VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872.

NO. 16

Communications.

OSHAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

Sin,—A desire having been expressed by several of the workingmen here that there should be a coniparison of the amount of wages paid, the character of the shops and bosses throughout the country, should the views expressed meet with your approbation, I will endeavor to ascertain all the particulars regarding the different establishments here.

I have been requested to make known, through the columns of the Workman, the following case, which occurred here recently. A man, in answer to an advertisement in a Montreal paper, applied for employment as a machinist. "Highest wages paid," was stated in the advertisement. Highest wages paid to the man was the sum of \$1.25 per day. I may state that he was known to some of the men in the shop as a good mechanic. It is well that the workingmen should be put on their guard against such meanness, and it would be well that parties advertising for men would put in the amount which they consider "highest wages."

I have not seen that any of the boss conspirators have taken the hint to give George Brown a testimonial, to stop his whining about the one presented to Lady Macdonald. I am sure any one could see what he was driving at. Poor Geordie! "Sour grapes!" I have to suggest that the workingmen of the Dominion get him up a testimenial in the shape of a leather medal. I was about doing so myself, but thought it would be better to ventilate the matter first.

We are in the midst of the election excitement. The nomination takes place on the 1st proximo, and the election on the 8th. The supporters of both candidates are auxious to have it understood that their respective candidates are favorable to the nine hour movement. In order to excuse Mr. Gibbs, regarding the name of the firm being attached to the notorious manifesto. his friends state that it was one of the boys who signed it; but, as was stated, Mr. Gibbs might easily had the firm's name withdrawn from it. At a meeting held here lately, Mr. Gibbs was asked whether he had induced Mr. Glen to withhold the concession of the nine hours movement. Mr. Gibbs said he would answer that presently, and then stated that Mr. Glen would answer it. Mr. Glen denied that either of the Messrs. Gibbs had done so. But it would have been more satisfactory had Mr. Gibbs answered it himself.

It is regretted here among the workingmen generally that Mr. Beatty should be opposed in Toronto. I only hope that he will be successful.

I remain, yours respectfully.

HEATHER JOCK

Oshawa, 29th July, 1872.

[We shall be very glad to hear from Heather Jock on the matter he mentions. -Ed. O. W.]

Letters from Geneva say that Don Carlos is expected to arrive in Switzerland having been persuaded to abandon his revolutionary designs in Spain.

A man named Benjamin Simmons, aged 39, was early the other morning wheeling a barrow containg hot cinders from the pudding furnaces at the Tiery Hole Ironworks of Messrs. Hickmans, at Bilston, when the cinders exploded, dashed a quantity of molten liquid upon him, and hurled him down the cinder heap into the midst of the red-hot cinders. Half an hour afterwards he was found by his fellow-workman literally roasted on the heap, but alive. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he died in about four hours after admission, in horrible agony. At an inquest held upon the body, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Simmons leaves a wife and 8 children, and the wife is near her confinement. The eldest of the children is a boy aged 14.

Zabor Jotes.

The car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona give constant employment to upwards of 2,550.

The germ of a Labor Union, under the auspices of the National Labor Union, was organized recently in Baltimore, Maryland.

Notice is given that the sixth annual session of the National Labor Union will be held in the city of Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1872.

The strike of the laborers at Wm. Ward & Co.'s furnace, Niles, Ohio, a few days ago, was compromised by an advance of wages from \$1.75 to \$1.90 per day. The men claimed \$2.

At a meeting of North Staffordshire miners on Monday evening at Henley, it was resolved to demand ten por cent. increase of wages and a reduction of two hours per week.

The Northumberland miners held their annual demonstration on Blyth Links on Monday. Between 10,000 and 12,000 persons were present, and they were congratulated on the satisfactory state of the

The Williamsport (Pa.) Reform Journa publishes the Labor State Ticket as follows:-For Governor, Wm. P. Schell Judge of Supreme Court, James Thompson; Auditor General, Francis McAdams; Congressmen, Jas. H. Hopkins, J. W. Cake, H. B. Wright.

Upwards of a hundred agricultural laborers have been locked-out by the farmers on the Duke of Marlborough's Oxfordshire estate, because they had joined the district union. The men will be supported by the National Union of Farm

The strike of shoemakers at Northampton has now lasted 10 weeks. A conference has taken place between the masters and the men, but there is no prospect of a settlement; the former objecting to the they have no means of defence that the classification of wages proposed by the

The open-air meeting of washerwomen who are on strike at Kingston-on-Thames for higher wages was held on Monday afternoon, when speeches were delivered by several female orators; and it was resolved that work should not be resumed unless 3s. per day and beer were given, the day to be nine hours.

The proprietors of the extensive collieries for many years. at Claycross, near Chesterfield, gave notice to their men that in July they would increase the price for getting black shale coal 3d. per ton, and for Tupton coal 2d. per ton. This advance has been given by the he has since died. Company without any solicitation on the part of the men. It will amount, at least, to 10 per cent.

A meeting of representative workmen from different districts of the country was held in Glasgow on Tuesday, the object being to consider the expediency of constituting a national confederation of united trades. There was a good attendance. The conference was engaged throughout the day considering a draft of rules proposed for bone. The bite made an ugly appearance. the management of the contemplated asso-

A "demonstration" of the Trade Societies against the objectionable provision of the Criminal Laws Amendment Act was made at Bradford on Saturday. Rain fell incessantly for several hours. Notwithstanding this, a large procession, representing some thirty Trade Societies, numbering not fewer than 4,500 members, walked through the principal streets of the town with bands of music and flags.

The annual Convention which meets at Albany, in September next, promises to be the largest ever held under the jurisdiction of the M. & B. I. U. We have no desire to flatter, when we express the sentiments of nine-tenths of his fellow-craftsmen, when we say that brother Fehrenbatch has proven himself one of the best executive officers, as well as one of the most in defatigable workers in the ranks of labor.

We risk nothing in saying that his re-election is a foregone conclusion.—Advocate.

The strikes for increased wages in England, Germany and France is on the increase, and bids fair to succeed, more or less. In Germany, where it has been carried on, very persistently, since the ending of the war with France, it has ended in a general rise of 25 per cent. in the price of labor in a single year, with a reduction of the working hours from twelve to ten. The German agricultural laborers are endeavoring to obtain land proprietorship, and those who fail in this endeavor are emigrating to the United States. At present the number of German is greater than the number of Irish immigrants.

On Saturday evening, a meeting of trade delegates was held at Leeds to protest against the principle of systematic overtime now prevalent in several Leeds industries, particularly the iron and machine trades. The chief arguments used by the several speakers were that this incessant toil stocked the market, and thus brought on periodical panics; and that overtime kept wages down, and prevented workmen from educating themselves more fully in the technical departments of their respective trades. The resolution carried was to the effect that the meeting was of opinion that the principle ought either to be very much curtailed or altogether abolished.

The strike of the lumbermen and others in the Saginaw district still continues; they demand that ten hours shall constitute a days work. They have been working from twelve and a half to fourteen hours for a Much precious time is being lost by the obedience to the mandates of the Lumber Kings. Our dignitaries no doubt understand that a small body of troops, either a sorry reception. It is only in isolated localities, and against small numbers where minions of power dare enforce their unrighteous decrees. - Chicago Advocate.

CANADIAN.

A large shingle factory is about to be established at Waterlooo.

The present prospect of the peach crop in the Niagara district is excellent. It is thought that it will be the largest gathered

On Monday, a child belonging to Mr. Brown Donly, who resides on the border of Walpole, east of Villa Nova, was attacked by a hog, and so terribly mangled that

The fall wheat crop in the township of Wellesley will prove almost a total failure, owing to its being stricken with rust. From drouth the spring crops will be both short and light.

Last week a ravenous young man named Panton, residing on Sherifi street, Portland, while attempting to bite a piece of bread missed his mark and bit his thumb very severly, the teeth penetrating to the

Mr. J. G. Beckett, of Calais, came near being killed last week by the explosion of a soda fountain he was filling. It was blown into numerous pieces, which flew round him in all directions, tearing his clothes and lacerating his flesh. One piece cut him severley on the leg, and laid him up for some days. It is almost a miracle that he escaped with his life.

A young woman who resided at Port Rowan, a few days ago drove into Port Dover with a stolen horse, which she endeavoured to trade off at that place. The fact of her wishing to dispose of the horse excited the suspicion of the authorities, and she was arrested and sentenced to two years in the Provincial Penitentiary. When arrested she was dressed in the garb that should belong to the sterner sex.

Dr. Williams has brought another brick of gold—the product of the Marmora mine -to Belleville. It weighs nearly 26 oz.

The Marmora gold is exceedingly fine, lacking but 45 one thousand parts of entire purity. United States coin is about onetenth less pure than Marmora gold. This speaks well for the auriferous deposits of

Marmora regions.

A young girl up in Listowel, aged 35, captivated a widower, and on Wednesday was to be married in Listowel, but the lady was left at the hotel while the groom went down town to get the gloves, and during their abscence she proclaimed herself so bashful that she would have to run away, which she did with such speed that her lover could not catch her until she got home, where she hid herself so securely, that he was unable to find her, and returned and dismised the waiting minister.

Captain Dawson, of New Glasgow, N.S., has successfully accomplished the feat of taming partridges. A short time since he found a nest of eggs in the woods, and bringing them home had them placed under a hen. Out of the ten hatched, four escaped accidents and cats, and are now growing nicely, their tails and crests being well developed. They are tamer than young domesticated chickens generally are, ramble through the garden, go into to the house, pick crumbs off the table, and will even sit and pick food off a person's hand. At night they go to roost in their "house," and bid fair to be thoroughly domesticated.

William Seymour, engine fitter, working at the locomotive shop, Point Edward, met a sad and sudden death on Monday last in the following manner: It appears he had done some work to an engine in the mornday. Where is Gov. Baldwin's body guard? ing, and in the afternoon, when they were about to take the engine out of the shop, regular soldiers not being there to force Seymour got underneath to see that the work he had done was all right, and in attempting to get out, his foot slipped, and the pilot of the engine caught and crushed regulars or State militia, would meet with him across the breast, killing him almost instantly. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Deceased was an Englishman, and had been in this country about three weeks, and was much respected.

AMERICAN.

St. Louis aspires to become the centre of the narrow-gauge railroad system of the United States.

According to the last census there are in the United States five millions of children, of school age, who never attend school.

"Gone where a white man can open on Sunday," is the inscription left in the window of a deserted barber-shop in New Bed-

An Iowa woman has realized fifty thousand dollars from the insurance on the lives of two husbands, and they weren't very good husbands either.

The United States navy at present' consists of sixty-nine steamers, twenty-nine sailing vessels, five monitors or iron-clads, and twenty-eight tugs.

In Iowa there blooms a newspaper which tells of a fire thus: John Baldwin, of Grundy county, owned a defective flue. He doesn't own it now. Loss \$600.

A large meteor fell and exploded on Sunday evening near Winnomucca, Nevada, with a shock that caused the people to believe that it was an earthquake, No one

Some conception of the immense iron demand in the United States may be inferred from the fact that it requires fully one-half of all the American iron produced to build our railroads and keep them in repair.

A lump of pure gold, weighing half a pound, was recently found by a negro woman on a plentation in Union county, N.C. The woman was hoeing cotton and knocked the lump over with her hoe.

A convict in the Auburn State Prison extemporized a jack-screw from materials which he took from the axle room recently, and came near escaping by hoisting up the

The highest span bridge in the United pockets the difference ?

States is said to be one on the Walkill Valley railroad, New York, over the Rondont Creek, at Roundale. The height is 150 feet. There are three iron spans and two wooden ones; the entire length of the bridge being 988 feet; 1,000 tons of iron were used in the construction, and over 400,000 feet of timber.

While workmen were engaged last week in digging a trench in Williamsport, to lay water pipe, they came suddenly on a burying ground, unknown to the oldest inhabitant. Some conjecture that it was an old Indian burying place, but there is nothing to confirm this belief. Others are of opinion that at an early day a frontier fort stood near this place, upon a low bluff. So far, however, the entire matter is involved in mystery. Here's work for a local historian. -Journal_

FOREIGN.

A hairdresser was killed in Paris the other day by a large bull dog falling upon him from the fourth story window.

In Russia no fuel but coal is permitted to be burned on the railways. The object is to save the forests from complete destruction.

