering eyes, like those of some famished wild animal that scents blood.

"Have a drink, friend?" said the stranger, proffering the flask. Israel Esmayne shook his head, with set teeth and lividly pale check.

"I never drink," said he hoarsely.

"You would, I guess, if you could get such stuff as this," said the man; "soft as oil and strong as fire. My father imported it, There's not much like it in the country. Taste, if you don't believe me !"

Israel stood for a moment, hesitating. Then he cast an eager glance to the right and to the left, as if half fearful lest some one should see him, and grasping at the bottledrank!

The fevered blood mounted to his cheek; a strange sparkle came into his eye.

"Have you got more like that?" he whispered, hoarsely, approaching his burning lips so closely to the man's ear that he involunstartled. "More!"

"I got another flask, but-"

"Will you leave it behind? I'll pay you a good price for it."

"What for ?"

Israel's eyes fell guiltily. "In-in case of sickness, you know. We can't buy such liquor here—and it's a lonely spot."

"You're right enough there," said the man, laughing, as he drew out another flat flack : Even while these disjointed moditations the mate to the first. "Here, take it. Pshaw, thrilled and quivered as the express train flew

to it as a gift."

And he was gone, plunging through the high grass and bushes, all fringed with scarlet cardinal flowers, and nodding marigolds, before Israel could stay him.

Israel Esmayne crept back to his house, or rather the rude log cabin which was a sort of hostage that one day a real home should rise on its foundations, holding the flat bottle close to him, and glancing round with futive, wandering cyes.

"I needed it," he said to himself; "yes, I needed it. I didn't know how much until I tasted it. Just one more taste. It slins over one's palate like glass, so smooth, so rich, so full of strength. One more taste, and then-"

When the clock struck nine the whistle of the train sounded faint and far off, and Israel Esmayne rose uncertainly to his feet. The subtle, burning fumes of the liquid flame had entered into his brain; the walls seemed to reel about him, the stars to swim in the great blue firmament overhead. Nothing was real -all was faint and far off and visionary. But the chains of habit are hard to shake off, and Israel had gone out at nine o'clock every night for a year. Groping his way and walking with slow, unsteady steps, he went, still clasping the partially emptied flask to his breast in the inner pocket of his coat.

He could hear the rush of the river below; he could see the rails of the track glistening in the faint starlight; and mechanically feeling under a cluster of spice bushes for the switch key, he knelt down and stupidly fumbled there an instant.

"The way train," he muttered to himself. "It's all right. And then the freight train-half-past nine-a quarter to ten;

He stooped down by the river shore and wet his burning forehead with the cool drops he could scoop up in the hollow of his hand. He sat down on a fallen tree, and let his head fall on his palms.

"Am I -drunk?" he muttered half aloud. "O God! have I come to this, in spite of everything?"

And the memory of Dorothy Beers and his sacred promise to her rose up in his mind, as one sometimes remembers promises made to the dead. In all the wild, wide, reeling, rocking world of his brain there was but one certainty. He had lost Dorothy, his softstepping, sweet-eyed, redeeming angel-the one in all the world who loved and trusted him most implicitly.

"I don't deserve her," he thought, scarce able to shape definite thought in his chaotic mind; "but-if I had only fallen down dead before-before I touched the accursed stuff! She would have believed in me then."

The fresh cool night air on his brow was sobering him a little; the touch of the cold river water cleared the mists of his clouded brain in some degree. He rose up, steadying himself by the slender stem of a young white birch tree that grew close beside him, and looked around.

Hark ! A clear whistle, half a mile away, cleaving the silence like the call of some sweet throated bird.

It was the express, whose plume of lurid smoke spanned half a continent-the long, serpent-like train, glittering with lights, and carrying a great eye of fire in front, which nightly thundered over the line of rails, and shot like a meteor out of sight into the hush and silence of the woods, westward bound.

The way train passed at nine, making a brief stoppage at Hurstley Station beyond, a mere wooden shed with a platform on either side. Half an hour afterward a slow and heavy freight train followed it, running off on a side track toward the river shore until the express should have safely passed. And it was the special business of Israel Esmayne to set the switch for the freight, and subse-Had he done this?

With the awful doubt poisoning his heart, he pressed his hands to his temples and tried to think. He had been there-he could recall just flow the dewy rails looked, wet and glistening in the starlight. He had had the switch key in his hand-that he could also remember. But was that before or after the freight had switched off? He could not remember whether the freight had passed or not. He did not know whether he had locked the switches twice or ouce, or good heavens! not at all. The past, was a swaying vacuum, the future strange and dream-like. He closed his eyes, he pressed his temples as if either hand had been a vice of iron, in the wild agonizing effort to recall the last half

"O God!" he groaned aloud, as he threw himself on his face in the wet grass, "am I going mad?"

Something hard struck against his breastbone as he flung himself down; it was the fatal flask. He tore it out, half-full of dark red poison, and dashed it passionately into the bushes. It was that that had done all the mischief.

"O heavenly Father!" he cried aloud in his great anguish, "if it please Thee lo avert from me this awful crime of murder done a thousand fold-and naught but one of Thy miracles can avert it know-I swear before Thy pavement of stars to touch that devil's broth no more! O God, hear me! O Christ, save me l"

The earth beneath his groveling breast

breath, momentarily expecting the awful erash which should stain his soul with the eternal brand of Cain.

Hush ! An ow! hooting afar off in the woods, the cry of some sad voiced night bird overhead, and then-another whistle clear and cheery. The express had passed through Hursley-passed through safe and sound! And Israel Esmayne, staggered to his feet, gazed around him an instant, clutching vaguely at the air, and then fell unconscious.

"Uncle, he is coming to. O uncle I knew -I KNEW that he was not dead !"

And the soft eyes of Dorothy Beers were the first thing Israel Esmayne saw as his soul came out of the world of shadow and oblivion. with old Jonathan leaning on his cane just beyond.

"Tell me, Dotty," he gasped. "How was it? The-the switches?"

"The gar were alid did it." mid the old man. "She come by, and she heard the freight a whistling, and she see the switches wasn't right, nor no signal, nor nothin'. 'Something's happened,' says my 'girl. 'Israel's been took ill, or dead,' says she. And there lay the key in the middle of the track, and she catches it up, and she unlocks the switches-you showed her how to do it yourself, Esmayne, one summer afternoon-and she bangs up the white lantern. And there she stands, with her heart a beatin' fit to choke her till the freight gets off. And she called one of the brakesmen, 'Set this ere right for the express,' said she. Quick ! or there may be a thousand lives lost.' 'Where's the switch-tender?' says he. 'God only knows,' said my Dotty. And she came back arter me, 'Uncle,' she says, all white and tremblin' like, 'come with me. 'What for,' says I. 'To look for Israel,' says she. 'I don't sleep this night.' says my Dotty, 'until we've found

"God bless her!" cried out Esmayne in a choked voice. "God be thanked for all his mercies."

"Was it in a fight?" said the old man curiously. " How did it come on ?"

But Israel spoke no word on the subject either then or ever. He married Dorothy Beers in the spring, and he has sacredly kept his vow. If he lives to be a hundred years old, he will still keep it. And Dotty, though she never knew it, had redeemed him.

HOW ICHABOD STOW BOUGHT A WATCH.

Ichabod Stow was the shrewdest man in Grenville. He never let a favorable opportunity pass for earning an honest penny. No man in the remote region where he resided ever got the advantage of him in a horse trade. He knew the "pints of a hoss to a T," he was accustomed to say. If Ichobod, or "Ich," as he commonly called, had confined his judgment of the respective merits and demerits of the various equines which from time to time came under his critical eye, he might have remained prosperous and happy, but in an unfortunate moment he allowed his speculative disposition to take him out of the limits of his ordinary transactions, and he unexpectedly came to grief,—he bought a watch.

Now Ichabod did not really need a watch, for he had already an article of that discription in his possession that answered his purpose perfectly. It was the bequest of a disceased grandfather, and a marvellous keeper of time it was too. It was a watch of the old cylinder escapement and bull's eye pattern, shaped like the discription of the earth in the Primary Geography-round like an crange or apple, and flattened at the poles.

Ichabod once went to the city. If he had remained at home, as he afterwards wished he had, he would never have bought a watch, for I doubt if any citizen of Greenville would have been shrewd enough to sell him one. So he went to town to his subsequent sorrow, and bought a watch.

This is how it happened

He arrived in town without any mishaps. For a time he perambulated about the streets with the determination of not being "taken in" as he had heard accidently, some of his neighbors had been on previous occasions. He walked along, gazing with wonderful eyes upon the many new and beautiful objects about him, until he came to "a showy store whose front stood wide open," where an auctioneer was selling sundry articles for half their value-to invisible customers. Ichabod paused and looked in.

Louder and louder bawled the auctioneer. Deeper and deeper he deplored the lack of conscience his customers possessed in allowing goods to be sold at such a fearful sacritice. "Who was a buyin' on 'em," Ichabod could not imagine. He walked in however, "jest to see what was a goin' on."