In Poland, several newspapers have lately been published for the first time, and the periodical literature is greatly on the in-

Rangoon is said to have a population of 100,000, but nevertheless we see it stated that the post office officials have not got beyond candles stuck in empty bottles for the illumination of their establishment.

A Russian printer has invented a typesetting machine, which "sets" 30,000 ems per hour, at a cost of five cents per 100,000. A contemporary says: "Send a couple if they are sober."

A faction fight took place near Ballinasole between the families of Kilduffs and Killians, which resulted in the death of one of the latter family. Several were dangerously wounded. A number were arrested by the police. The parties were returning from Ballinasole Fair.

So great and increasing is the outflow of the population of Sweden, that the government of the country has offered a prize for an essay on the best means of putting a stop to the rapidly augmenting emigration of the rural and laboring classes.

At the grave of a wealthy and distinguished citizen of Vienna, recently, two ladies, ich claiming to be the wid deceased, met by accident each having come to decorate the tomb with flowers and other emblems of affectionate remembrance. The result was that the police were obliged to interfere to keep the peace,

Recently two boatmen, named Magrath and Speed, employed on the Grand Canal, Dublin, set fire to a boat in which a companion named Foley, with whom they had quarrelled, lay asleep. Foley was burned. to death. Magrath and Speed are in cus-

M. Koechlin, the opulent Alsatian spinner and machinists, died. M. Koechlin atthe outset of the late war volunteered to. raise and maintain at his own expense acorps of 5,000 men. Miss Koechlin, hisdaughter is now undergoing one month's: imprisonment for her patriotic demonstra 🛶 tions in favor of France.

Why should coal be at such a high price? 'Simply," reply the vendors, "because the colliers have demanded and obtained a rise of wages." Very good. We will just see if this argument will account for the enormous rise in prices. Taking for instance" the Derbyshire coal (which is the most used in the metropolis among the poorer people, on account of its cheapness.) I find that the colliers have been granted a rice in wages to the extent of 6d. per ton. In July last year, this coal was selling at 18s. per ton; in July this year, 26s, is demandroof of his cell, in the upper row of colls. od If The difference is just 8s. The liard-He was detected while at work. worked colliers get 6d. out of this Who

Zoetry.

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

A grood wife rose from her bed one morn. And thought with a nervous dread, Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more Than a dozon mouths to be fed. There were the meals to get for the men in the fields. And the children to fix away To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned, And all to be done that day,

It had rained in the night, and all the wood Was as wet as wet could be:
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides A longer care for tery And the day was hot, and her aching head Throbbed wearily as she said, If maidens but know what good wives know, They would be in no haste to wed!

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?" Called the farmer from the well ; And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow, And his eve half bashfully fell: It was this," he said, and coming near, He smiled-and stooping down, Kissed her encek-"Twas this; that you were the best And dearest wife in town !"

Off all The farmer went to the field, and the wife In a smiling and absent way, Sang snatches of tender little song She'd not sung for many a day, And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes Were white as the foam of the soa; Her bread was light, and butter was sweet, And as golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children all called in a breath, Tom Woods has run off to sea! He wouldn't, I know, if he only had As happy a home as we." The night came down, and the good wife smiled · To herself as she softly said, It's not strange that maidens will wed.

Tales and Sketches.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

BY M. A. FORAN. Pres. C. I. U.

CHAPTER IX.

The Monday following the events narrated in chapter vii., Richard was surprised on reaching home to find a new boarder at the house, in the person of a young lad whom he had known in Silverville. The little fellow was in the sitting-room when Richard entered, and recognizing him instantly, he advanced with outstretched hand and smiling face. Arbyght looked, then grasped his hand.

"Richard Arbyght!" "Lionel Trueson!" burst simultaneously from their lips. "Why, Lionel! how came you here?"

"Well, you see, the old home somehow became too small for the whole of us, and I shought I would leave, that the rest of the boys might have more room; and here I am;" and the little fellow stretched himself to his full altitude.

"Oh, yes! I see you are here; but how long have you been here, when did you leave home, and what are you doing?"

"Which of these questions shall I answer first?" said Lionel, laughingly.

"Answer them consecutively, if you please," put in the other, with mock gravity.

"Weil," said Lionel, "I have been here

about three months; I left home about four months ago, and I am working as porter in a wholesale store on Lasalle street; there!"

"You left home four months ago?" "Yes."

"Anything strange transpiring in Silverville when you left?"

"Nothing of importance," answered the "I suppose all the folks were then well?"

said Richard, feeling bound in courtesy to ask, not that he particularly cared. The boy replied in the affirmative, and then

casually asked Richard if he had seen a man named William Hunter

Richard said he had not; but continued, "why do you ask ?"

"Why, you see," said Lionel, "a man named Hunter left Silverville some twenty odd years ago for California, and about six months since he returned to Silverville, and one day, hearing of the murder of your father, he said he had a pretty good idea who it was that committed the foul deed."

"Well?"-said Arbyght, quickly, and not without a touch of fierceness in the tone.

"Well," pursued the boy, "when Hunter was questioned further, and more directly and pointedly, he evaded a straight-forward answer. and said he did not like to implicate or compromise any one on circumstantial proofs. He also said that the man whom he supposed guilty of the act had relatives in the vicinity of Silverville, and as they were honorable, upright people, he did not wisk to say anything that would injure them in the estimation of their meighbors."

"That where is this man?" asked Richard.

with savage carnestness.

"I suppose he is in California," answered Lionel. "The reason I asked if you had seen him," he continued, "was because Hunter said he was going to visit Chicago before returning home, and I thought it might be possible that you had met him."

fervently, "but alas, I was not here at the time."

These words three spoken slowly, sadly, regretfully; and tree the cadence floated into the some of silestic. Richard was buried within himself. After a few moments he came hapk to the hard real present, and spoke duried incommentedly spoke as if the mind tere endeavouring to grasp the insane vanishing form of a half-horn, unrealized thought:

fate, the assassiu! Hope, the anodyne of life, panacea of man's infirmities, bafited again, the substance gone, the shedow alone remains, to mock and haunt me-You must excuse, me, Lionel," he added, as he noticed the boy staring at him with wide distended mouth and surprised dilating eyes "for you see," he resumed, "ever since reason dawned upon my soul I have lived, as it were, in an atmosphere exclusively my own. I have ever felt around me a weird, unreal strangeness. The air I breathe seems impregnated or laden with essence of something not of this world. It has entered into my very soul, and by its potent power-a power I feel but cannot describe-filled it, blended with it, made it a part of its own mysteriousness. I believefeel—that the disembodied spirit of my murdered father is ever with me, around me, within me. A voice from the far-off shore of endless time seems to ring unceasingly in my ears, reverberates and resounds through my brain, vibrates in my heart, pulsates in my voins; and though inaudible to the external senses, to the inner hearing of the soul it sounds louder than the continuous roar of tropical thunder-ever, ever repeating that one terrible word, justice, justice. Deep. deep in my soul, enfixed by the stern hand of unrelenting Fate, are three incandescent barbed arrow-heads-iather, mother, sisterall gone. These arrow-heads are burning out my existence, drying up the fountains of my life. Nothing will cool or extract them but justice to my father, justice to that wife whom he so sweetly, devotedly, divinely loved—that mother whose idol I was-my boyhood's god, whose memory even now is my soul's hope, and the only soother of my misfortunes ; justice to that sister whose baby arms were torn from my neck, whose weeping, supplicating angel face, and outstretched, imploring hands, I see now as plainly as the day she was rudely wrenched from my embrace forever, forever. Oh. God !"-

The poor fellow's heart leaped up to his throat and choked further utterance. He sank abstractedly and involuntarily into a chair. covered his face with his hands, and wept even as a child. Yes, this great strong man wept : and so forcible and convulsive were his sobs. that Lionel was not only alarmed, but was terrified; he trembled and shook like a man with the palsy. He tried to soothe the weeping man, but when Richard became himself again he had to soothe the boy, as he was crying even worse than himself had cried.

"Come, come, Lionel, you must not weep for me. It is all over now. You called up reminiscences which overpowered me. We will not refer to them again. You had better leave me to myself for a short time-but stay a moment; do you know this man's address in California?"

"I can obtain it by writing home," answered Lionel.

"I should like it very much if you would be so kind."

"Why, of course I will, and won't waste any time either. I will write to-night" answered Lionel, as he left the room.

Richard paced the floor in grim sile tried to bring his mind to bear on the future of his fellow toilors, but failed. His thoughts, try how he might, would not settle upon any. thing. He picked up the evening paper and endeavoured to read, but after running through a whole column he was unable to recall a single sentence, or tell what it was all about. His mind was so densely filled with one allabsorbing thought, that for the time being all else, whether cogitative or incogitative, seemed but the shadow of dissolving chaos. His whole being was frozen into one single idea. He heard nothing, saw nothing, was conscious of nothing but his own wrongs, which, like a mighty sea, caused and fed by worlds of dissolving sorrow, forever seethingly boiled and foamed around him. He threw the paper aside, picked up a book, a copy of Shhake spears. He opened it mechanically, and these words of Macbeth struck his eve :

"Cure her of that : Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased? Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow? Raze out the written troubles of the brain?

"No, man of science, of mortars, of crucibles and retorts, thou canst not; thou canst not. Your diagnoses, modus curandi and materia medica are valueloss hore."

After delivering himself of this opinion on physic, he grew somewhat calmer, dropped the book and began pacing the floor again. The paper was next taken from the lounge where he had flung it; this time his brain was clear enough to read and fix the meaning of what he read on his mind. He turned the paper inside out, sought the local column, when, as if by chance, his eye fell upon the following item, then fastened upon it with an immovable stare, while his soul voraciously devoured it :

"We are glad to know that fortune's sun has again smiled upon our old and esteemed friend, Mr. Terwilliger. For some time past he has been under a cloud—in fact, a beggared bankrupt; but a few days ago, a speculation in which he was largely interested—the col-

of warp in sec

, si

"Would to God I had," said Richard, ervently, "but alas, I was not here at the sime."

These words are specially; and fire the cadence floated into the tomb of silence. Richard was buried within himself. After a wordeness he cade here also be a commercially specially and specially specially and specially specially specially and specially specia

traceable nothingness! Why not? It looked plausible. Richard pondered long and earnestly on the matter, and finally concluded this was the man he sought. He slept but little that night, even in the body. In the mind he slept not at all. Next morning he sought the editor of the paper. He found him in the third story of a ponderous massive building, surrounded by a very ocean of cut and mutilated papers, manuscripts, pencils, pens, mucilage, scissors, musty piles of state documents, cobwebs and dirt of all kinds. The editor was seated at a large table, in his right hand an ink painted pen, which he ever and anon dipped into a fountain of thick villainous looking ink, only to spatter it over the litter of papers around him; his left hand grasped or rather clutched with a fierce grip all the hair that grew on that part of the head in which phrenologists locate the reflective faculties, his eyes were set firmly on a blurred and scratched sheet of foolscap. There he sat like another Marius in the ruins of a literary Carthage. Richard approached him timidly, and stated his business in as few plain words as possible. The editorial writer started not, moved not, spoke not. Richard stated his errand again. The pen went into the fountain, spattered over the floor, went in again, but otherwise no movement. Richard was about to go when the editor growled, almost roared, the word "local." One of the associate editors came to the rescue and told Richard to try the local, whom he would find higher up.

The local was found.

"Do you know this man?" Richard asked, producing the paper and pointing to the para-

"I can't say that I do," yawned the local. "Could you tell me if his name was Jack, or rather John ?"

"Not knowing him how could I," grunted the local, who began to feel annoyed. But our hero persisted :

"Who gave you the item?"

"A friend of his."

"Where could I find this friend?" The local jumped to his feet, stared at Rich ard from head to foot, and then said:

"Who the devil are you and what do you want ?"

Richard told him who he was, and said he had reason to believe that Terwilliger was an old friend of his father, and he wanted to see him on that account.

The local finally cooled down to decorum heat, and informed his visitor where he could obtain all the information he desired.

Richard spent the balance of the day investigating the affair, and at night he summed up as follows: Fifteen or twenty years previous to Richard's appearance in the city, a man named John Terwilliger arrived in Chicago, began a mercantile life and flourished, as men seldom do, but his unfailing good fortune made him reckless and bold. He dabbled in stocks of all kinds, a crash came from which he emerged a ruined man. As has already been stated, one of his speculations ended more favorably than many supposed. With this saved remnant of a once collossal fortune, the man left the city to begin life again in the far west, but where he went no one knew. Foiled. baffled, with no hope of ever seeing the end, Richard gave up the search in despair. Without money or time, what could he do? Nothing. And he was reluctantly forced his chagrin, the man flatly refused. to admit it.

CHAPTER X.

Although the reformers—we will call them reformers for want of a better term-had taken every precaution they thought necessary to hide their movements from Relyason and the other employers, still some of the notices fell into the hands of a small employer on the North Side. . This man, too cowardly to act himself, brought a copy of the notice to Mr. Relvason, and, with a significant nod, said he thought there was trouble brewing.

Relvason, after scanning the slip of paper, said he thought so too, but, he added, after a slight pause, "I'll explode their little scheme. Ha! ha! ha!" and he grinned hideously, and laughed a hollow, devilish laugh.

When Alvan Relvason grinned, his look was, to say the least, horribly ghoulish, his shaggy eyebrows came down over his eyes, and his eyes shot up under the eyebrows, his mouth opened just enough to display two rows of very caninish-looking teeth; in fact, it was the teeth and eyes that grinned.

After the spy from the North Side had left. Relvason called his head olerk, and, taking him familiarly by the shoulder, said, "Disguise yourself and attend that meeting tonight.

"I will, sir," said Spindle, giving his omployer a look that said, as plainly as words, I need no instructions; I know what you want."

But Alvan Relvason had yet to learn that not only was right against him, but that right, coupled with wisdom and prudence, was against him.

These fellows will next send committees to me and complain of grievances!" These last were hissed through his tooth, with sneering

"Yes, and they'll want weekly cash payments;" quaked Spindle.

"Want what?" shricked Relvason, as he seized the clerk, jerked him from his stool, and held him with the grip of a vice.

"I mean to say-oh !-that, that, thatoh-12. Committee of the Commit

"Well, what do you mean to say?" said the employer, loosening his hold."

Spindle made some very wry faces, rubbed his arm affectionately, and simpered, "What I mean is, that unless these deluded follows are crushed, and their combination broken, they will become insolent and audacious, and insist upon being treated as equals, sir. Just think of it, as equals. What monstrous absurdity. And, sir, they will make all sorts of visionary and impracticable demands. Why, they will even go as far as to demand cash for their labor, and the right to trade where they please. Just think of that, sir. The glaring absurdity of such a preposterous demand makes me sick, sir: and then they will work but ten hours per day. Just think of that, sir. It's shocking, indeed it is. Just imagine these deluded wretches reading papers and books, going to lectures and concerts, or playing with their wives and children, when they should be working. It's awful. It's horrible."

"Spindle, where did you obtain this know-

"Oh, I have seen and read their constitu tion."

"Their constitution?" (the words issued from his mouth as if shot from a catapult,) "I thought they met last night for the first time. How can they have a constitution today ?"

"So they did, sir, so they did; but the movement does not begin here. It began some months ago in the East, and is rapidly spreading all over the country."

"Why, this is really serious," and Relvason became reflective. He meditated for a short time, then suddenly seizing a pen and a sheet of paper, dashed off a few hurried lines, and gave them to the clork to copy, saying, "Take that into the shops, and discharge all men that refuse to sign it. Discharge them at once. At once, I say. This outrageous movement must be stamped out immediately. There is no time to lose. I'll go and see the other emplovers."

"Stay," said Spindle. "You know," he continued. "we have a cortain amount of work to deliver this week and next, or lose a twenty thousand dollar contract. We must go slow.

"True," replied the other, "take the paper in now, and let us see how it will work."

That the reader may better understand what followed, we will take the liberty to lay before him, or her, as the case may be, a copy of the document the men were asked to sign. Here it is in all its damning hideousness:

"We, whose names are hereunto attached, do most solemnly affirm that we do not now belong to any association of labor; that by this act we have, now and forever, renounced all allegiance to any and all such pernicious combinations."

The head clerk took the document, first, to man who he felt confident would sign it. To

"Sign, or leave the shop," hissed Spindle. "Is that the only alternative?" asked the man, speaking very slowly.

"There is no other," growled the clerk.

"Be it so, then; I would sooner see my vife, my babes, much as I love them, starve, rot and die, than purchase a palace with all its luxuries for them at such an infamous sacrifice," answered Henry Trustgood, as he took down his coat and proceeded to don the seedy, threadbare garment.

Spindle proceeded to the next; he, also, refused and was discharged, and so was the next, and the next.

The clerk changed his plans. He went to the other end of the shop, but succeeded no better. Even those who had not joined the union, stimulated by the manly conduct of the union men, also refused.

A bright idea entered the clerk's opaque brain. He went into Arbyght's berth. 'Mr. Relvason will make you superintendent of all his works if you will sign this paper."

He held the paper out, but Richard did not look at it. He looked at Spindle, and Spindle left his berth quite hurriedly.

Thirty men discharged, and no signers Spindle shook nervously. He called the foreman and whispered in his ear. The foreman left the shop. Spindle kept on discharging

Suddenly, Mr. Relvason put in an appear ance, and so cunningly and adroitly did he manage it, that the men supposed he had just arrived at the works. Seeing a group of men talking, earnestly and anxiously, in the centre of the shop, Relvason advanced and asked. with a tone of astonishment and look of inno-Mr. Spindle failed to enter the hall. No cence, why they were not at work. The men

instance it had the effect os bringing him tohis senses. He stammered out.

"I thought you wanted it done, sir." kelvason tore the paper into pieces, and told the men to go to work. The clerk slunk out of the shop. The men set up a cheer, roturned to work, and so the matter ended—that is, in the shop. In the office there was another scene, all of which the reader will be spared except these words by Relvason;

"We have been baffled twice. It is useless: to try to fight these men from our stand-point. There is a power here never developed before. We must use stratagem. (He should have said fraud.) We must find out where they stand. We are striking in the dark."

When man sceks to perform an act which he fears to have weighed in the scales of public opinion, he wraps himself in the shroud of a one half dead world, and in the black murderous obscurity of night, does that which he dare not even think aloud in the light of day. Murderers, thieves, conspirators, tyrants-all abnormal humanity, lay their plans, do their blighting work when nature lies in dreamy repose, when bats, owls and toads conspire tomake nature's sabbath what it is, ghostly, awe-inspiring, hideous night.

Alvan Relvason was a tyrant. The men whom he wished to degrade and enslave were. up in arms in defence of a heritage given by a-God, jeopardized by a man. Twice the man. was defeated, because the men had used the weapons the God had given them to defend the heritage Ho gave them. The man now determined to rob them of their weapons. Thedesign was a dark, a bold one, one requiring for its accomplishment the thick gloom of Hecate's sombre day.

Nine o'clock that night Relvason's carriage stopped before a low, dark, wretchedly meanlooking shanty, (we will call it a shanty. for we know of no more applicable term,) in the southern part of the eighth ward, quite close to the West Branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River. We will not name the street, as there are many good people living on it, who might not feel flattered by the description. The shanty and its surroundings reminded one of nothing save the skeleton of poverty and the corpse of misery. It was a fearful place. The very air was so densely sodden with a nauscous, intolerable stench that nothing but man could live in the vicinity. The street was a mud hole from end toend, and a nasty one at that. The houses and walks were on stilts. The river crawled, or rather cozed, sluggishly toward the lake. If there was water in that river it had long ceased to bear any resemblance to that crystal liquid. It was the most villainous compound of oily, miasmatic green, and thick, fetid, greasy black, that mortal man ever looked uponand lived.

The interior of the shanty was in keeping with the exterior and the locality. It was divided into two rooms; the front room was about fourteen feet square, and served as kitchen, dining room, parlor, pantry and general store room. The floor was bare, and in many places worn through. The walls and ceiling were of an ugly, greasy, sooty color-The only furniture in this room was a cracked and burnt looking stove, with jagged columns of stone and brick for legs, an old fashioned clock, the minute hand gone, the disc chipped, the glass broken; the frame of a square mahogany veneered looking-glass, with a triangular piece of mirror stuck in the lower right hand corner; a few of the commonest chairs. without backs, and mostly standing on three legs; a plain, pine table, hacked and notched; an old cupboard or press, rejoicing in a beggarly display of broken delf and handleless knives and forks. This and nothing more except that the windows were shaded with old newspapers, browned by smoke. The innerroom was half as large as the front room, and contained three beds, one a trundle bed, which was hauled into the front apartment during the night. The place was dimly lighted by a glass lamp without a chimney, which sputtered and smoked a melancholy glare.

Into this hovel the proud and haughty Relvason deigned to enter, creating by his unexpected presence no little confusion among the inmates. Three or four half-naked children dove into the back room, and left Mr. Tatam Mahoney and his half dead. wife alone with the intruder.

Mr. Tatam Mahoney was in his shirt-sleeves The color of his shirt, which was open at the neck, was past identification. He was a middle-aged man, with a rather blank and expressionless face. He was a man one would suppose to be too much of a fool to be a villain, but who was, withal, more villain than fool. He was one of those men who go through life on their bellies—a crawling reptile whowould barter his soul for a gill of rum. Some years previously he worked for Relvason, but being an inferior workman and very irregular in his habits, he was discharged. A short time afterwards Releson's men struck against the order system, and would have gained their point had it not been for Mahoney and half a dozen others as bad himself. The men were beaten, but Mahoney and his colleagues were discharged. Tyrants are as ungrateful as they are despotic. . When they cease to have use for a man whom they bought for a consideration, they fling him aside contemptuously until occasion again arises to use him.

About tan o'clock Relvason left the shanty, apparently well pleased, as he grinned his brondest grin, and continued to grin, and wink and chuckle all the way home.

(To be continued.)

RACHEL AND AIXA: nad rome of the gor, the first the

The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XIII .- The Discovery.

Four hours after their departure, the five brothers re-entered the Alcazar, and deposited the body of Rachel on a divan in the oratory Diego Lopez related the particulars of their expedition to the king with the concise simplicity of true courage.

Don Pedro thanked his foster-brothers and embraced them; they then retired, and the king remained alone with the corpse. There was something awful in this re-union of the lover with his mistress wrapped in a windingsheet.

"Is it thus then that I am doomed to see you again, Rachel?" murmured he; "you, who appeared to me, in the forest of Cardona. like; a heavenly vision, radiant with beauty and health!" After some moments, he ventured hesitatingly to approach the recumbent body. How levely she still is !" he whispered. "Death has not yet dared to mar her beauty, but how maddening to reflect that her sweet and touching look will never more be fixed on me; that I shall never again hear the silvery tones of her melodious voice. A thousand times happy was he whom she loved-that happy man was myself; and I suffered her to depart. I sacrificed her to that haughty and enraged woman, who loves in Don Pedro only his diadem and sceptre. Like a foolish child. who breaks his toy, I allowed her to leave me, and thus chased away my own happiness."

He leant towards her in a transport of passion, and then drew back, as if afraid of his own delirium. "Whence comes the sudden dread that overpowers me?" said he, to himself, pressing his hand on his throbbing heart. "Is it then a profanation—a sacrilege—to believe that the soul yet lives in an icy covering? No! though Rachel be dead, she will hear meshe will know I love her-she will carry to the grave the avowal of my love !"

He then boldly leant forward, and his trembling lips lightly touched the cheek of the Jewess. Was it an illusion? Rachel's face was not cold! Don Pedro regarded her with a wild look. "Will Heaven perform a miracle?" cried he. "Should Rachel live, this world, which seemed a desert, would be radiated with a new light!" He seized the hands of the young girl-they became moist in his. Don Pedro fell on his knees; "Thanks, merciful without hope-I can struggle-Rachel will support my courage-Rachel will calm my anxietics; I will repose with confidence on that devoted heat. Know then, Don Enrique, that if the man is beloved, the king will have strength to combat."

In the meantime Rachel sighed, as if an indescribable weight oppressed her bosom; her il-opened eyes cast vague looks around her Don Pedro, transported with joy, watched this awakening with breathless emotion.

"It is a dream!" murmured she; "I no longer recognize my father's house. Oh! how long and painful my sleep has been !"