Soon after, a forlorn, pitable looking man limped into the room on a broken crutch. He was thin, emaciated, and upon the verge of starvation. In his hands he bore a heavy gold watch—the last remaining legacy of a beloved and departed father. It was a very valuable watch, but it must go-go to buy bread for himself, his sick wife, and storving children. Ichahod was moved, deeply moved by his sad story, not so much by a spirit of philanthrophy as a prospect of a sharp bar-

The stranger handed the watch to the auc-

over the rails, and Israel Esmayne held his air that it was wrong ! wrong ! to put up so valuable a piece of property at such a ruinous sale, he would not permit it under any cirstances. It would start a financial panic in that community. If the man wanted bread here was money to buy it, and, wiping a tear from his eye, he handed the poor creature a piece of fractional currency. "What is a trifle to me?" he said. "cast your bread upon the waters and it shall return to after many days."

The man took the money, and with a reverent "God bless you," went his way. Ichabod followed him with alacrity, and soon overtook

"Say, mister," he said, "I always, had a feller-feelin' fur a fellow erecture. An' I reckon if you want to sell that watch o' yourn real bad, now we ken strike a trade."

The man declined to part with it, affirming that he had enough to satisfy his immediate

Ichabod grow very anxious to make a bar-

"Come now," said Ichabod, "what'll ye take ?"

They talked and argued for a long time .-Ichabod had the man at' a disadvantage, he was in distress and want, and the bargain was finally closed. Ichabod paying him fifty dollars for the property, which, with the massive chain, he knew to be worth four times as

The man went his way with a face so sad and sorrowful that Ichabod remembered it ever after, but the expression of his own countenance was not less long and melancholy when, an hour later he stepped into a jewelry store to have "the thing set goin'," and the jeweller said:

"Set it going? Why it hasn't any wheels!" And this is how Ichabod Stow happened to buy a watch .-- Fireside Friend.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE LOST ARTS.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, the distinguished orator, has delivered no more brilliant discourse than that of which the following is an abstract. The "Lost Arts" is a subject of surpassing interest, not only as treating of knowledge long since dead to the world, but as affording evidence that many of our newest discoveries were known and practiced in ages of which history furnishes but meager record. Mr. Phillips began by stating that he had been charged with repeating useless fables with no foundation. Take the subject of

GLASS.

This material, Pliny says, was discovered by accident; some sailors landing on the eastern coast of Spain took their cooking utensils and supported them on the sand by the stones that they found in the neighborhood; they kindled the fire, cooked their fish, finished the meal, and removed the apparatus; and glass was found to have resulted from the niter and sea sand, vitrified by the heat. The story was rejected by scientific men as improbable, on the ground that no mere bundle of sticks could produce sufficient heat to cause vitrification. But Professor Shepherd, continued the lecturer, states that when he was in Mexico his party stopped on the road one day to cook some venison. They made their fire, on stones, of a wood resembling ebony. When the cooking apparatus was removed, there was pure silver got out of the embers from the intense heat of that almos iron wood, a heat more than sufficient to vitrify the materials for glass. Why then, can it not be supposed that Pliny's sailors used some such wood? It is stated that nothing has been observed in ancient times which could be called glass. In Pompeii, a dozen miles south of Naples, which was covered with ashes by Vesuvius 1,800 years ago, they broke into a room full of glass; there was ground glass, window glass, cut glass and colored glass of every description, and the house was evidently a glass maker's factory.

The chemistry of the most ancient period had reached a point which we have never even approached, and which we in vain struggle to reach to-day. Indeed the whole management of the effect of light in glass is a profound study. The Catholic priests, who penetrated into China two hundred years ago, say in their letters that they were shown a glass, trasparent and colorless, which was filled with a liquor made by the Chinese, that was shown to the observers and appeared to be colorless like water. This liquor was poured into the glass, and then, looking through it, it seemed to be filled with fishes. They turned this out and repeated the experiment, and again it was filled with fish. The Chinese confessed that they did not make them; that they were the plunder of some foreign conquest. Another story relates to the ago of Tiberius, the time of St. Paul, and tells of a Roman who had been banished and who returned to Rome, bringing a wonderful cup. This cup he dashed upon the marble pavement, and it was crushed, not broken, by the fall. It was dented some, and with a It was brilliant, transparent, but not brittle. The possibility of glass being thus made is strenuously denied by learned and scientific men. The Romans got their chemistry from the Arabians; they brought it into Spain

age they claim that they got from the Arabians malleable glass. There is a kind of glass spoken of there that, if supported by one end, by its own weight, in twenty hours would dwindle down to a fine line, and that you could curve around your wrist. Von Beust-the Chancellor of Austria—has ordered secreey in Hungary in regard to a recently discovered process by which glass can be used exactly like wool, and manufactured into cloth. In Rome, there is exhibited a bit of transparent glass, which is lifted up to show that there is nothing marvel of being awake is almost as great as concealed, but in the centre of the glass is a drop of colored glass, perhaps as large as a pea, mottled like a duck, finely mottled with the shifting colored hues of the neck, and which even a miniature pencil could not do more perfectly. It is manifest that this drop of liquid glass must have been poured, because there is no joint. This must have been done by a greater heat than the annealing process, because that process shows breaks.

The ancient imitations of gems have deceived the most experienced conneisseurs. The colebrated base of the Genevo cathedral was considered a solid emerald, but when Napoleon after taking it to France, presented it to the Institute, the scholars, though asserting it not to be a stone, were unable to tell of what material it was.

ANCIENT AIDSTO VISION.

Cicero said that he had seen the entire Iliad, which is a poem as large as the New Testament. written on skin so that it could be rolled up in the compass of a nut shell. Now, this is imperceptible to the ordinary eye. Very recently the whole content of a London newspaper were photographod on a paper half as long as the hand. It was put under a dove's wing and sent into Paris, where they enlarged it and read the news. This copy of the Hiad must have been made by some such process. Pliny says that Nero, the tyrant, had a ring with a gem in it which he looked through and watched the sword play of the gladiators, more clearly than with the naked eye. So Nero had an opera glass. Mauritius the Italian, stood on the promontory of his island and could sweep over the entire sea to the coast of Africa with his nauscopite, which is a word derived from two Greek words meaning to see a ship. Evidently Mauritius, who was a pirate, had a marine telescope. The signet of a ring in Dr. Abbot's museum, said to belong to Cheops, who lived five hundred years before Christ, is about the size of a quarter of a dollar and the engraving is invisible without the aid of glasses. In Parma is shown a gem once worn on the finger of Michael Angelo, of which the engraving is two thousand years old, in which there are the figures of seven women. A glass is needed to distinguish the forms at all. Layard says he would be unable to read the engravings on Nineveh without strong spectacles, they are so extremely small. Rawlinson brought home a stone about twenty inches long and ten wide, containing an entire treatise on mathematics. It would be perfectly illegible without glasses. Now, if we are unable to read it without the aid of glasses, you may suppose that the man who engraved it had pretty strong spectacles, So, the microscope, instead of dating from our time, finds its brothers in the Books of Moses

-and these are infant brothers. THE OLD DYES.

For the Egyptians, color was a means of recording history. We find upon the stucco of their walls their kings holding court, their armies marching out, their craftsmen in the ship yard with the ships floating in the dock, and in fact we trace all their rites and customs painted in undying colors. The French, who went to Egypt with Napoleon, said that all the colors were perfect except the greenish white, which is the hardest for us. They had no difficulty with the Tyrian purple. The burned city of Pempeii was a city of stucco. All the houses are stucco outside, and it is stained with Tyrian purple—the royal color of antiquity; and the flaming hues are as bright as if painted but yesterday. Come down from Totian, whose colors are wonderfully and perfectly fresh, to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and although his colors are not yet a hundred years old, they are fading; the colors on his lips are dying out, and the cheeks are losing their tints. He did not know how to mix well. The French have a theory that there is a certain delicate shade of blue that Europeans cannot see. Ruskin says that we cannot imitate in colors that would last for twenty venry the scarlet in old illuminated missals. now five centuries old. The Frenchman says: "I am the best dyer in Europe; nobody can equal me, and nobody can surpass Lyons.' Yot in Cashmere, where the girls make shawls worth thirty thousand dollars, they will show him three hundred distinct colors, which he not only cannot make but cannot even distinguish.

(To be Continued.)

MESMERIC SLEEP.

Is there, we may ask, any such special form or mode of sleep as that denoted under the name—produced by a certain subtile power emanating from one person, and affecting, hammer he easily brought it into shape again. / even without actual contract, the body of another? We may say at once that neither in the sleep produced, nor in the collateral effects assigned to it, do we find anything that has no kindred with the natural phonomena of sleeps and dreams, and which is not extioneer who affirmed with the most solomn eight centuries ago, and in their books of that plicable by the anomalous forms these so often then their period of full organic development,

assume without any external influences. As and finally of decay; it is already, a priori, regards the simple effects in question, we believe we might as well speak of sermon sleep, of rocking cradle sleep, of the sleep of an easy arm chair, or of a dull book, as of mesmeric sleep. The experiments of Mr. Braid, embodied under the name of Hypnotism, show the effects even of posture or fixed direction of vision in bringing on this state. So multiplied and various indeed, are the conditions, bodily and mental, tending to it, that the that of sleep produced by the manipulations and other appliances which the mesmerizer brings to his aid. Among these appliances we must especially reckon the age, sex, and personal temperament of those who are usually the subjects of these exhibitions. Any one who cares to examine the records of them will see how important is the part those conditions play in the drama of mesmerism, Granted that the facts are strange and difficult of explanation. But so, and from the same cause, are all the ordinary phenomena of sleep and dreams.