She half-raised herself on the divan, and by an effort passed her hand over her forehead. "But no," she continued, "I recollect myself -I was in the vault of my father's house like a corpse-I could neither cry, speak, nor see; but I heard—oh, the horrid words that I heard! Oh, if I yet had time to warn Don Pedro! But how to reach him?"

"Don Pedro is near you," said the king softly, showing himself.

"You here !--you alive !" cried the Jewess, overcome with emotion, and shaking off the torpor that yet benumbed her lips. "Heaven be praised! I never expected to see you again."

"Fear nothing on my account, Rachel, my onemies have not yet laid hold of me," said the king; "in this Alcazar I am safe."

"Ah, you think so!" said the Jewess. "But take care, sire. Oh, my dream ! But was it only a dream? Smile not, Don Pedro; dreams are sometimes prophetic, and should

She pressed her hands to her forehead as if to bring to her mind some confused and painful

recollection." "But how came I here?" demanded she, all

· at once.

". "The report of your death was brought to me," he replied, "and I would not believe it : but, knowing that you were surrounded by straitors and fanatics capable of revenging themselves on me through you, and restless and suffering through your absence, I had you secretly carried off from your father's house,

"Ah! now I remember all," said Rachel, with a movement of terror. "The most disaffeeted of our brethren growded the vault where

though my eyelids were closed, and, in spite of all my efforts, I would not raise them, yet I saw, as in a dream, all that passed around me. In the midst of the conspirators, and towering above them by their tall stature and haughty bearing, were two men, habited in bright armor; one was the renegade, Esau, the other that freebooter, Captain Burdett, who so cruelly tortured your old nurse, Paloma."

"These men would not have dared to intro duce themselves into this city, Rachel," interrupted Don Padro. "Banish such ideas from your mind; they are caused by the recollection of the terrible scenes, at which, unfortunately, you were present as well as myself."

"Oh! how incredulous you are, Don Pedro," cried the Jewess; "how are the minutest de tails of that dream engraven on my memory Beside me stood a woman who frequently placed her hand on my heart, as if to detect its pulsation. I seemed to feel it shrink and writhe under that hand. Then there was a noise of threatening voices and confused cries. Men spoke of vengeance, and your name was mingled in all their threatening discourse."

Rachel made a fresh effort of memory, to recall the details that escaped her. "I know not," said she, "how long my sleep lasted. The conspirators were to act on the morrow, and the morrow was Sunday."

"Then it is to-day the plot is to be carried out," said Don Pedro, smiling:

"To-day!" repeated Rachel. "Oh, you will undoubtedly think me very foolish and timid, but I beseech you, sire, to relinquish that tax you have levied on the Jews. Do not irritate them."

"But without that money, my beautiful supplicant, it will be impossible for me any longer to oppose the enemy. All that would remain for me would be to break my sword, cast away my crown, and take to flight from the contempt and hootings of my soldiers. Would you love me then, Rachel, albeit I should have played the coward for and through you? No, you would despise me; and you would do right."

"But if the Jews betray you, Don Pedro, if they open the gates of their quarter to the disbanded soldiers of the usurper?"

"It would be one quarter of the city lost to me," answered the king, undauntedly: "but it matters not so long as I can defend the Alcazar, that impregnable fortress, where the most faithful and the bravest of my adherents are collected. Ought I then to dishonor my-

"Oh, if you believe you are able to prolong your resistance until succours arrive, you do right in disregarding my prayer, Don Pedro,' said the Jewess, sadly. "It is not Rachel who will ever advise you to a cowardly act. Believe me, your honor is dear to me. I cannot act, it is true, like those proud and haughty Christian women, who willingly sacrifice the lives of those they love to a puerile desire for fame, to the hazardous chances of a chivalrous exploit-I could never throw my glove into the arena that you might go and tear it from the claws of a furious lion. These are aristocratic amusements and enjoyments which the vulgar mind of a poor Jewess cannot comprehend. Conquered and a fugitive, I would not despise Heaven, thanks!" said he. "I have found you; I would follow you as a faithful servant. again my guardian angel; my life is not yet, and I would participate in your fatigues and perils. The daughter of Samuel Ben Livi has not been brought up with such high and haughty sentiments that she could ever place her pride above the welfare of her king. Despise you, because you were wandering and proscribed? Ah, you little know my heart, get access themselves into the Alcazar." Don Pedro; it is only then I should dare to love you, as I should then no longer see in you a king who must render an account of his whole existence to his subjects, and whom one dare not love but from afar, and with fear and trembling. It is then I could love you from the bottom of my soul, as a man who could receive comfort from my presence and my cares."

> "Do you then really love me, Rachel?" exclaimed Don Pedro, in a transport of delight and affection; "your words soothe my lacerated heart like a rare and precious balsam. If I wish again to become a powerful king, it would be to secure to you a life of splendour and happiness. Noble girl! were you then destined to the constrained and monotonous existence of the women of your race ?-- destined to the alliance of some obscure trader who could have appreciated neither your marvellous beauty nor your angelic heart? In that proscribed life you speak of, I should yet find more happiness than in the midst of the hateful circle of my courtiers; it is, my Rachel, because I have never before been loved but for my state and title of king, that my heart is scared. I could always detect some interested motive, something sinister hidden under the gross flatteries, the base adulation with which they sought to betray me. Kings are envied slaves, whose chain is a crown. We must render an account to our inspectors of every pulsation of the heart, of every wish, of every thought. We cannot, without being considered criminal, escape for an hour from the affectionate espionage of those courtiers, who are at once our slaves and our judges."

"Poorking!" said the Jewess, affectionately regarding him.

"I have never had," continued Don Pedro, mournfully, "one hour of the calm and happy freedom that the humblest of my subjects enjoys on the straw pallet of his wretched hut. for no one troubles himself about his existence. or dreams of molesting him. No, I have always I slept on a funereal bier. Strange to say, kept a mask on my face, and if ever I hav.

removed it to smile frankly on the woman whom I thought I could love, that woman, the instrument of party intrigue, has ever played on my credulity, and endeavored to obtain some new favor from the King of Castile. It was only after our rencontre, Rachel, in the forest of Cardona, that I felt myself actually beloved. I was a fugitive, I was pursued; but, instead of my heart being full of anguish -shall I avow it ?-I was happy !"

"Alas! how could I hide from you that I loved you?" replied the Jewess, trembling. Why are we not both free, wandering under the sun and green trees, like the gypsies of the fields? We should be happy in suffering together-I, in serving you; you, in defending me. We should owe our daily substenance to our skill and courage. But heaven will not grant so much felicity to poor mortals; fate will compel us to separate, for the king will remain in his Alcazar, and the Jewess must return to the humble dwelling of her father!" "Never!" exclaimed Don Pedro, impetu-

At that moment some one knocked at the door of the oratory. The king going himself to open it, Diego Lopez appeared on the thres-

"Sire," said the latter, "Samuel Ben Levi desires to speak with you."

Rachel started at hearing the name of her father pronounced.

"He has brought with him," added Lopez, four large chests, containing the marabolins that his brethren of the Jewry have hastened to furnish for the expenses of the siege."

"Let Master Samuel be made welcome," answered Don Pedro. "Let him and his chests enter the Alcazar."

Rachel uttered a piercing shriek, and sprang in advance of Diego Lopez.

"Do not let Samuel enter, I pray, sire," she cried, "for it will be the signal for your destruction, and probably for your death."

"What mean these mysterious words," asked the king, astonished.

The Jewess regarded him with a vacant stare—a thousand confused thoughts crossed her brain-her reason scemed to wander. At length a sudden light flashed across her mind. "In what you call my dream, Don Pedro," said she, "there was mention made of chests and armed men-oh! now I remember-I can tell you all-but before I continue, promise me, sire, safety for my father first, then for Esan."

"That miserable spy who had the audacity to love you?" interrupted the king.

"Esau has sworn to me to attempt nothing against your life or crown, Don Pedro," replied Rachel, gravely.

"You have, then, seen him again?" said the king.

"And if he has broken his oath," continued the Jewess, without noticing the interruption, 'it is because he wished to avenge me, for he must have believed that poison was administered to kill me, and that it came from the

"The renegade has formed a high opinion of me," said Con Pedro; "but it does not matter; both Samuel and Esau shall be sacred to me, not a hair of their heads shall be touch-

"Well, sire, then learn the whole plot," said the young girl. "The Jews have engaged to deliver to the followers of Calverley the gates of their quarter, when that woman, whom I have already mentioned, advised them to do better—to strike a decisive blow—in short, to

"The proposition was a bold one," observed the king, feigning to smile; "but the execube somewhat difficult "

"She offered to facilitate their attempt," replied Rachel, quickly. "It was then decided, in conformity with her counsels, that under the pretext of bringing into the palace the sums necessary to defray the war tax, several chests, filled with armed mon, were to be brought hither instead; they were to seize your person, sire, and deliver you, dead or alive, to Don Enrique."

"And who was that woman?" demanded the king, inflamed with uncontrolable indigna-

"That woman who rejoiced at my death," answered the Jewess, "and who coolly conspired to bring about your destruction-need I name her? You will surely guess the traitor by the act."

"Aixa!" said the king, sorrowfully; "it is she," and turning towards Diego, who had remained stationary at the door; "you have heard," said be, "and now know what is to be done."

"Old Samuel shall be introduced into the armory, into which I shall have these precious chests brought," replied the foster brother. 'You can come when you choose and settle your accounts with your worthy treasurer."

"It is well; I will come," said Don Pedro but first inform the daughter of Mohamed that I await her here. We shall see, if, spite of my appellation of the Just, I can draw any trickery or lying avowal from that unworthy creature." Then taking the hand of Rachel he led her behind the tapestry that covered the door of the treasury, desiring her not to show herself until the moment he invoked her name as a witness against the Morisca.

Aixa was not long before she appeared, and Don Pedro received her with a calm and smiling countenance.

"I am as submissive to your orders as a slave," said the favorite, drily; "you sent for me; I have come immediately."

"It was not a command, but a request,

replied the king. I have committed wrongs against you which I would redress, not add new ones. I knew your fierce and indomitable spirit, your generous and devoted heart, and I ought not have given way to unjust anger against a loyal and faithful friend. Forgive me, Aixa, misfortune has soured me. It is when my best friends are failing me that I feel the want of those to lean on, who are incapable of abandoning me, and you are one of them, I believe'?"

"Ah, you read my heart aright," said the favorite, with a strange smile.

Don Pedro was not deceived by this show of sincerity; he remarked that the Morisca had stealthily drawn near the open window, from which she could see Samuel, busily occupied, while awaiting the king's orders, in sending away the almos averagand archers, who were eyeing, curiously, the chests.

"Do you not admire the haste that the good Samuel has made in collecting the tax which I levied on his brothren ?!! asked Don Pedro."

"It is because your treasurer is also one of your most faithful friends.

"You still advise me then to have full confidence in him," said the king.

"Well, unless you mistrust yourself, I do not see how you can doubt the devotedness of a man, who, though he might have delivered the gates of the Jewry into the hands of Don Enrique, has preferred persuading his brethren to sacrifice their wealth, in order to promote vour cause."

"Good actions affect you, Aixa, because you have a generous heart capable of comprehending them. Yet see how easily a woman may be duped in political affairs. This excellent Samuel, whom you have adorned with so much virtue, has, novertheless, this night ful-

filled your former prediction concerning him." "What prediction?" demanded the favorite, with vague uncasiness.

"Have you already forgotten it, Aixa?" said Don Pedro; "your memory then is as light as your heart. This fanatic has commitsold his master."

"Impossible!" exclaimed Aixa, whose countenance assumed a livid hue.

"Impossible? That is almost giving me the lie," said Don Pedro, sternly; "yet," he added, "you must know the truth better than any one."

"How? What mean you, Don Pedro?" "I am informed," answered the king, "that, indignant at the little attention I paid to your eloquence yesterday, you harangued the con

spirators, and arranged the plot." "I! It is an infamous falsehood!" said she, in a harsh and passionate voice.

"They also assure me that your proposition met with brilliant success," added Don Pedro. "But you do not credit these calumnies,

"Nay, why dony the truth?" answered the king. "You see I know all; must I repeat your own expressions? You exhibited talents at Samuel's that I did not know you possessed, and which I know not how sufficiently to appreciate."

"A truce to sarcasm!" exclaimed the furi ous Morisca, her eyes inflamed, her countenance distorted, and unconsciously tearing away the pearls which encircled her light blue bodice. "Where is the wretch who dares to accuse me? Let him come and maintain his statement before the woman he has so treacherously outraged !""

"You wish to see a witness of your high deeds, beautiful Aixa," said the king; "it is a desire I can satisfy." And advancing to the tapestry which he drew aside, he added, "Behold your accuser; contradict her if you can.

"Rachel!" exclaimed the favorite, thunderstruck at that apparition, and retreating alarmed before the immovable Jewess.

"Rachel, whose testimony you feared not, as you thought her dead," said he, in a serious tone: "Rachel, who has arisen from her funereal bed to save her king from the cruel snare you spread for him."

While he spoke the Morisca gradually recovered his assurance. "So you act the part of a dead person to hide that of a spy," replied she, with an insulting air. "Ah, you perfectly understand these matters. You will ultimately prostrate yourself at my feet, for you are not sure of your triumph. Now, you menace me and stand forth as my accuser, hecause you hope without difficulty to ruin me but Don Pedro is not so blind as to condemn me without proof. Your accusation is a base falsehood.

"A falsehood," repeated Rachel, sadly, "I wish it were, madam. I wish that all which passed some hours since were but a dream. But you well know I speak truth. It is for you this time to bend, not before the poor Jewess, but before the King of Castile, with a face crimsoned with shame. If I laid myself at your feet the other day, it was neither from weakness nor shame, proud Aixa, but I thought you loved Don Pedro, and I would not become a stumbling-block between you and an obstacle to his welfare. I thought you respected the affectionate tie that united you to the king; and that jealousy once annihilated in your heart, you would continue to love, and loyally to serve your lord. You, on the contrary, rejoiced in breaking my heart devoted to Don Pedro. What you have done is horrible You—a noble lady—a princess—have feigned to love, the better to blind, to deceive, and to betray him. Your smiles, your looks, your honied words, all were false, the only object was to deliver up your unarmed lover to his

the pride of your noble race inspires you?" "Believe not that woman," interrupted the favorite, turning with a desperate air towards Don Pedro, "she accuses me because she hates me; and the reason she hates me is that she knows that I love you, and am jealous."

"You love the king!" exclaimed the Jewess, with a melancholy smile. "She who loves abandons not her lover in the day of trouble. She thinks not of exacting from him treaties shameful for his glory; a degrading abjuration is not made the price of her love. It is not your jealousy that I detest; jealous and sincere, I could respect you; jealous without love, I despise you. No; you do not love Don Pedro; you cannot, with your vindictive heart. love a man so firm and courageous, a sovereigs who will not allow himself to be led blindly like a child."

"So, in your judgment, beautiful Jewess." said the Morisca, disdainfully, and burning with constrained fury, "I have no right to love Don Pedro, while you alone are worthy of him."

"I !-- I am nothing but a lowly creature of the crowd," replied Rachel, "a grain of sand lost in the dust; but if I love him whom you have betrayed, it is because he is just and generous, assisting the oppressed, inflexibly severe to the evil-doer, and powerful to punish perfidy and ingratitude; in short, because my heart turns towards him as the eye does to the light."

Aixa uttered a shout of insulting laughter, and exclaimed, "So you sent for me here, Don Pedro, to be witness of these affecting avowals of love! I conceive that you must be greatly flattered at having inspired the daughter of Samuel with such tender sentiments."

"The daughter of Mohamed has betrayed me, the daughter of Samuel has saved me," observed Don Pedro, coldly.

"But she is false; that Rachel deceives you," said the exasperated Aixa.

The young girl then, indignant at so much arrogance, advanced towards her, and said, ted an act common enough at present. He has "Who, then, proposed to the conspirators to surprise the king in this Alcazar? Who, then. with infernal art, removed every obstacle that might endanger the success of the project? No, nothing restrained you; neither the confidence nor the misfortunes of him you professed to love. Your heart was not moved for an instant; your lips hesitated not to utter those perfidious words. Of what crime has Don Pedro rendered himself guilty towards you? He loved you, and you calculated on that love, on the faith he placed in you, to ruin him. Heaven will judge between us, proud Aixa-Eight days since you saw me submissive at your feet; in your turn, submit, and avow

your treachery." "No!" exclaimed the Morisca. "Thatobedience is fitting enough for you-you, the obscure daughter of a Jew. I will no longer contend with you; I have already done you too much honor in deigning to defend myself against your accusations; women like me ought loudly to avow their wrongs and their vengeance. The Jewess has spoken truly. Don Pedro; in loving her, and disdaining my alliance, you inflicted a deadly insult on me, for which I desired to obtain revenge. If I wished for your pardon, I might tell you that, in inviting to the Alcazar the most dangerous of the conspirators, it was my intention to have betrayed them into your hands; but I prefer to tell you that I wished to see youyou, who are so proud and haughty-bound like a bandit at the feet of that Aixa whose love you have repulsed-whose reproaches and complaints you have disregarded and despised."

"Punishment shall quickly follow treason," id the king.

"Punishment!" cried Rachel; "oh, sire, you will have recourse to a nobler vengeance. Remember, you have loved Aixa; suffer not violent hands to be laid on her whom remembrance ought to protect. The other day you allowed me freely to leave the Alcazar : be generous; suffer the daughter of Mohamed. to return free to Granada, I entreat you."

"I decline your intercession," said the Morisca, in a haughty tone, exasperated at seeing her rival so superior in heart to herself. "I, know not how to debase myself by asking pardon like a cowardly slave who trembles before his master's lash. I brave death and preserve my hatred."

"You have too haughty a spirit, Aixa," said. Don Pedro; "it is unfortunate that it is not better regulated. This sweet Jewess whom vou disdain, is not indeed so proud and lofty in her bearing, she submits herself without a. murmur to the humiliations imposed on her race, yet is she nobler than you-she lies not. she betmys nobody, she does not sell her heart like worthless merchandise. You, who are a noble Moorish Princess, for whom, when you passed veiled through the streets, followed by your black slaves, every one made way, or, bowed respectfully, yet from whom, had they really known you, they would have torn off the veil that covered a countenance of falsehood, animated by a hypocritical heart."

"It is cowardly to insult a woman," said Aixa, mad with rage.

"I only judge you according to your descrite, noble dame," answered he; "and now," he added, "follow me; for I have yet another traitor to confront."

".Whither do you lead me," demanded alm angrily.

"To your accomplice, Samuel," was the (To be continued) with ser 7.88 1.13.25

Say less than you think on there than think enemies. Are these the sentiments with which one half what you say.

NOTICE

Wa shall be pleased to receive items of interest por daining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretarion of Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating to heir organizations, condition of trade, etc.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques ions affecting the working classes. All communications means be accompanied by the names of the writers, not parily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

m Months

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TO THE ELECTORS

Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

J. S. WILLIAMS,

Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,-

I have the honour to announce that I intend to be a Candidate for the House of Commons in the above Division, at the coming General Election for the Dominion Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

JAMES BEATY. Toronto, 24th June, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

CENTRAL DIVISION

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,-

A large and influential deputation of citizens having informed me of my nomination as candidate to represent you in the House of Commons, I have the honor to accept that momination, and therefore ask for your support, having confidence that the electors of Centre Toronto will endorse the request of the should be deprived of the exercise of deputation by placing me at the head of the

I have the honor to be.

Your obedient servant,

F. SHANLY.

Toronto, July 22, 1872.

THE ELECTORS

OF

TORONTO

VOTE AND INTEREST

ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

JOHN CRAWFORD

Representative of the Division

IN THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Say less than you think, rather than think one half what you say.

Trades' = Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order :-Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday. Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday. K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wed

Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Ceopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

Application for renting the halls for special meetings and other purposes to be made to Mr. Andrew Scott, 211 King Street East.

The Oniario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872

AN EXTENSION OF THE FRAN CHISE.

All humanity seems to have the one tendency, that of general elevation and equalization. Age after age records the one unerring story, that of progress -continual progress; so that every vibration of the never-ceasing pendulum of time demonstrates the fact that in man is inherent all the instincts necessary for self-government, not as individuals or a section of the community, but as one advanced intelligent whole representing all interests, protecting all in their natural rights, and administering justice equally and fairly to a common brotherhood.

And if we take a retrospect of the past for the purpose of viewing the travelled road over which humanity has toiled up to its present porfection, we will see at the head of the route all power-the liberties, the lives of the masses-centered in the hands of the irresponsible despot; but as we advance we see one caste of society after another admitted to the right of legislating first the grandee, or immediate surrounders of his despotic majesty; then the nobility, then the gentry, then the dealers or traders, and last of all comes the partial enfranchisement of the toil ing masses, to whose hands are committed all progress, all prosperity, yea even life itself. Truly must the earth be cursed for Adam's sake, when he, whose only crime, is in fulfilling the divine command, even eating his scanty morsel in the swent drawn out of him in producing bread for others, who are lucky, or perhaps unlucky, enough to escape, to a great extent, the responsibility of the divine command. Unfair though this may appear, that he only upon whom depends everything vital the prerogative of a free man, and occupy nothing more than the position of a sojourner in the land of his birth, though contributing to its progress and wealth every day by his knowledge and industry, and still not having a voice in the disposition of his own liberties; and even his life must be entrusted to the keeping of others; but nevertheless it is too true, and the injustice as it exists-for we must call it so -- is of the same nature as evils that have existed. and are now only known by name. They were gradually removed; the tide is still setting toward reform, and the final triumphs of justice over wrong is but a question of time. And as surely as Magna Charta gave rights and liberties to the people of Britain, so sure will intelligence and manhood be the qualifications and only charter of the liberties of mankind not in the distant

But as all reforms have been slow and gradual in coming into operation—and well that it is, and has been so, for it teaches those to whom they applied how to appreciate and guard them for their worth, so that while we strongly feel the injustice of any intelligent workman, whose life and liberty are at stake in his native land to the wealth of which he is daily contributing intrinsic value, to be deprived of all the privileges of a free man, yet we know that the selfishness of those who are now freemen is the strongest barrier with for bogus?

which we have to contend. They are not willing to grant to others the liberty they so much appreciate themselves; so that it only remains for those who would wish to see mankind enjoying their full liberty to keep agitating until they are achieved; and let us hope that the next Government, when elected, will give the Dominion a bill that will admit to the franchise not any particular class of men, such as those employed in stores and banks at stated salaries, but one that will reach all classes of our industrial communityproportionally such an extension of suffrage, with the ballot to insure liberty to the individual in exercising his franchise—will place the toiler in a position to secure every legislative concession he is justly entitled to; and by the judicious use of the liberties we are in possession of, with "onward" our motto, a more just and equitable distri bution of the comforts, aye, even ele gancies of life must be obtained through the growing worth and intelligence of the great producing classes.

THE ELECTIONS.

The writs for the three divisions of Toronto have arrived, and are in the hands of the various Returning Officers.

EASTERN DIVISION. In the East, Mr. Beaty's canvas has been continuously prosecuted, and the results are more and more satisfactory. We should still urge Mr. Beaty's friends to continue their exertions, that the return of the workingman's friend in that division may be a grand triumph. The prospects are most assuring; but it will be only by persistently working that the further vantage ground can be obtained.

CENTRE DIVISION. The friends of Mr. Snanly have so far nobly carried out their promises to use their influence to secure his return as member for the Commons. Like Trojans have they been working, and notwithstanding that the Opposition candidate had so advantageous a start, yet the gratifying results obtained so far by a most energetic canvass give evidence of the growing popularity of Mr. Shanly. The partial returns that have been made are of so satisfactory a character, as to greatly stimulate Mr. Shanly's friends to still more vigorously carry on the canvass. Day after day, the prospect grows brighter, and no doubt seems to exist but that Mr. Shanly will be triumphantly returned. The workingmen have taken hold of him with a will and unanimity that cannot fail to tell in his success; and the nominee of the Globe has just reason to dread-as he doesthe united exertions and influence of the class whom Geo. Brown has declared should be driven from the country because they dared combine for their own protection. The workingmenunion and non-union-will not soon forget the past, and in the coming election they will unmistakeably make the Globe and the party, which it leads feel their power-a power and influence that in all probability would not now have been aroused into action but for the occurrences of the past few month.