ARSENIC COLORS.

Since the publication of our article on arsenic pigments, we have received numerous letters enclosing specimens of oalico, wall paper, etc., asking our opinion in reference to their poisonous character. We have had some of these examined by competent chemists, and in all instances sufficient traces of arsenic have been found to prove the dangerous character of the articles presented. From Lee, Mass., we have a sample of calico, in which the green band is colored with arsenic, and no washing would render it safe to wear such goods. The misfortune is that even some of the aniline colors are so impregnated with arsenic that they are as dangerous as the older Scheele's green, of which we recently complained. Toy books with green covers are always to be sus pected, and in fact the only absolutely safe thing to do is to avoid green colors altogether. The detection of arsenic is so simple that any one can perform the experiment in a few moments. We cut off a piece of suspected calico and immersed it in some strong ammonia, which we had poured into a tumbler; a blue color at once indicated the presence of copper A drop of the blue liquid put upon a crystal of nitrae of silver turned immediately canary yellow, which reaction denoted arsenic. This is an experiment that anybody can try. To confirm our suspicions we poured some of the liquid into a Marsh apparatus, and easily obtained the well known deposit of metallic arsenic on glass or procelain. With wall paper a neat and easy way is to put a drop of nitric acid on the green spot, then a drop of animonia when the color will turn blue, and on addition of a drop of nitrate of silver, if arsenic be present a yellow stain will spread in a ring to the outer extremity.—Scientific American.

ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED?

The Evening Mail contains, under the above head, an argument tending to an affirmative answer to this question; but is founded more on poetical imagination than on sober truth. The writer says: "Reasoning from analogy, it is hardly possible that such magnificent worlds as are within telescopic inspection, far surpassing our own in magnitude and celestial beauty, are solitary globes, destitute of living forms organized for enjoying as much as we,' etc., and he ends with the statement that the spectroscope has demonstrated that the composition of these worlds as to their metallic resources is essentially like that of the earth : and he asks, finally, "why not in all other

respects?" The answer to this question is that in all other respects the conditions required for organic life are exceedingly complex. One of them is a temperture between 32° and 100° Fah. and this condition prevails only on two of the planets, the Earth and Mars; all the others are too hot, and their moons are too cold; at least, it is probable that the moons of Jupiter, Saturn, an Uranus are as thoroughly cooled off as our own moon, which is as totally unfit for the existence of organic life as the tops of our Himalayas. If the spectroscope had not demonstrated that the celestial bodies were compounded of the same elements as our earth, we might perhaps argue that, for other elements unknown to us, another range of temperature might be required for organic life, but the revelations which this admirable instrument has given exclude such a supposition; and as, in connection with the telescope and photometer, it has also taught us that a temperature of 1000° Fah, and upwards prevails on all the planets except Mars, the idea that they are all inhabited at the same time, is fallacious.

We say at the same time; the moon may have been inhabited millions of years ago, when the surface of the earth was as red hot as that of jupiter is now; and when by further cooling during thousands of centuries our earth will have become desolate, it may be the turn for Jupiter and other planets to become the scene of the most luxurious organic life.

A German saying is: "God works slowly, because He is eternal." No doubt the universe was not created in a hurry; planets have been revolving around central suns for millions of centuries, and according to unalterable laws have their periods of preparation, disturbance, evolution, organization,

by unlikely that these different periods of their history should exactly coincide, as the planets differ individually and are placed in different conditions: the larger ones must cool slower than the smaller, and those further from the sun faster than those monrer to that orb. Each has its own in initiality, its own history, and will go through the different periods of its destiny in its own time, a time so long that our longest historical period in comparatively a mere instant; while it swcops in its course through spaces so large that all the empires of the earth are comparativly as mere bandfull.

ARISTOCRACY OF MIND.

Intelligence is the true criterion of great-

ness. We often see persons who are styled

aristocracy, with feelings of pity, if not of contempt, realizing, as we do, the shallowness of brain, intellect and outture. Intellect is a cooly folian when life expires. The rich man may lose by misfortune his wealth, or he who owes his position to the accident of birth, and invariably he fails to support himself in the walks of life in which the change of wealth places him. But the intellectual man has a source of never-failing riches within, which is like a good vein of ore, the more it is wrought the more it produces. Therefore, we claim, there is but one standard of greatness, and that is intelligence; and whether in the halls of the great, or the humble cot of the lowly, we are proud to render it homage. In our land successful intelligence is not confined, as in the Oid World, to the lordly palace and gilded halls of the nobles, but we find it in the workshop, at the blacksmith's forge, behind the plow, and at the humble fireside of the poor. The humblest schoolboy may become the great statesman, the poorest student the eloquent orator.

A WONDERFUL ART.

The manufactory in Rome where pictures are copied mosaic, being thus rendered almost everlasting, or time proof, is the most celebrated establishment of the kind in the world, some of its productions being little less than miracles of artistic genius, beauty and skill. The mosaic is formed of tiny bits of opaque colored glass of various shades amounting, it is said, to the almost increditable number of 30,000 different and distinct shades, themselves so arranged as to form a picture pelect in every detail-in light, shadow, shade, and color. It is described as corresponding, in some measure, to the pictures formed in Berlin wool. The various pieces of colored glass are placed in their pre-arranged order on a table covered with a sort of cement, and when this tedious process is over-for there are many thonsands of piece's in each picture—the surface of the picture is then smoothed and polished. These are main features, mechanically considered, of this wonderful art.

MYSTERIES OF THE SHAWL TRADE.

A Paris letter savs :- " Before leaving this subject I must relate a curious discovery on this occasion. M. Guyetant took me to see one of his first artistes, who works at home. In the front room of a modest apartment was the intelligent artist working at his lathe, and in the back room was his wife working upon an Indian shawl. A fine cashmere, worth 4,000 francs, or, perhaps, \$1,000 in New York, was cut into strings or figures, and on glancing at it I could not help crying, 'Ah! how in the world did this fine shawl get so badly damaged? Was it eaten by the rats? Madame Guyetant laughed, and said, 'Oh Monsieur, it isn't damaged at all, I'm rearranging it.' Probably my lady readers will be as much surprised as I was to find that these costly shawls are purposely cut in pieces and then sewed together again. The philoscphy of it is this :-- Some years the fashion is for white figures, running about in scrolls as in cashmeres, and sometimes for black. Hence shawls with white ground figures are cut when black sell best, and the black cuttings sewn in. Sometimes, when a lot of shawls has been for many years on hand, the disposition of the figures is changed, in order of the prevailing taste. Now the work was done so well that I could not distinguish the seams but it seems to me that if I were to buy a shawl worth a thousand dollars, I should greatly prefer to have it as it came from the Indian loom. I was told that hundreds of these re-arranged shawls are annually sold to American ladies at very large prices; and if those who have them find that they come in pieces, they will understand the reason. They have only to send the shawl to some vocommodeuse, like the person of whom I write, and the work will be elegantly done again. This industrious artist and his not less industrious wife carn a very handsome living from their common labour."

Aremarkableman, claiming to be the Messiah has recently appeared in Arabia, where his fame has spread far and wide. He came forth from the desert, where he spent many years mortifying the flesh, and he pretends to work wonders and perform miracles, and give the evidence of his divine mission. He has a melodious voice, remarkably brilliant eyes, and a fascinating appearance, and is winning followpracticable than by first referring all

NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive Items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies, from all parts of the Dominion, for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, &c., are invited to send us news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, &c.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes.

All communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall. King street west, in the following order : Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mon Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday.

Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), every Tucsday. Amalgamated Carpenters, alternate Wednes'ys Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Millers, 2nd Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday. Stone Cutters, 2nd and 4th Friday. Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c. meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday. The Hackmens' Union meets in the Temper ance Hall, on the 1st Monday.

Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Join ers meets in the Temperance Hall, Temper ance street, on the 1st Friday.

K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperanc Hall every alternate Tuesday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall (Rove's Block,) Rideau street, in the follow ing order :-

Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday Line-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order :-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday. Typographical Union, No. 147, 2nd Tuesday. Coopers, 3rd Tuesday.

Messrs. LANCEFIELD BROTHERS, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the WORKMAN in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St Catharines, will receive subscriptions and give receipts for the Workman. Parties calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will oblige the proprietors by giving notice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1874.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ST. CATHARINES.

Our agent, Mr. I'. W. TERNENT, will call on Friday and Saturday on our St. Catharines subscribers, when, we hope they will find it convenient to "pay up' their subscriptions. Mr. TERNENT will give receipts to each subscriber.

PEACE OR WAR.

There is no class of society so deeply interested in the great question of peace or war as that of workingmen. They constitute the armies of nations; they fight the battles of the world; they pay the cost; they support the soldier; their blood darkens the field of conflict; and, although all ranks may suffer from the ravages of war, it is the common people who feel its horrors the deepest, the widest, and the longest. If workingmen, who fill the armies of nations, would refuse to take up arms, save in the defence of home and country, wars of aggression for territorial plunder, wars to gratify national pride or resent some supposed national affront would cease forever.