We have frequently heard the desire expressed that Mr. Shanly should personally speak to the electors, and enunciate his views on the various questions of the day. We believe we are correct in stating that before many days are over Mr. Shanly will return to this city and take the earliest opportunity of meeting his friends and supporters. In the meantime, let the work of organizing and canvassing go bravely on.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The quietness that has prevailed in this Division in political matters bids fair to give place to more stirring times. We understand a requisition to Mr. W Kennedy is being carried around for signatures, with some degree of success. We have not heard whether Mr. Kennedy will accept the nomination, but a few days will tell. Mr. Crawford will have to look to his laurels. It would be well for his friends to be stirring in the matter, as more opposition may be brought to bear than is calculated upon.

In the famous requisition to Mr. Wilkes, something like ninety names appears of persons whose names are not on the assessment rolls! How is that

THE LESSON WORKINGMEN MUST LEARN.

In view of the recent uprising of the laboring masses throughout the Eastern States and Canada, and it must be confessed, their partial defeat, it is well to look the causes which have produced the result squarely in the face, learn by the bitter experience of the past, wisdom for the future, and resolve to avoid if possible the shoals and quicksands upon which their hopes and efforts have been wrecked.

The lesson of all lessons inculcated is

the absolute need of thorough organization. In no instance where this has been neglected has success attended their efforts. Not only is this the case, but present indications are, that such failure will ultimately destroy the efforts of those organizations which have temporarily succeeded in obtaining their demands. The unity of interests which pervades every branch of industry, has been demonstrated beyond a peradventure, and furnishes a lesson from which every workingman should take warning. We cannot imagine a more suicidal policy than for an unorganized body to encourage or embark in a strike. Their failure is simply a question of time. What would we think of s commander hurling his undisciplined lovies on the almost impregnable fortress of the foe, and yet this, is in a great measure the history of strikes in this and the Old World. Without a dollar in their treasury, with the press arrayed against their interests, always ready and willing to misrepresent their designs and mislead public opinion, with dissensions often in their own ranks, and withal living from hand to mouth, without even acquainting their fellow-craftsmen through the county of their intentions, is it any wonder that they invariably fall an easy prey to the machinations of Capital! The very motto on which their organizations are based "in unity is strength " is disregarded, while a reckless folly is displayed, of which few lunatics would be guilty. An exchange illustrates it thus:—

"A few years ago, while on a visit to the country, we came across an ant hill, a few feet from which was a mammoth spider. A dozen ants were placed within its reach, and gobbled just as easily as most of the thoughtless men who embark in our strikes are gobbled. Placing it in the midst of the ants, we left it to its fate. With what results? In ten minutes we visited its monument. Actuated by a common instinct and sense of danger, what a score of ants couldn't do a thousand did; they attacked the common enemy, they worked in concert and worked with a will, and the result was in a little more than the time it takes to pen this paragraph, his skelcton stood where his spidership was placed. That lesson we have never forgotten, and we have many times wished since that the trades unionists of the United States, could have been present at the dissection."

WORKINGMEN'S ELECTION CLUB

On Wednesday of last week a number of workingmen interested in the progress of Labor Reform, met at Mr. A. Scott's workingmen's news depot, and formed themselves inio an association under the above name-their object being, to endeavor to secure the return of such members to Parliament as would be willing to support all measures tending to advance their interests. Among other important business transacted, a committee was appointed to draw up a platform embodying the required legislation. That committee, acting in accordance with such instructions, have drafted the following to be submitted to their candidates for consideration:-

The Workingmen's Election Club being desirous of promoting the estab lishment of Liberal politics, and the social advancement of Labor, with a special view to the assertion of equal rights of voters in Parliamentary and Municipal Elections; and generally to ascertain the views of those candidates who are aspiring to Parliamentary honors, so that the influence of the working- suffrage, to exercise power similar to Motro-

classes may be directed to aid in the return of those candidates who are willing to devote their efforts to the securing of the following measures:-

1. Such an extension of the Franchise as may meet the general approval of the

2. The securing of the Ballot as the best preventive of bribery and corruption at elections.

3. The repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

4. A just and impartial consideration of all questions that may from time toaffect the interests of the workingclasses.

A NEW WORKING-CLASS MOVE-MENT IN ENGLAND.

For some time past, efforts have been made by our fellow-workers of the Old World to organize a new social and political party; and from recent old country exchanges, we are led to believe that the movement has at length assumed something like tangible shape. It is evident the promoters of the movement believe that the present existing Parliament will not in all probability last much longer than the end of the next session, and they hope to be prepared for action by that time. The object of this new organization is to effect those social and political reforms which they consider have been too long overlooked. They contemplate working irrespective of political party. The movement has been so far successful that a largely attended conference of the leaders and prominent workers in the cause of Labor Reform was held a short time since, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, at which Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. presided. Among the representatives present, were Messrs. Allen, Potter, Howell, Applegarth, Mottershed, etc.,men with whose names very many of our readers will be familiar. At the meeting, it was evidently the wish of ail. that differences which had heretofore existed among them should be adjusted. that all strifes should cease; that instead of operating as so many separate and distinct parties—they should form into one harmonious and united Workingmens' Party-as by that course of action alone could any permanent good be accomplished. We shall watch with interest the progress of this new party, and we hope from time to time to lay before our readers the results of its operations. The following is said to be the platform of the new and united party; and whatever other objections may be urged against it by those who are ever ready to cavil at the operations of the "working classes," it is certainly not open to the criticism of being limited in its scope :---

1. Registration of Voters Bill, reduction of lodgers' rental, and residential qualification.

2. Assimilation of borough and county suf-3. Approximate equality in population in

electoral districts. 4. Absolute secret ballot, and candidates to

be relieved of election expenses. 5. Shorter Parliaments. 6. Members of Parliament to have the right

of payment for their services

2. The removal of all legal and fiscal impedi-

ments to the transfer of land. 2. The acquisition by the State of cultivable

common and waste lands, to be let to co-operative associations, or small cultivators, on conditions that shall secure to them an equitable interest therein—the Land Improvement Commissioners to have power to grant loans to those located on such lands on the same terms as they now lend money for such purposes.

3. Total abolition of the Game-laws. III.

1. Reduction of expenditure in all departments of State.

2. Taxation, as far as possible, to be direct. 3. National debt to be diminished.

4. Readjustment of Income-tax so as to relieve incomes derived from industrial or professional pursuits from same percentage as incomes derived from real property.

5. Changes in incidence of rating so as to diminish local in favor of national rates.

1. Establishment of School Boards in all districts of the United Kingdom, with compulsory and unsectarian education.

2. Total abolition of the truck system. 3. An efficient Mines Regulation Bill.

4. Transfer of licensing power to the people.

5. Repeal of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

6. County boards elected on a broad popular

politan Board of Works. These boards and municipal bodies to have power for sanitary measures, gas, water, &c., to relieve the House of Commons from unnecessary details of legis-

Government to imitate the framing of a Code of International Law and the establishment of a High Court of Nations.

USE OF MONEY.

Whether we consider the laws which obtained in ancient times, or those which have been enforced during the present century, as bearing upon the use of money by labor, or the withholding of money by those classes which do nothing | ing to move, and you have started a to add to its producing power; in either case history teaches us the simple lesson that the substitution of an artificial power such as money, for the very article which it but represents, has created a certain amount of belief in the fallacy that money itself is an actual value. It of labor from the shackles of capital is nothing of the kind-and in this tends, and to this grand point the popufact we find the solution of many a sup. | lations of the whole world are travelling posed mysterious collapse in financial The nations divided by seas communi circles, and many a gigantic three of cate by cable; the countries divided misery, spread over the homes of the by channels flash each other news every middle genteel classes, and those whose | minute; the countries which have been lot has hitherto been to labor for divided by wars, by political alliances, themselves and others.

at any time on the purse of his dupe as his bank. "Put money in thy purse." now-a-days means that, unless you do so, the very wants of nature will not be supplied. Thus has a serfdom of circumstances been instituted, forseen in the past ages even by monarchs who ruled despotically, and who enacted of the old proverb, "The land of the that certain bounds should be placed to the extent of usury chargeable upon money simply used as such. The State, no matter in what part of the earth it exists, which allows an artificial medimm of exchange to create an actual dearth, whether it be of raw material for manufacture, or of food or clothing, is equally guilty in the eyes of the Maker of the Universe in the decimation of populations which such circumstances invariably create, as the murderer who boldly challenges the traveller and robs him of life and money. There the meeting was to endeavor to consolidate is no freedom where there is bondage; whether that bondage be openly avowed, as in the case of slaves sold and bought, or in the bondage which creates crime by simply making laws against which nature rebels, and, when successfully so, proclaims her great wisdom over that of man. The struggles of the past ten years amongst the laboring population of the world have at length resulted in an inquiry into the relations of what is generally termed capital and to inquire who were their friends and who labor. These two sources of wealth and | their foes; which party deserved their suppower have been trotted out in leading | port and which not. They had differed newspapers, magazines and reviews, as heretofore; some had voted on one side and two distinct and separate powers, antagonistical in a certain sense to each other, inasmuch, as the one not being able to do without the other, in their relations as fixed at present, and each seeking the upper hand, have hitherto and force, by calling upon the workingmen cause of different ownerships.

The age of luxury which cannot exist, save and except a certain section of society are of a lazy character, fattening upon the inclustrious brain and body of labor, has produced an evil by the very institution of trades dependent upon the needs of luxury, but this is no reason why the manufacture of the raw material which contribute to luxurious naterial which contribute to luxurious fare; and, Whereas, certain of the employ-necessities cannot be diverted into the ers of Toronto having also combined to right channel of use and ornament. Nature, which recognizes the capacity of use and abuse in all things, commends use and condemns and punishes abuse. The energies of labor, which result in introduce in the Commons of the Dominion manufactures, in agriculture, in voyages productive of discoveries for new markets for the world's exchange, are in the right direction, but these energies fostered only in the direction which capital may think fit by its limited intelligence to employ them, in healthier constituted minds, endowed with the gifts.of labor and capital, would result in a much greater development of true trade, and therefore an useful economy of the great strength of the laboring

country. Give a great, huge, ignorant taken the plodge and become a coldwater | had been inisapplied; that the party which mass of mankind a cry, a watchword. or an idea which shall stir its pulse to action and desperate results, and you will find you have launched a torrent which will simply cease to flow only when its strength is exhausted. But give such a mass of mind and muscle a leading thought—one which shall see the and operate for the good of humanity; which shall roll over and over in the brain and get polished by movement; one which shall light up the dormant and dull ideas which simply want shakpower which nature fosters and God assists, for you have then recreated man into a sense of the dignity of labor, and placed before him the life of a free man, and not that of a common, muscular drudge. To this end the emancipation and heavy commercial imposts on ex-"Put money in thy purse," was the change are wakening up. Labor rears continuous advice of Iago to his travel. its head and looks around. It is the ling dupe. This was for the benefit of | giant with one foot on sea and the other Isgo, doubtless, so that he might count on dry land, and its head reacheth unto the clouds. In the not far distant future the man who does not labor will be placed, as a scourge of society, in otherwise empty jails and lunatic asylums, and the lazy man will no longer be the rich man, for to be rich, he will have to learn by experience the truth diligent maketh rich."

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN HAMILTON.

CHISHOLM AND WITTON INDORSED.

The Mechanics' Hall was well filled on Saturday evening with an assemblage, gathered for the purpose of considering the political topics of the day, and consulting together as to the proper course to be pursued by the workingmen as a body, at the coming election.

Upon motion, Mr. John Pryke was called to the chair. Mr. Pryke said the object of the vote of the workingmen. A resolution would be offered, having that end in view, which he hoped would be carried unamimously; but if any dissented their vote would be received against it, and they would have an opportunity to argue the point. He would call upon Mr. J. P. Hurley to move the resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Hurley came forward amidst enthu siastic cheering. He said on the eve of a general election they had met to decide what course the workingmen should take: some on the other; but they found they never could achieve anything unless they were united. (Applause.) He then, at some length, reviewed the action of the present Government during the past five years; and concluded a speech of much originality simply succeeded in disagreeing, be- to be united, as in so doing they could, undoubtedly, be successful in placing their candidates at the head of the poll. He then submitted the following resolution:

"We, the workingmen of the city of Hamilton, in mass meeting assembled, consider it a duty we owe to ourselves to define clearly our position in the present election Whereas, certain of the workingmen of To-ronto were arrested for no other cause than that they had combined together to secure a certain concession from their employers which they deemed essential to their wel resist the aforesaid concession, and being urged and led on thereto by the Globe, did cause to be arrested as common felons, on a charge of combination and conspiracy, men of good standing and irreproachable character, and, Whereas, Sir John Macdonald did of Canada, and caused to be passed, an Act permitting workingmen to form Trade Unions and combine for all purposes, and repealing all acts by which workingmen could be arrested or treated as criminals for such combination, thereby defeating the malicious intention of interested parties, and placing the employees and employers on an equal footing before the law, we therefore pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to secure the election of Messrs. Chisholm and Witton as representatives of the city of Hamilton; these gentlemen having promised to support the present Ad-

Mr. Robert Parker came forward with populations of the world. An enlight great pleasure to second the resolution; beened laboring class is the mainstayo f a cause, as he averred, "loil" Charlie had word reform. He (Mr. Scott) believed it cable purposes. (Cheers.) But they can't closed at about half-past ten.

man the same as himself, (Cheors.) They were assembled there as a body of workingmen. They boasted of no college education, nor did they pride themselves upon any refined training, but he believed they were possessed of sufficient self-respect and pride to conduct themselves with as much decency and decorum as any other class of people. and he claimed for them intelligence enough to be able to decide for themselves as to how they could best serve their own and their country's interest in the present election contest. They had met as workingmen to support workingmen. (Cheers.) A few months ago if they had stood here as a united body of workingmen to support their own men, or advance their own rights, they would have been liable to arrest and imprisonment (sensation); but now all this was changed; they could meet together as freemen, and enjoy all the privileges of freemen, on the same footing as their employers. (Cheers.) In allusion to the difficulties through which they had passed in the early part of the year, he said it was not in the sunshine of prosperity that men needed assistance, but it was when the storm of adversity threatened to overwhelm them that they wanted the hand outstretched to succor and save them. It was at such a time as this in the history of the workingmen of Canada that Sir John A. Macdonald (vociferous cheering) came forward and gave them the laws which allowed them to meet to-night together and combine for lawful purposes. It was their duty as workingmen to judge of every man by his actions. He (Mr. Parker) felt that if a man stretched forth a hand and saved him from drowning he owed that man his life. Sir John Macdonald had stretched forth his hand and saved the workingmen of Canada at a time when their liberties, if not their lives, were in danger. (Cheers,) He had shown them that while there might be a law at Toronto there could be justice and equity at Ottawa (Cheers); and they owed him a debt of gratitude which they had now an opportunity now of repaying. (Cries of "We will. we will.") Mr. Parker then spoke at some length upon many of the political issues before the country. Referring to the nominees of the Party of Progress, he said Mr. Chisholm was the nominee of workingmen, the accomplished professional man, the polished gentleman, and the honored Mayor of our ambitious city. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Along with him was Mr. Witton. the nominee of the merchants and professional men of our city, a workingman like ourselves, but none the less a gentleman and a scholar on that account. (Prolonged applause.) Could any workingman refuse to vote such a ticket, and to vote the whole ticket. Let no man split his vote; if he did he lost one vote: but let all vote the whole ticket, and success was assured. (Cheers:) Mr. Mackenzie told them Sir John's Trade Union Act was only a political dodge; that it "may suit the working men of aristocratic England, but it was totally unsuited to those of democratic Canada." He (Mr. Parker) denied this, and wanted to know, if it was the case, why Mr. Mackenzie had not come forward with some measure before for the benefit of the workingmen. Sir John, Mr. Parker thought, came and did the right thing, at the right time and in the right place; and he concluded by calling for three cheers for St. John, which were most heartily given. When the cheering had subsided, the chairman called upon

Mr. Scott, of Toronto, to address the audience. That gentleman on coming forward said he was pleased to meet with such a large and respectable body of workingmen. He had the pleasure of addressing them in the same hall last spring. But the circumstances of to-night were of a different character to what they were then, though similar in interests. Then they had met as workingmen simply, to discuss matters which affected their rights as workingmen; now they were assembled as workingmenpoliticians. (Choers.) Some people thought that workingmen were stepping beyond their legitimate place when they took an active part in politics. That meeting was calculated to tell a different tale. (Cheers.) This was a time when workingmen should speak in language which gave no uncertain sound. A crisis in the affairs of the country had arrived when the workingmen ought to tell in unmistakeable language that they take a deep interest in all that pertains to its welfare. The workingmen of Canada were to be called upon to exercise the privileges of the franchise in a general election. They should realize the responsibility which the votes they possess ed entailed upon them, and exercise great caution in giving them, so that they might be certain that their influence was exerted in the right direction. They, as electors, should see that they endeavored to send men to Parliament whom they could rely upon. Great stress had been laid on the had inherited it had not merited it. (Cheers.) The object of a party of reform should be to elevate and ameliorate the condition of the working class. (Prolonged cheering.) It was not his place to dictate to them who they should vote for, but he felt they were under a debe of gratitude to the ministry of the Dominion for laws which gave them the rights of freemen, and it was their duty to vote for men who would support that Ministry in all just measures. (Cheers.) He made scathing reference to the scurrilous attacks on the Government in the articles of the Globe and its satelites, which he designated as so scurrilous that he would not stoop to pollute the proceedings of this respectable meeting by quoting from them. (Cheers.) He thought they required to look to experience of the past to gain faith for the future; and looking to the past, he very much doubted whether if there had been any other Government in power than had been in the past five years, the country and the workingmen would be as well off as they now are. The Globe, which led the Opposition party, had fished up almost from oblivion an obsolete law to oppress the workingmen. They did not desire to be bound to any party which supported such barbarous conduct. (Cheers.) In concluding he urged the workingmen of Hamilton to return workingmen candidates, who were the candidates of union and progress. (Cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan of Brantford was the next speaker. He was pleased to meet them. He referred to the struggles of the working men in the spring. He believed they had taken some steps too hastily then. He had told them they were not in position for a conflict with capital, and that they could not hope for success against the power which capital, led on by George Brown, could oppose to them at that time. But now the struggle was past, and it was theirs to inquire who was their foe when foe could injure, who was their friend when friend could help? (Cheers.) He need not tell hem, for they had all read the press of the country, and knew as well as he that the Globe and the parties which it led were their focs; and he believed that they should now make that paper and that party feel their power. (Cheers.) Mr. Buchanan proceeded to recapitulate the events which led to the introduction of the Trades' Union Act, and referring to the charge that Sir John Macdonald pursued the course he did for political purposes, hurled it back indignantly to those who made it. The Conservative press in many instances as well as the whole Grit press of the country had been against them, and it would have been impossible for him, even if he had wished to do so, to take the step he did to make political capital out of it. After reference to the so-called Reform party against the Sandfield Macdonald Government in Ontario, Mr. Buchanan said it was clearly the true policy of the working-men to unite throughout the whole country to vote for one party, and looking at the past career of all parties, he felt that the party supporting the Government of Str.John A. Macdonald was the party they should vote for. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hewitt, of Toronto, then came for-After referring at length to the progress of the labor movement in various ages, he expressed his belief in progressive reform. The workingman who was not a progressive reformer, was not a true reformer. Looking over the deeds of the so-called reform party of Ontario, he found they were not those of true reform. (Cheers.) Mr. Hewitt referred to several progressive measures needed by the workingmen. They wanted a more liberal educational system; they wanted shorter hours of labor; they wanted an extension of the franchise. Had the Opposition ever offered to give them any of these? (Cries of never.) Not one word had they ever said about them. Had Mr. Mackenzie, as a Reformer, and the leader of the party called a Reform party, ever introduced any measure of this nature to the Parliament of the Dominion or of Ontario? (Cries of no, no.) Where was Mr. Mackenzie when the printers of Toronto were arrested and sent to prison? Dodging in and out of the Globe office helping Mr. Brown out of trouble. In the darkest hour hour of the Grit chieftains tribulation Mr. Mackenzie was there assisting him through the difficulties which beset him, instead of being in his place in Parliament at Ottawa trying to reform the barbarous laws which Mr. Brown had, with his assistance, unearthed (tremendous applause); and he had brought Detective O'Neil up from Ottawa to watch the printers. And where was Mr. Crooks, the Reform Attorney-General of Ontario, who won his way into a seat in the Ontario House for West Toronto by a false cry over the dead body of the murdered Scott? That cry was not from sympathy for poor Scott, or the cause in which he fell, but to serve their own low, mean, despiraise any false Scottlery now. The workingmen have had their eyes opened, and they can see through the trick. Sir John A. Macdonald was prepared to give them advanced legislation. . . rte was prepared to give them an extension of the franchise and an apprentice law, which they needed. (Cheers.) The Globe says this is class legislation. Could the workingmen of Canada support a party which said so? (Cries of, no.) The time had come when the workingmen were beginning to see through the principles of the so-called Reform party. The time had arrived when they could see George Brown in his true light. The time was at hand when they should show him and his party that workingmen knew when they were insulted and who insulted them. Sir John Macdonald has shown himself worthy of their trust, and it was their duty to support men who would continue him in power. In conclusion he urged the workingmen to organize and assert their rights in community. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put to the meeting, when apparently every hand was held up

Loud calls were then made for Chisholm and Wittton.

Mr. Witton came forward first, and thanked the audience for the enthusiastic manner in which they had adopted the resolution. He thanked them all the more heartily that they had declared themselves supporters of the Government, that they were not blind to their own interests, and that they were not led away by catchwords. (Cheers.) One of the most common of the latter was that of Reform. He said that he and his colleague were prepared to go as far in matters of reform as their opponents if not further. (Cheers.) They were not to be the men to turn their backs on any reform measure no matter where it came from. (Cheers.) Reformers were needed, but they were not of that kind which proposed to pull the constitution to pieces and which violated every principle and pledge of honor. (Prolonged cheering.) One of the great problems of the day in this and the neighboring country was how all classes may secure representation in the legislature. And it was occupying the attention of great minds in the mother country as well as here. In respect to this and kindred matters he believed Sir John was in advance of public sentiment; that he and his party would be prepared to give an extended franchise, and even go the extent of giving the country the ballot. (Cheers.) He believed the workingmen as a class had taken the best position ever taken in this constituency or in Canada (cheers), and if they elected him to serve them in the Parliament of Canada, he would endeavour to convince them that their confidence had not been misplaced. (Cries of "We will, we will," and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Chisholm then came forward. (Cries

of "Give it to the Times.") He supposed his friends were glad to see him to-night. Those who had read the Times of Thursday, his reply of Friday, and the rejoinder of the Times to-night, must have thought him pretty well used up. (Laughter.) The re port had been circulated that he was going to retract to-night a good deal that he had said in his article yesterday, and some of his friends had become alarmed. He could assure them that he was not going to retract a single word he had said. (Cheers.) Every word of it was true; and although he may have appeared to some to have written warmly, the occasion called for and justified it, and he did not feel that he had anything to retract. (Cheers.) The cause of all the venom of the Opposition was because he had the hearts of the workingmen. (Cries of You have, you have! and cheers.) After referring at length and in fitting terms to the charges of the Times, during which he was frequently applauded, Mr. Chisholm said that if elected he would sunport any movement looking to an extension of the franchise, and to voting by ballot. He wanted the workingmen to be in a position to vote calmly and deliberately, and without fear of molestation or intimidation. In previous elections intimidation had been used, but it was different now. (Cheers.) If the workingmen succeeded in the present election they would accomplish a greater good than had ever before been accomplished in this country, and they would break a power in this city that had commenced to think itself omnipotent. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Chisholm) desired the workingmen to be on their guard in another point. Messrs. Irving and Magill called themselves protectionists, but it must not be forgotten that the leaders of their party were free-traders. He urged upon the workingmen not to vote for candidates, no matter what their professions, who were bound to sup-port free traders, but to vote for Mr. Wit-ton and himself, who would support a Government willing to give necessary pro-tection. (Great cheering.)