It becomes, then, a question of the

highest importance to workingmen to

consider how far and in what way they

should unite with the advocates of peaco for the discouragement of international war and for the successful adoption of arbitration, as a practicable and wise method of settling national disputes. The Peace Party in England and in the United States, with many generous and thoughtful sympathizers in every country, have labored long and arduously in the face of mockery, and ridicule, and misrepresentation, to spread their doctrines. When the Russian war was about to commence they sought and secured an interview with the Emperor of Russia. The attempt was made in the spirit of Christian zeal and human brotherhood to prevent the crimes of war; but instead of being honored by Christian nations, a universal shout of mockery and derision was the reward which the brave and good men who went on that mission received. But the friends of peace were never discouraged, and have never relaxed in these efforts for the happiness of their race; and now success is beginning to attend their disinterested struggles. Two great triumphs have at last been achieved. Mr. Richards' motion on international arbitration, carried last year in the British House of Commons, was one evidence of progress. A few years since the members of that House, composed as it is so largely of that class which has so deep an interest in sustaining costly standing armies, would have received such a proposal as that of Mr. Richards with shouts of derision. But the motion was carried, and it is impossible to calculate its moral effects on the opinions and destinies of nations. The other and greater triumph has been the successful settlement of the Alabama difficulties by arbitration. This, in fact, is the practical evidence of success. It answers all doubts, so often raised, on the impossibility of nations settling their disputes without resorting to the crime of war. England may have conceded too much; many errors have inevitably marked so novel but so glorious an effort in the cause of peace and the interests of mankind. But the great question has been satisfied. Nations can settle their quarrels like private individuals, who, instead of fighting like brutes, refer their disputes, like wise men, to the decision of a magistrate; and the final issue of the principle must be that civilized nations shall establish a magistracy of governments to settle disputes, and a police of nations to put down all who violate the peace. In this grand display of moral courage and wisdom, it has been said that England, in her desire to escape from war, has humiliated herself. But future generations will crown her with honor, because in the day of her power she sacrificed pride to duty, and set a noble example of self-denial to establish

peace upon earth. Let our readers understand the leading principles of the Peace Party. They cherish no Utopian dreams that universal peace will be established by their efforts. They do believe that Christianity and war are utterly opposed to each other. They do believe that the peace-makers shall in the long run inherit the earth. In other words, they do believe that it is not only more consistent for highly civilized nations

disputes to the decision of brute force, bloodshed and destruction, and then, after each nation has proved how many human beings it can butcher, still resorting to civil treaties as the final settlement. Thus they aim high; and if they aim at impossibilities, they are not only acting in obedience to the most sacred injunctions of their religion, but are approximating to the object of their highest aims. They do not even ask the nation to totally disarm itself; but they condomn an armed peace. In social life men move on and carry on their intercourse without being armed to the teeth. But civilised nationswhose individual members intermingle without arms and practice all the courtesies of wise men-sustain mighty armies and live in constant suspicion of each other and constant preparation for war. The peace party ask that the minimum of armed forces, not the maximum, shall be sustained by each nation and proposo that a Code and a Court of International Law and Appeal shall be established; and this one example of the Washington Treaty is evidence that the proposal is rational and practicable. The probability is that at this moment there are upwards of five millions of able-bodied men withdrawn from all the occupations of productive industry to study and practice the art of human destruction. As each soldier produces nothing for his own maintenance, it must take all the labor of another man to sustain him —which is really equivalent to a loss of the productive power of ten millions of

The mere money cost of all this tremendous waste is enormous. The cost per annum of the war establishment of Europe alone, amounts to two thousand, six hundred millions of dollars, or a daily fax on the working classes of eight millions of dollars. But the deeper evils are the sufferings, the wrongs, the injustice and crime to which the system leads. On the slightest provocation nations spring to arms. Statesmen and rulers, regardless of the cost and the destruction of life, hesitate not to plunge nations into war-because they maintain armies to settle their disputes. It is this spirit that kindles and sustains the most deadly animosity, jealousy, and selfishness amongst the nations of the earth, and hinders the spread of that good-will amongst men and peace upon earth, which eighteen centuries since Christianity promised to mankind, but which has never yet been accomplished. But especially have the industrial classes reason to oppose war. Standing armics are ever the willing and eruel instruments of oppression to crush the people. The armed hireling turns savagely on his brother, who asks for Right and Justice, and destroys him. Oppression and the spirit of conquest would die but for the alliance of the soldier. Hence, the soldier is more honored than the bonefactors of mon; and while great discoverers, inventors, and men of genius are often neglected and forgotten, successful warriors fill the highest posts of distinction in Courts and Cabinets, are enshrined in popular admiration above genius and moral worth, and have statues raised to their memory in every capital in the world.

But it is public opinion that supports the war spirit. Kings dictate war, but the people supply the means - the munitions of war and the men that tight. It is our faith that the spirit of Christianity shall ultimately prevail in the councils of nations. But its instruments are not the rulers, but the people. They have to learn that it is their highest interest to sustain peace between nations, and resist men who refer disputes to war as the worst enemies of the human race; and when once the people decide in favor of arbitration and peace the "game of war" will end. Nations will no more learn how to destroy each other, the glorious visions the poet and the hope of the Christian and J. C. MacMillan, Trustees. hilanthropist will be realized.

to settle their disputes by arbitrations, but more profitable, satisfactory, and Office, 124 Bay Street.

THE SHEFFIELD CONGRESS

We have re-produced from the Beethe Trades' Union Congress held in Sheffield, England, which, we are sure, will be perused with interest by our readers. This sixth annual Congress, both in point of delegates present, number of workingmen represented, and work accomplished, is acknowledged to have been, beyond all question, the most important of any yet held. The power and influence such assemblies must necessarily exert, and the source of good they must prove to the bodies represented, and, in fact, to all those interested in the progress of the labor movement, cannot be over-estimated.

The wise policy of holding these congresses and conventions is apparent and self-evident. Individual unions are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, with not only the experiences and conditions of the various trades materially differing from each other, but not unfrequently in many instances, in different localities the conditions of the same trade in work and wages differing greatly. These periodical gatherings, however, afford not only an opportunity of comparing notes with a view of discovering the obstacles to their progress as organized bodies; but in the discussions as to how those obstacles may be overcome or removed, they naturally find out how their progress may be speeded, and how any advance they may make may be permanently secured. As the Bcc-Hive remarks: "The annual Congress is the place for this comparison of notes; for securing this mutual agreement as to the best policy for securely advancing into the future, so as to promote the interests of that large class of people whose solo dependence for support is on the labor of their hands." It is gratifying to know that the Congress just held has been satisfactory and successful in all regards.

THE CANADIAN LABOR UNION.

We understand this organization is making considerable advancement, and that new charters are being granted. The Executive should leave no stone unturned to propagate the principles of the organization, that the result may be, that at the next Congress that will be held in Ottawa city, in August next, a grand record for their year's labor may be rolled up. We would suggest the propriety of having a programme drawn up, embracing some of the questions to be discussed. These should be distributed amongst the various labor organizations in connection with the Labor Union, so that when the Congress meets, the discussions on the various subjects may be well-digested, pertinent, and thorough.

TORONTO TRADES' (ASSEMBLY

The meeting of this association on Friday evening last was of the most pleasing and cheering character. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather that prevailed, there was a large attendance of delegates, and many questions were discussed with much spirit. During the evening the following resolution was carried. Moved by Mr. Howitt, seconded by Mr. Moffatt, and resolved.

"That this Assembly congratulates the Ottawa Trades' Council upon the fact that they have been the pioneers in establishing the right of labor to direct representation in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, by bringing out Mr. Dan. J. J'Donoghue, our fellow trade unionist, and placing him on the floor of the Legislature of Ontario, where we hope he will be ever ready to raise his voice in the interests of

The following is the list of officers for the current term :- W. J. Carter, President; G. Duncan, Vice-President; A. F. Jury, Recording Socretary; D. Strachan, Financial Secretary; J. S. Williams, Corresponding Secretary : W. of the holy prophet will be realized, and Gibson, Treasurer; J. Moffatt, Serthe brotherhood of man, the dream of geant-at-arms; J. Gillespie, J. Boyd,

> The Coachmakers of this city have a Sleighing Party to Mr. J. Ducks, Humber River, on Tuesday evening next, 17th inst. A pleasant time is expected,

GRAND LODGE, K. O. S. C.

The Province of Ontario Grand Hive, the first two days' proceedings of | Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin is now holding its fifth annual session in the Trades' Assembly Hall, of this city. It convened on Wednesday, and will probably continue its session till Friday evening. We are unable to give any report of its proceedings in this issue, but hope to do so in our next.

ST. CATHARINES TYPOGRAPHI-CAL UNION.

The following officers were installed at the last meeting of the above named Union:—President, Wm. B. Burgoyne; Vice-President, T. J. Thompson; Fin. Secretary, P. Brennan; Corresponding and Recording Sceretary, W. Evans; Treasurer, J. R. Gibson.

THE CIGAR MAKERS.

We are glad to know that the prospects of the Cigarmaker's Union, which for some time past has been at rather a low ebb, are encouraging. Their membership is increasing, and we hopeby wise and judicious action they may become flourishing and vigorous.

Correspondence.

ST. CATHARINES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Since our last letter, the usually exciting scene of an election contest has taken place in our thriving county. The candidates were James Norris, Esq., shipowner and miller in the Grit interest, and Dr. Thomas Clark, the Conservative candidate. Of the character or standing of the two gentlemen, we have not a word to say of a derogatory character, as both are well known and generally highly esteemed. The election, which created great excitement during the whole day, was very keen, both sides doing their utmost to win. So far as we heard there was no fighting, but a great deal of money was spent in betting, a system which we strongly denounce. We should here say that both parties were sanguine of success, the Reformers in their local papers beasting of getting four or five hundred of a majority, while the other party felt sure of electing Dr. Clark by at least a hundred and fifty of a majority. That both over-estimated the numbers. your readers are doubtless aware long ere this. The reason of this was that numbers of electors proved recreant to their former political principles; several who enrolled their names on Dr. Clark's Committee openly revolted. and voted against him on the election day. We are personally acquainted with an operative tailor who acted on Dr. Clark's Committee for St. James Ward up till the day of election, but who, it is said, voted against the Conservative party on the day of election, having received a handsome sum for so doing, so it is reported. That there were faultson both sides, it is currently reported, and may be true for aught we know; but, from recent experiences, we say give us the ballot. Before leaving the old country to come to Canada, we used to sing "To the west, to the west, to the land of the free," no doubt under the belief that true freedom was only to be enjoyed in the States and Canada, but since coming here our eyes have been opened. In Scotland, any elector has a perfect right to put a question to a candidate or those who are speaking for him, but here you are denied that right. At one of the meetings held in the interest of the Reform candidate we put a question, and a very pertinent one too, to the Hou. J. G. Currie, ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly. That gentleman coolly told us to stay a little longer in the country before putting any questions. I leave your intelligent readers to digest this, if that be possible. We did not anticipate the answer, but we felt perfectly sure that the question was a poser even for an ex-Speaker. We trust the workingmen of St. Catharines will next time take an example from Ottawa, and go and do likewise.

COAL AND WOOD SOCIETY.

The committee appointed to draw up rules for the above society have had to adjourn two different meetings in consequence of the elecrion excitement. They will meet in a few days, when the whole subject will be fully considered, and a full report submitted to another meeting.

UNION SUPPER.

The above supper has not come off yet, for reasons similar to the above; but we believe an effort will at once be made to arrange all preliminaries, and we have no doubt the result will prove highly satisfactory to all concerned.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

At the last monthly meeting of the above society it was arranged to have a debate at the close of the ordinary business of the society. The following subject is set down for debate, "Would the legal suppres-

by D. W. Ternent and the affirmative by Wm. Barr, Esq. We have ue doubt the dehate will be very interesting.

ANNIE DE MONTFORD.

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 enconiums that have been given her by, we might say, the entire press of Ontario. Wo 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 carnestly 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 M'lle Henrietta, whose songs and terpaccorian exercises are applauded to the eche, Mr. Tom Murray, the favorite Irish Comedian and sketch artiste, 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 occurence 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.-000 and Edward Burke put the number at 35,000,000,000. From three to five millions | home. 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 pended underneath." 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

sion of the liquor traffic in the Dominion of history of the peace societies. He did not Canada be an infringement of the liberty of claim that all that had been done for peace the subject?" The negative will be sustained 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 antiwar feeling now existed in England and America; and was rapidly spreading among the intelligent and educated classes of the

CURRENT EVENTS.

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

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

Havana advices, report that a serious mutiny has broken out among the Spanish troops in frinidad, owing to their receiving no pay for six months. Five officers were killed. The Noveau Moikle is informed from a trust

worthy source that Riel is in the neighbour hood 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 fortitications of Bologne, 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 some where about 2,000, in the suburbs, making it the first town in Ontario.

Lui Ching, a distinguished Chinese official, basarrived 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, aud 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

The fatility which has attended the English war against the Ashantees 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 eitherdied or been so incapacitated from performing their duty by the insidious effects of the climate as to necessiate their being sent

A Cincinnati special says at Ripley six saloon keepers have acquiesced in the womens' 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 hyms, exhorting and praying.

A flying machine is building at Auburn, NY. 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 most of a vessel, with spars attached and swinging around it, with a baloon basket sus-

loss Tweed is beguiling the hours of his clegant 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. Ho 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 quanti ties in Paris. During the first six months of 1873, 5,186 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

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 Pirceus has informed his Government that M. Theodore Tubini, banker at Athens, has obtained a concession, for outting a canal through the Istmus of Corinth, The principal clauses of the concession are that the canal shall have a minimum depth of 81 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 improved the concession. The estimated cost of the undertaking is £800,000.

A Lancaster, Ohio, despatch says that the womens' 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 Chassopots 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 be youd 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 them selves 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 Vionna have petitioned the Government for

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

A MANAGE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH Zabor Aotes.

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

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 Catasauqua, 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

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 socieit-

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 protit on the materials employed. This would save ship owners two profits; what the contractor makes on his materials, and what he makes on his mea. 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 roturns have been received from fifty rail mills, only seven. teen being in operation, and 385 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 12,522 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 recent-

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 Employwas 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 patially 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 24s. 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 61d. per hour, at Rugby 61d., and at Leicester 62d. 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 74 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 altertion 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 n 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 laber 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 loathesome, 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 diseased, by more than \$20 each. So that ly, it was stated that Mr. Mundella would in the State, secured a building, put machinery in

it, and by the time this Journal reaches its abu acribers, a machine shop will be in full blast, with Bro. Wm. H. Fuller, President and Bro. Alfred Wilmins, Secretary and Superintendent. We say to our mambers throughout the organization; "Go thou and do likewise,"-M. & B. Journal.

R. A. REEVE, B. A., M. D., OCULIST AND AURIST.

22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria, TORONTO.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Confedera-tion Life Association will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amound the Act incorporating the Association, by changing the time of holding the Annual Meeting and other amend-ments. W. P. HOWLAND, President. Toronto, Jan. 29th, 1874.

J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAII-OR and CUTPER, 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

DRESSES

A large stock of Pall and Winter Boots, Shoos, Rub-

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

EATON'S CHEAP

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



ADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDRENS FURS SELLING OFF! COST COST

AT NEAR Also, a large assortment of Fancy Sleigh Robes, lined and unlined Buffalo Robes

Remember the Address COLEMAN & CO., KING STREET EAST,

OPPOSITE TUPONTO STREET.

HOR SALE,

First-class Timothy Hay, wholesale; sample can be seen on our wharf. Also, a Portable 5-horse power Engine and Boiler, on wheels and in good order, chear! MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., Cor. Sherbourne and Queen Sts

HE 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 maile to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No penitentary 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. Helliwell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by them on the corner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall en-deavor to maintain the reputation of the

VICTORIA WOOD YARD As the Best and Choapest 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.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A RAFFIGNON. No. 207 KING STREET WEST, Is now prepared to supply

Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters

BY THE QUART OR GALLON. AT An olegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style

Rememb the Address,

No. 107 KING STREET WEST. Mear the Royal Lyceum

The Rome Circle.

FULL OF DAYS.

Life's gathered fullness lies afar From numbered years of sun and shade, Unless the fleeting moments are By honest use immortal made.

If life be all one giddy round, And self-concentre all thy ways, Until thou reach its utmost bound-Then thou art old, not full of days.

To strike with vigor in the strife And in the race brook no delay, To serve the right, nor deem it life To dream away the drowsy day.

With motives pure that do not fear The crowd's vain babble, nor the sting Of envy, nor the scorner's jed, Nor all the bitterness they bring

With purpose sure that never swerves From honer's path or nature's plan, But through all changes still preserves Unfaltering faith in God and man.

While glowing charity appears, That sweetens life to him who lives, And gathers with his growing years The wisdom that experience gives.

Days when thy thoughts were of the tomb, And life's sweet light was flickering low; When all thy world was wrapt in gloom, . And heaven itself seemed draped in woe.

Bright days that moved thine eager choice About the beauteous world to roam, And days that found life's purest joys Among the dear delights of home.

Among thy brethern dwell at-ease, In heart sincere, in conduct just; Upon thy lips the words of peace, And on thy brow the calm of trust.

Breathing the planet's wholesome air, With calm delight that never cloys; Not weary of its toil and care, Nor wedded to its fleeting joys.

And when thy spirit shall go forth, For thee all time's vain tumult stilled; Then men shall miss thee for thy worth, And not for duty unfulfilled.

Though not of earthly fame possessed, And tongues be silent in thy praise; Until the day breaks thou shalt rest In honored age and full of days.

AFTER THE STORM.

"Arthur, take this letter to your mother, and here is your week's pay. You have a good mother," added Mr. Powell, looking intently into the lad's face as he took the missive with a polite "Thank you, sir."

The communication to Mrs. Howard 1an thus :-

"DEAR MADAM ;--We are sorry to return your son Arthur with this, but repeatedly, articles, and occasionally money, have been missed from the store. No one but he could have taken it. It is very trying, we assure you, to have such an issue forced upon us, for we had supposed him incapable of an sort of dishonesty. Respectfully,

"R. POWELL & CO."

Mrs. Howard perused the note and then without looking up from her sewing, gently bade her boy remove and thoroughly dry his overcoat, whitened by the driving snow. She could not just then look upon that young and joyous face. Ho should not know a breath of the foul suspicion, but should go to his pillow uzeonscious of the stain on his good name. In the morning she would visit the firm.

While Arthur slept, his mother passed the auxious hours in alternate watchings by his bedside and prayers at her own. The restraint which she had placed upon herself was now removed. Toward daylight the storm subsided, and the morning dawned on a fair day. The calm comforted her, and when Arthur arose from the breakfast-table she said, cheerfully :--

"I am going out this morning, dear, and you must remain at home. Be a good mother to brother and sister, and if any work comes in remember carefully all particulars; but first run out and sweep me a clean crossing through the fresh snow."

Quickly wrapping herself, she proceeded to the gate. She stood resting against it and gazed on the pure scene—the trees, the hedges, the roots of buildings, every nook and crevice piled up with the glistening snow. But purer than all was her son Arthur-in her eyes the fairest feature of the picture. His clear eye was "not that of a thief!" and the mothers face beamed upon him with confiding

At this moment Mr. Powell came toward mother and son. Mrs. Howard received him as calmly as she had his letter, bidding Arthur run over to Mrs. Ames', to Old John's, and to other childless homes, and sweep off their paths, Mr. Powell was full of regrets and apologies for the note sent on the previous evening. Accidentally the real culprit has been discovered, and Arthur is fully cleared.

"The firm wish him back. They will increase his wages, give him every opportunity for improvement, in short they will atone, if possible, for the cruel wrong so hastily Aone."

Mrs. Howard replied,-

"On one, and only one condition can he return, and that is neither, he nor any of the clerks in your employ learn one word of this affair. I would not have him suffer the knowledge of this suspicion for worlds. I would not have his self-respect so injured."

The next morning found Arthur in his accustomed place, and the pleasure with which he that evening communicated to his mother his delight and astonishment at a sudden increase of salary, was without a shadow. Years after, the firm proposed receiving Arthur into it, and in response to his glad thanks, Mr. Powell placed his hand on his shoulder and said.

"No thanks, my boy. Thank your mother, Only on the shining shore can you know her worth.

THE NORMAN BRIDE.

The Norman bride was not, like her Anglo-Saxon sister, the slave, the property of her husband by purebase. We seem how we probably a heiress, carrying for her dower rich domains, castles, and vassals and in her lofty and erect bearing showed full consciousness of her independence and self-confidence. When two parties desired to be married they were asked three times in church, as our publishing of banns, unless a dispensation had been previously procured, which was a new step on the part of the Church to secure its interference on matters concerning marriages. French dress has varied little from Anglo-Saxon times, but the names of the garments had been changed. The "gunus" now be comes a "robe," had the body made close to fit the figure and form, the "surcoat." The sleeves of the extravagant proportions hung pendant from the arms, and were tied in knots to prevent their trailing on the ground and being trodden on. The form of them exactly resembled the well known "mannech" of the Hastings arms. The high-born Nor man lady were her hair long and flowing until a certain age, when she was allowed to pleit it in two tails, or to bind it with ribbons, much in the style of a pig-tail. On her wedding day she unplaited it, and let it hang loosely scattered over her shoulders, as indicating her noble birth, but after her marriage she cut it off, to show that she accepted the condition of bondage to her husband. But as civilization advanced, the sacrifice of the hair was dispensed with; only brides were required, after the marriage ceremony, to bind it in folds round the head. In jewellery and rich materials for dress, luxury increased. Silk stuffs, called cendal, siglaton, samit, velvet, etc., were used considerably, some home wrought, others from the Levant and Sicily, and some from Chinese looms, tasty, gaugelike stuffs, "resembling in colour the flowers of the meadow, and rivalling in fineness the work of the spiders." Of these showy textures, the knight wore over his armour a long, sleeveless gown, slit up almost to the waist on both sides. In the twelfth century cotton had been introduced, and Mosul had gained her reputation for her textures of cloud-like thinness, which derive their name of muslin from this Asiatic city. That the Norman bride should hold quite a new position, may be inferred from the state of society in this age of chivalry. Her countrymen had become distinguished all through Europe for their military skill, their love of literature, the splendour of their attire, and their courteous bearing—courtesy meaning the manners of the court; that is, of the society within the castle walls, as distinguished from the bourgeoistic or people of the towns. Women were then the objects of knight's idola try; she armed her lover for the fight, and sometimes led his palfrey to the field by the bridle. She attached her scarf to his arm or his helmet, and by her encouragement made the coward bold. The knight looked upon woman as his patron, and himself as bound to risk his life in her defence. Hawking was one of the favorite accomplishments of the Norman lady. Mounted on her richly-caprisound steed, she would go forth in pursuit of the game, her hawk or merlin on her wrist. In the castle surrounded by her tirewoman, she would work at tapestry, and while she listened to the reading of tales of chivalry, would reproduce them with the needle to drape the bare walls of the castle. The harp, the dance, chess and the garden were the other amusements of the day.-London So-

A DOG'S LOVE. Wherever exhibited, love is a pleasant thing. In dumb brutes it is the more touching that it has no voice, and appeals to our sympathies by a kind of helplessness. The contractors en gaged on the Boston (U. S.) water works had s valuable cart-horse injured some time ago. The animal was led home to the stable, where about fifty horses were usually kept. The hostlers had a water-spaniel, who for some months had been among the horses in the stable, living on terms of great intimacy with them. Immediately after the disabled horse was led horse and commenced fawning around him, sufterer. The struggle and groans of the horse and showed great satisfaction when he found nearer to the end of all things and another gap poison to a healthful body. his master employed in bathing the wounds, in the battlements; but if it has been the

hostler continued his care of the horse until a letters and presents remain to the end. It is seeds of vice and crime. Trenching on the late hour of the night. Forty-eight hours very pleasant while it lasts; and the custom after the horse was injured, had not left the of remembering the birthdays of friends is stable, day or night, for a minute, not even to pleasant, to. It may be nothing more costly eat; and from his appearance it was believed, than a letter. No one of sense regards the that he had scarcely slept at all. He was present of any value, save, indeed, when it is constantly on the alert, not suffering any one of real personal value, as from a rich friend to to come near the horse, except those attached a poor one. But, in general, the things to the stable and the owner of the horse; his that are given as presents on birthdays and whole appearance was one of extreme auxiety and distress. He often laid his head on the horses nock, carressing him and licking around the eyes, which kindness the poor horse acknowledged by a grateful look and other signs of recognition. This fact furnishes a remarkable and affecting exhibition of animal kindness, and should cover with shame the unfeeling men who beat and abuse the noble and most useful of animals, without stint or remorse, and are utterly destitute of sympathy for the whole brute oreation .- Hamane Jour-

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

Don't be discouraged, if in the outset of life, things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level, but when we come to travel it, we find it all up hill, and generally rough. The journey is a laborious. one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so to our disappointment, if we have built on any calculation. To endure cheerfully what must be, and to elbow our way as easily as we can, hoping for little, striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip by the way, and the neighbors tread over you a little; in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you-accidents happen miscalculations will sometimes be made things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clouded, and sometimes clear and favorable, and it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy; so it is equally unwise to sink into despondency, when for tune frowns, since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again. And again: don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world; it often happens that men wear borrowed characters as well as borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world are rotten at the core. From sources such as these, you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to those you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will fearn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you be discouraged under any circumctances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience than the opinion of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious-be frugal-be honest deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and it you do not prosper as rapidly as your neight bors, depend upon it you will be as happy.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES.

Life is but a road-coach journey, said the old song, broken into short stages by birthdays. Rather a quaint conceit, but acceptable. It brings us directly to our subject-the adv sibility of "keeping" those landmarks of life called birthdays. These are charming institutions to the little ones, if suitably remembered, and every child looks forward to the birthday with infinite delight. It is his or her day, when they play at being the small king or queen of the occasion. There are the presents-those blissful presents-the doll that has been coveted for so long from the stores of the older sister, matronly in herthirteen years, and thinking it time to leave off dolls for graver things. To be sure the dear old wax darling is a trifle battered, and more than a trifle faded; but is the princess of all dolls in the eyes of the little one who has coveted it. and invested it with every beauty possible to its race. And there is the big ball which the brother hands down; and the picture-book. which has already the names of two young owners scrawled across its title-page, and now has a third. For the birthday presents among the children themselves are as often as not "old stock " transferred. They do not quite as well as new things bought with money. New things bought with money come from papa and mama, and maybe the eldest of allthe great, grown-up things who are papas and manus of a secondary kind, and who have pocket-money and liberty. It would be a disgrace if they transferred old stock, so they buy new, and are thanked with almost tears of joy. Then there is the cake. The life of childhood is made up of small things; and the small thing of cake with frosted initials makes in, he lay down and began to exhibit signs of a mark in the memory that remains for all great distress. The spaniel at once ran to the time, It is a charming custom-- this "keeplicking the poor animal's face, and in various momories which no after grief can deaden. In other ways manifesting his sympathy with the some houses, the custom of giving family feter being continued, the dog sought his master, be sure, every one disclaims the attention as

other times are scarcely worth the room they take up, and never worth the money they cost .- Waverly Mayazine.

FEMALE RESOLUTION.

A memorable instance of courage was displayed on the occasion of the defence of Erl m, during the period of the last and most arduous campaign of Castaldo, Count of Piadena, against the Turks in Hungary, under the Emperor Charles V. In respect of fortifications, the town of Erlan was scarcely competent to resist the feeblost enemy; but its deficioney in this point was supplied by the constancy and valor of its garrison and inhabitants. The very women displayed an enterprise that the more vigorous sex can seldom boast to have exhibited. In one instance a heroine of this sort was seen fighting in the presence of her mother and her husband. Her husband fell dead by her side.

"Let us my daughter," said the mother, remove the body, and devote the rest of our care to its honorable funeral."

"May God," returned the impassioned widow, "never suffer the earth to cover my husband's corpse, till his death has been amply revenged, this is the hour of battle, not time for funerals and for tears!"

So speaking and seizing the sword and shield of the breathless champion, she rushed upon the enemy; nor did she quit the breach till by the slaughter of three Turks who were ascending the scaling-ladders, she had appeased the fury in her breast and the ghost of her departed husband. Then raising the corpse and pressing it to her bosom, she draw it to the great church of the city, and paid to it the last honors with all possible magnifi-

PLEASURE-

Blessed be the hand that prepares a plea sure for a child! for there is no saying when it may bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers that were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage-he was a wood-cutter by trade-and spent the whole week at his work in the woods. He was come into the garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations-it was streaked with red and white-gave it to him. . Neither the giver or the receiver spoke a word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feelings of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy, expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.

KEEP THEM BUSY.

When unoccupied, children inevitably prove the proof of that old adage concerning mischief and Satan. The surest way to keep them out of mischief is to keep them busy. Require a certain amount of work, and provide an abundance of recreation. The trouble is, that babies begin to throw out the hands and feet after the things within reach, and we begin by saving "No no" and holding them back. And by and by, when the little ones get out of our arms and we say "No, no!" they turn faster than we can follow them, to something class only to be again reproved, until they are glad to get out of our sight, and find vent for their activity in liberty. Begin rather by supplying the out-reaching fingers, and as the desires develop and cularge, Deep the busy brain and body interested in harmless ways, and there will be little cause to fear that they will so far astray. Does the task seem irksome? It can be made so, but even then is it not better to be wearied in seeking employment than to be broken-hearted over a ruined son or daughter? And it need not be so irksome. Let mothers and fathers interest themselves in their children's tasks and sports, and the elders will keep young and the children will keep happy.

WHAT DO YOUR CHILDREN READ!

A bad book, magazine, or newspaper, is as dangerous to your child as a vicious companion, and will as surely corrupt his morals and lead him away from the paths of saicty, Every parent should set this thought clearly before ing" of birthdays—and it fills life with pleasant his mind, and ponder it well. Look to what your children read, and especially to the kind of papers that get into their hands, for there on birth-aniversaries continues to old age. To | are now published scores of weekly papers. with attractive and sensous illustrations, that and drew attention to the wounded animal, time goes on, and the birthday is only a step are as hurtful to young and innocent souls as

Many of these papers have attained large

borders of indecency, they corrupt the morals, taint the imagination, and allure the weak and unguarded from the paths of innocence. The danger to young persons from this cause was never so great as at this time; and every father and mother should be on guard against an enemy that is sure to meet their child.

Our mental companions-the thoughts and feeling that theell with us when alone, and influence our actions—these are what lift usup or drag us down. If your child has pure and good mental companions, he is safe; but if, through corrupt books and papers, evil thoughts and impure imaginings get into hismind, his danger is iminent.

Look to it, that your children are kent as free as possible from this taint. Never bring into your house a paper or periodical that is not strictly pure, and watch carefully lest any such got into the hands of your growing up boys.

HUMOROUS.

A STORY OF AN OLD BACHELOR.

There was a fine old general once, who, having spent most of his life in the field of Mars, knew very little about the camp of Cupid. He was one of those rough and honest spirits, often met with in his gallant profession, innocent as an infant of almost everything save high integrity and indomnitable bravery. He was nearly fifty years old, and his toils were over, when Master Don Cupid brought him acquainted with a Widow Wad man, in whose eyes he began to detect something that made him uneasy. Here was the result!

During his service he had never seen anything worthy of notice in a woman's eye. In fact, he would scarcely have observed whether a woman had three eyes in her head, or only one: for, no matter where his own eves were. his thoughts were ever among "guns, and drums, and wounds," and love was a thing that lived in his memory just as he remembered once reading a visionary story-book called the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," when

Well, the general had settled down into an amiable, gentlemanly fellow, living alone with comfortable wealth around him, and having little to do, save now and then to entertain an old comrade in arms, when companionship afforded opportunity for him to "fight his battles o'er again." But alas ! o'er this calm evening of the old general's day, a deal of perplexity was doomed to fall, and he soon found himself in troubled waters, the depths of which he could by no means understand. He floundered about like a caged rat under a pump, and such another melancholy fish out of water never before swallowed the bait, hook and all, of the angling god of love.

The poor general! We must give him a name, or we can't tell the story; and the best name for such a story is Uncle Toby. The poor general debated abstractedly about his new position, and never had siege or campaign given him such perplexity before.

At length, however, the blunt honesty of his disposition rose uppermost among his conflicting plans, and his course was chosen. At school he once studied "Othello's Defence," to recite at an exhibition, but made a great failure; and he now recollected there was something in this "Defence" very much like what he wanted to say. He got the book immediately, found the passage, clapped on his hat with a determined air, and posted off to the Widow Wadham's with Shakespeare under his arm.

" Madam," said General Uncle Toby, opening his book at the marked place, with the solemnity of a special pleader at the bar. " Madam, -

"Rude am I in my speech,
And little blessed with the set phrase of peace;
For since these arms of mine had seven years' pith,
Till now, some nine moons wasted, they have used
Their dearest action in the tented field;
And little of this great world can I speak,
More than pertains to fears of broils and battle;
And therefore—"

Here the general closed the book, wiped his forehead, looked up at the ceiling, and, said, with a spasmodic gasp,-

"I want to get married!" The widow laughed for ten minutes by the watch before she could utter a syliable, and

then she said, with precious tears of humor rolling down her good-natured cheeks,— "And who is it you want to marry, Gen-

eral ?" "You!" said Uncle Toby, flourishing his sword arm in the air, and assuming a military attitude of defiance, as if he expected an as-

sault from the widow immediately. "Will you kill me, if I marry you?" said the widow, with a merry twinkle in her eye.

"No, madam," replied Uncle Toby, in a most serious and deprecating tone, as if to assure her that such an idea had never entered his head.

"Well, then, I think I'll marry you," replied the widow.

"Thank you, ma'm," said Uncle Toby ; "but one thing I am bound to tell you of, madam—I wear a wig ! "

The widow started, remained silent a moment, and then went into a longer, louder, and merrier laugh than she had indulged in before; at the end of which she drew her scat nearer to the General, gravely laid her hand on his head, gently lifted his wig off, and placed it on the table.

General Uncle Toby had never known fear in hot battle, but he now felt a most decided and otherwise ministering to his wants. The custom, no one likes to give it up. and the circulations, and are sowing broadcast the inclination to run away. The widow laughed

again, as though she never would step, and the general was about to lay his hat on his denuded head and bolt, when the facetious lady placed her hand upon his arm and detained him. She then deliberately raised her other hand to her own head, with a sort of military precision, executed a rapid manœuvre with her five fingers, pulled off her whole shead of fine, glossy hair, and placing it upon the table by the side of the general's, remained seated with ludicrous gravity in front of her accepted lover-quite bald!

As may be expected, Uncle Toby now laugh. ed with the widow, and they soon grew so merry over the affair, that the maid-servant peoped through the key-hole at the noise, and saw the old couple dancing a jig, and bobbing their bald pates at each other like a pair of Chinese Mandarius. So the two very shortly avero united.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

When weighing the baby, not yet a month old.

The first tender darling, more precious than gold.

How often foud parents a glaring mistake Are known to record as a parent could make ! Oh, oh, the first baby! Who ever did spy Such soft rosy cheeks, and a forehead so high? Do, grandpa dear hold him! How heavy the

Do weigh him! I know he will weigh more than eight.

weight!

Was ever before such a dear little nose? Did ever the sunlight kiss such tiny toes? 'Oh, my! Did you ever! Such soft pearly ears! And the blue, sparkling eyes, filled with bright crystal tears!

There! Carefully lay him within the tin tray, Did ever that balance so precious gem weigh? Half breathless, they listen to hear the sad fate--

No record is truer-"He weighs only cight."

Ah, what a sad error, all errors above, To weigh in a balance a bundle of love, With dimples and tear-drops of dear baby boys,

And reckon their value in avoirdupoise! Now bring the true balance, and weigh again fair ;

Weigh love and the smiles and the bonny brown hair:

As gold, silver, rabies are weighed by fair

The light boy of seven will weigh nearly ten.

How stupid to weigh love like gewgaws and toys,

With dumb pigs and poultry by avoirdupoise, While pearls of the ocean, and silver and gold, By Troy are computed, when purchased and sold!

Should babies at first be like Anak so tall To easily span this terrestrial ball,

We'd balance each darling by smiles and a tear :

It's love and sweet kisses that make baby dear.

Sawdust and Chips.

Punch tells of a light-hearted sea captain who, when he had the misfortune to run his vessel on the Isle of Wight, poking his first officer in the ribs, cheerily observed, "We have struck ile."

"How fast they build houses now!" said H.; "they began that building last week, and now they are putting in the lights." "Yes," answered his friend, "and next week they will put in the liver."

Old Gent-"You don't mean to tell me, waiter, that you can't give me a toothpick?' Waiter-" Well, sir, we used to keep 'em, but the gents almost invariably took 'em away when they'd done with 'em."

A miller, who attempted to be witty at the expense of a youth of a weak intellect, accosted him with, "John, people say you are a fool." On this, John replied, "I don't know that I am, Sir; I know some things, sir, and some things I don't know, sir." "Well, John, what do you know?" "I know that millers always have fat hogs, sir." "And what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn they eat, sir." -

A sentry challenged an Irishman for intruding on the encampment grounds. "Who are you?" said Pat. "I'm the officer of the day," was the reply. "Then, by the powers what are you doing here at night, at all, at all!"

The lady who tapped her husband gently with a fan at a party, the other night and said, "Love, it's growing late; I think we had better go home," is the same one who, after getting home, shook the rolling-pin under his nose and said, "You infernal old scoundrel, you, if you ever look at that, calico-faced mackerel eyed thing that you looked at tonight, I'll bust your head wide open."

· "Now, Johnny." said a venerable lady to six-year-old nephew, who was persistently denying an offence of which she accused him, "I know you are not telling the truth; I see it in your eye." Pulling down the lower lid of the organ that had so nearly betrayed his want of veracity, Johnny exultingly replied, "You can't tell anything about it, aunt; that eyo was always a little streaked."

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men hesitate before they made such a twelve months in their efforts to get the charge as that. The first gentleman, he Criminal Law Amendment Act repealed. went tain order to got his name on the Although they had not accomplished all back of his Bill was Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., who was one of the largest employers in England, and represented the great city of Bristol. He went to another employer, a man who had himself risen from ever been before. (Cheers.) Public attenthe the working classes Mr. Carter-(cheers)-who represented the metropolis of the southern division of the West Riding. Another large employer of labour. Mr. Eustace Smith, was also waited upon by him, and they four put their names on the back of the Bill. They were the gentlemen who were taking this invidious action in company with Mr. Tom Hughes, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Crompton; they were the men who wanted to intimidate and do many unjust acts. Some of the standing orders of the House of Commons were intended to prevent logislation in this country. Immediately his Bill was put on the notice board, a young member from North Notts, put a notice on the paper that it be read that day three months. What did that mean? That his Bill could not come on after twelve o'clock at night, for no disputed matters were held after that time. He could not get a Wednesday for his Bill, because the Wednesdays were already occupied, and therefore he had not a ghost of a chance for bringing it before Parliament. There sat this young man, the son of a noble lord. in his place, but when household suffrage in counties was an accomplished fact, he would leave it to the working men of Nottinghamshire to take care of the seat. (Loud Cheers.) It was very well to put up such a man to prevent discussion. He was always in his place to move the rejection of the Bill; consequently he (Mr. Mundella) was always at the bottom of the paper, and when the clock struck twelve his chance was gone. Night after night, nearly nights by the dozen, he sat in the House to endeavour to bring his Bill on, but there was not the least chance for it. He recommended that the Bill should be introduced on the first right of the next session, and that they pay no regard to the intentions of the Government, although he believed their intentions were good. He had a strong impression—he might be mistaken in-that Mr Lowe would suprise some people on this matter. (Hear, hear.) He recommended the Parliamentary Committee to introduce not only this, but all other Bills they desired to bring into the House of Commons on the first night of the session, so as to secure a Wednesday afternoon for each of them if possible. If the Government took the matter up, then of course they would hand over their Bills to them, and give them their time too; but if Government did not take it up, he said other members would force a discussion and a division. A division was what their opponents feared. He could not forget that he was speaking in Sheffield, and for this reason he could not help referring to it. When he went to the Home Sccretary in November with some of the leaders of trades unions, they asked that this law should be repealed, and that whatever offences were committed against society or trades unionists or nonunionists, by traders or non-traders, should be punished under acts that applied to all classes of society. Sheffield once shad a bad reputation for outrages in connection with trades unions. Since he had the honour of being one of the representatives of the town, he was not aware that a single outrage accompanied by violence had been committed, and he hoped there never would be another. That, he was sure, was the sincere desire of all representatives of trades unions in this town. It was said that when he and others went to the Home Office they went to get a relief from rattening. (Shame.) He wished to point out to masters as well as to men the inequality and injustice of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It did not punish rattening if it was done from private spite. It only punished rattening when it was done for trade purposes. If a man's wheelbands were cut and injured, the offence was punishable; but if the bands were not cut, but only hidden, it was not punishable providing it was done only out of spite. He contended that this ought not to be; that rattening ought to be punished whether it was done from private spite or for trades purposes. The hon, gentleman in conclusion, referred to the fact that employers sent circulars to other employers, giving the names of men who had left them. What, he asked, did this mean but to deter employers from employing these men? If the law were just, it would punish the publication of such circulars as these. Everything justified them in asking for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment

Act. (Cheers.)

they intended, they had considerably gained ground, and they were much stronger outside the union, and they were much stronger outside the union than they had tion had been aroused to the inequality and injustice of the Act, and the workmen were generally sympathized with in their efforts to repeal it. The public press has also devoted considerable space to their interest, and trades unions generally had been enabled to bring before the workmen who were not associated with them the ininstices of the law. These were points which were valuable. It was his wish to press forward the repeal of the Act vigorously during the ensuing session of Parliament, and in so doing there were two points they ought not to lose sight of. If they could only succeed during the next session, it would be a great advantage to them in the forthcoming election, and he wished to impress upon them the importance of a determined and united effort being made to accomplish the object in view. He advocated that it was advisabe for each Trades Union Committee to hold a public meeting, and pass a resolution condemning the Act, and asking their representative to support their Bill for the repeal of the Act. They would then show their representatives that if they assisted them in this instance, it would relieve them of a considerable amount of opposition when they came forward for re-election. The employers had federated to urge their representatives to object to the repeal of the Acts, and therefore it became their duty to federate to get it repealed. After discussion upon the subject, and

the introduction of a number of resolutions, it was finally resolved, "That the proposers of the resolutions should retire into the committee room to frame a motion on the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which should speak the voice of the Congress.

LETTER FROM GENEVA.

The chairman said he had an announcement to make; it was a letter from Geneva. which he asked Mr. Howell to read. It was as follows :--

"Ligue Universal des Corporation Ouvriers, Geneva.

"To the members of the Trades Union Parlimentary Committee.

"Fellow Laborers .- We have the honor of advising you of the constitution of a universal trades union league, of which the undersigned form the executive council for the time being. We send you at the same time the address which we have just published. Our league has been formed of the members of the last Congresses of the International Society, held in this town. Unhappily the Geneva work men who were present at the Congress having stated that the men who had assumed the direction of the International, and who had let it out of the path of economical to engage in the path of revolutionary politics, were not at all inclined to abandon their system. Enlightened by the sad experience of the past, we wish to see the association of workmen occupying itself in the interest of the laborer at large, instead of dreaming of an indifferent future. We desire above all the amelioration of our social position, by the realisation of daily and increasing reforms. In a word our programme is exactly that which you have adopted in England. Having met with no echo in these Congresses, we have grasped the opportunity of creating provisionally a centre for a new work. This must render our minds purely social. We do not accept societies which are not purely co-operative. We leave out every politic that has not for its object the m diffcation in a progressive sense of law ruling the condition of laborers, and with respect to such politics we think it must be perfectly national, and that, though it may have a character international it must relate only to economical facts. We distinguish our situations as citizens exercising our political rights without renouncing one of them from our position as workingmen that causes us to establish our league. Those ideas are yours, we believe, and we hope many workmen have already answered to our appeal. Numerous adhesions have reached us from France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and Switzerland; but nothing really serious can be accomplished without the co-operation of those English workmen who until now so steadily and so powerfully serve the great cause of the emancipation of labor. A delegate will be sent by us to Sheffield with due power to form in a mature deliberation the basis of a permanent agreement. Meanwhile we propose to you the creation of fraternal relations between you and ourselves, placing ourselves at your disposal for every service we can render you. With the hope of a prompt reply, our fraternal salutations" Signed by the Secretaries for Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Germany, France, and Austria.

"Geneva, Dec. 18th, 1873."

The paper which accompanied the foregoing communication was addressed "to the workingmen of the whole world." After speaking at length on the advantage of trades unionism, it suggested its general extension, and said that many efforts in this direction had failed because the workingmen had suffered themselves to be led by persons who were not workingmen. The paper concluded by asking the present Congress to assist in the formation of a universal trades union.

Mr. Owen moved "That this Congress Mr. George Potter, of London, consider- | instructs the Parliamentary Committee to ed that they ought to be perfectly satisfied keep up and cultivate friendly relations with the progress made during the last with the Continental association, whose

address we have just listened to, by correspondence with the officers thereof upon all questions) affecting labor; but it does not see its way at present to enter into a federation with our fellows in other countries, until we have decided the question of federation for this country."

Mr. Townely (Manchester) seconded the

Mr. M'Donnell supported it. He asked the meeting to be careful in adopting the principles onunciated in the address read, or in any way further dealing with this question than by simply recognising the senders as co-workers in the common work, without being identified with them. They ought to be careful how they mixed themselves up with organizations of that kind.

The Chairman announced that the meeting would adjourn, it being then five o'clock, and that the voting upon this question, and that of the Criminal Law Amendment Act would be taken next morning.

Miscellancous.



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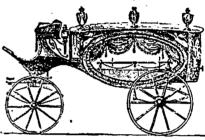
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