After cheers for the Queen, the candidates and the visiting speakers, the meeting

The Frame Circle,

THE CHILD AT PRAYER,

Into her chamber went A little child one day, And by a chair she knelt, ::. And thus began to pray "Jesus, my eyes I close: Thy form I cannot see; If thou art near me, Lord. I pray thee speak to me." A still small voice she board within her soul: What is it, child? I hear thoo; tell me all."

"I pray thee, Lord," she said, That thou wilt condescend To tarry in my heart, And ever be my friend. The path of life is dark, I would not go astray; O let me have Thy hand. To lead me in the way.' "Fear not! I will not leave thee, child, alone !" She thought she felt a soft hand press her own,

The aged soon must die, And even children may, O let my parents live, Till I a woman grow For if they die, what can A little orphan do?" Fear not, my child! Whatever ills may come, I'll not forsake thee, and I'll bring thee safely home !"

"They tell me, Lord, that all

The living pass away-

Hor little prayer was said! And from her chamber now Forth passed she with the light Of beaven upon her brow. Mother, I've seen the Lord ! His hand in mine I felt! And O, I heard him say, As by my chair I knelt, Fear not, my child, whatever ills may come. Fil not forsake thee till I bring thee home."

A DESTROYED IDEAL

The process of wine-making, in Portugal, is

by no means so picturesque as one is apt to imagine. The pretty peasant girl, bearing on her head a basket of richly colored grapes, exists only in imagination. The real laborer of the vineyard is a hidious object, besmeared from head to foot with dark-red grape-juice. The interior of a wine-press is almost entirely filled by three large stone cisterns, or "lagares," each capable of containing more than twenty pipes of wine; they are about three feet deep, and filled with a black mass of stalks, skins and juice, which, having beeen grapes, in time become wine. In this mass a dozen men move about to the sound of slow music, intended to enliven them. They are generally ragged, and their bare legs and feet are stained red with wine-juice. They lift their feet high at each step, so as to stir and bruise the grapes thoroughly. The treading usually lasts from thirty to forty hours, the gangs being relieved at intervals. Says a disenchanted writer, "I expressed a wish to taste the 'must.' The man in charge of the 'adega' produced a white plate, and called to one of the gang in the 'lagar' to approach the side; he did so, and then, to my horror, lifting his leg in the air, he allowed the juice which streamed from it to run over his heel on the plate, which was held to catch it. I found afterwards that this extremely disgusting proceeding was in truth unavoidable, because the 'must' sinks to the bottom of the 'lagar,' and could not otherwise be got at through the thick crust of skins and stalks which rises to the surface, while in this way the juice alone drains off into the plate. Mr. --- and the 'commissori' smelled and tasted the 'must' with much care; and, after consulting together, they came to the conclusion that more treading was unnecessary, and the men were ordered to leave the 'lagar.' The next operation would be to run off the wine into a vat, and add enough brandy to it to stop its further fermentation. In this vat it would remain until the beginning of the following year, when it would be drawn off into smaller casks (piper) and sent down to Oporote to be got ready for shipment." - Waverley Magazine.

CUFFEE AND THE ALLIGATOR.

Cuffee was walking along by Orange Lake, not far from a fence, when he saw a great big wicked looking alligator on land. Cuffee stopped and gazed at the ugly creature, which was about ten feet long. The alligator did not move, but eyed Cuffee most viciously, as the negro cautiousfy walked around him, keeping at a respectful distance. The animal - appeared so harmless and helpless, that Cuffee - came to the conclusion that he had nothing to fear. So, picking up a piece of fence-rail, he , prepared to do battle, and this is the way he g told the story :--

"I thort de poor innocent-lookin' creatur had no danger in him-he was standing so still wid' his long tail stretched out. So I say to myself, I hab you out ob de water, now, sir, I pay you for eatin' de pigs! De alligator he nebber say nothin', but keep on lookin' mighty sharp an' wicked out'n de corners ob his eyes. I say to him, take dat, you hog thief! an' I bring de piece ob fence-rail down on his back, whack, splittin' de wood all to flinters; and de fust thing, I know'd dat cretur's tail, flew round like lightin an I foun myself lyn' sprowlin' on denground; and his big mouf. enap, savage as a meat ax, mighty close to my legs.

"What did you then, Cuff, I asked." Lor, massa, I let you know I got ober dat fence quick !" he replied. "I left dem dig- | to do things twice over. The tortois beats the gin's, an' I nebber did know, what became o' my hat; I spect dat alligator eat him up !"

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THE TAILOR-BIRD.

That a bird should turn its beak into s sewing needle might seem a feat above all other feathered genius; but the tailor-bird of India has actually done so. The following is the mode in which this winged mechanic constructs its nest.

The bird having two leaves of a size suited to its wants, and picked up a bit of cotton thread, drills a hole in the leaves with its beak, and then, with the same tool, passes a bit of thread through; a knot being then formed so as to prevent the thread from coming out, one pair of holes is thus secured. The same operation is repeated with each set of holes, until a sufficient number of leaves are joined to form a nest. This fastening a knot at each pair of holes, instead of 'uniting all by one thread, as a seamstress would do with hor needle, is a tedious task; but the bird has no needle, and therefore has to work with natural tools. Surely, this operation is evidence of the existence of some power of reasoning.

THE IMITATIVE FACULTY.

Monkeys are noted for their extraordinary powers of imitation, and many stories are told of their grotesque freaks, which often end disastrously to themselves. We contemn them for this peculiarity—but with what show of justice? Men have minds, and can govern themselves more wisely; yet there is a strong resemblance between the two species in this respect. Man is unconsciously imitative. Did you ever observe, while sitting in a church, or a theatre, or other-public building, that one yawn, one cough, one snecze, is sure to set the whole assemblage yawning, coughing, or sneezing, and that quite unconsciously? A popular lecturer, alluding to man's imitative instinct, relates several interesting anecdotes. When he was studying at Bristol Infirmary, all the servant girls there had a tendency to fall into hysteric fits whenever a certain one of their number, who was liable to them, fell into one. It was cured by invariably threatening any girl who, when the said woman became hysterical, followed suit, with a shower bath. The remedy once fixed on never had to be applied. In an Infirmary in Amsterdam, a similar contagion of convulsions prevailed until the doctor announced that it had been decided that the only remedy for convulsions was burning the arm with a hot poker. There were no more convulsions. In a French nunnery there was a mania for mewing like cats, cured by soldiers being brought with birch rods to use on the first nun who should mew again, and in Germany a biting mania similarly stopped. All these manias were due to the lack of complete control over the will .- Waverly Magazine.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

The experience of a pork-butcher's shop-

boy, named Broche, who has just been tried by court-martial at Versallies, are well worth a passing record. On the outbreak of the Communial insurrection, he was taken-much against his will—from the sale of sausages to serve in a Federal battalion of National Guards at Neuilly. Here he incurred the illwill of his comrades by his refusal to accept the rank of captain. He was accordingly tried and sentenced to be shot. The men entrusted with his execution decided by way of change, perhaps, to hang the unfortunate Broche, instead of shooting him, and he was lingly launched into space from a floor window. He contrived, however, to cling to the wall, and so to avoid total strangulation, until cut down by some men of another battalion, who took pity on him and disapproved of the unmilitary mode of execution adopted. Broche, however, only remained two days with his new friends. At the end of that time he attempted to escape, but was so closely pursued that he jumped into the Seine, and swam to the bank occupied by the Versailles troops, who hospitably received him with a hail storm of balls, one of which struck him in the leg. Being taken before a court-martial of officers of the regular army, his protestations of innocence were disbelieved. and he was condemned for the second time to be shot. The executioners of M. Thiers, however, did not do their work any better than those of the Commune, for though duly shot and left for dead, Broche escaped with two flesh wounds and a broken arm. He was hidden and nursed by an inhabitant of Puteaux, where he had been shot, and when the Commune fell, was again arrested and taken to Versailles where he appears to have spent the last eight months in prison. Being tried a short time since for the third time, the unlucky and yet lucky pork-butcher was at once acquitted. Here's a ready-made hero for a sensational novelist.

It is not at all wholesome to be in a hurry Locomotives have been reported to have moved a mile in a minute for a short distance. But locomotives have often come to griof by such great rapidity. Multitudes, in their haste to get rich, are ruined every year. The men who do things maturely, slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life. People who are habitually in hurry generally have hare at last. Slow men seldom knock their brains out against a post.

A WORD OF PRAISE.

The successful encouragement of the best traits in children is acknowledged by all to be an exceedingly difficult task, yet a judicious word of praise, now and then, often renders it easier, for continual severity is quite as hurtful in its effects as unwise indulgence. "Some parents are so afraid that a child will grow vain that they never praise him, and this course is often disastrous. It is apt either to produce too much self-assertion-for |self-assertion is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to which one is ontitled—or to engender a self-distrust or melancholy hopelessness of disposition. Praise is sunshine to a child, and there is no child that does not need it. It is the high reward of one's struggle to do right. Thomas Hughes says that you can never get a man's best out of him without praise. Many a sensitive child, we believe, dies of a hunger for kind commendation. Many a child starving for the praise that a parent should give, runs off eagerly after the designing flattery of others. To withhold praise where it is due is not honest, and in the case of a child, such a course often leaves a stinging sense of injustice. Motives of common justice as well as a regard for the future of a child should influence the parent to give generous praise for all that it deserves. Of course there is a difference in the constitution of children. Some cannot bear so much praise as others, and some need s great deal. A knowledge of their different dispositions will help to decide the just portions of praise which may safely be accorded to each. - Waverley Magazine.

THE HORNY HAND.

BY REV. J. W. WHITFIELD. O toiler with the moistened brow, And with the horny hand, No matter if you hold the plow, Or at the anvil stand Your heart shall fill with lofty pride Your mission is so grand.

"My father worketh hitherto, And I work," was the word Of him whose speech was ever true, Yet honor claimed as God, Tis truly royal then to toll With hammer, brain or hod.

Until some patient toiler rise With cunning hand or brain, No telescope can pierco the skles-No distant ends of earth be linked With telegraph and train.

The barren earth is clothed with bloom The desert bears the rose, The darkest mine forsakes its gloom And all its wealth outthrows And wondrous fabrics fill the loom Where'er the toiler goes

No lordly palace home can stand On towering cliff or hill, Without the mason's troweled hand Or builder's cultured skill: Yet all the world of labor joins Each palace home to fill.

The tollers, not the drones of carth-Are worthy of renown; These are the men of noble birth With hands beerimmed and brown And they-when reason has her reign-Will win and wear the crown.

The man whose ever restless brain Or sturdy, toiling hand, Has reared two blades of useful grain Where one slove did stand. Shall have his well deserved applause From all, in every land.

And to the moistened brow, To those who at the anvil stand, Or glide the cleaving plow; The day when labor wears the crown Is dawning ever now!

CRYSTALLISED IRON.

M. Caron says the "Mechanics' Magazine" advances opinions contrary to generally received notions on this subject. When a bar of of good fibrous iron is raised to a welding heat. and allowed to cool in air, without being hammered, it becomes brittle, and presents an appearance of well-developed crystallization. It is generally supposed 'that it has absorved oxygen. M. Caron took a bar of Franche-Comte iron, and, having accurately ascertained its fibrous properties, broke it into small pieces. Some of these were put in the fire of an ordinary forge, and raised to a welding heat; others were placed in a porcelian tube, and subjected to the same temperature, in a current of nitrogen or hydrogen. Both became similarly cooled, presented the crystalline appearance of burnt iron; and they showed sensibly the same qualities when broken, or forged at a red heat. M. Caron, therefore, thinks the deterioration due not to the absorption of a particular gas, but simply to the action of heat, modifying the molecular con-

It is further supposed that vibrations render iron crystalline and brilliant, but certain recent experiments on railways have proved the the rupture of axles may always be explained either by the bad form of the pieces, or the originally bad quality of the iron before use. The frequent fracture of axles in cold (which, in the numbers attending it, was al weather, and the crystallised appearance of the the cause of the crystallisation, but there is of further agitating the question of an increase previously, while the greater hardness of the timus Hansard, rector of Bethnal-green. The

shocks, are the more probable cause of such sceidents. M. Caron exposed some pi the bar before referred to to temperature varyal passes at Mile-end. This body was largely ing from zero to 20 degrees, and for a space of more than four months; after which they present no difference from the original bar, as regards fracture and resistance, and showed no crystallisation. He remarks that these experiments were made with iron of good quality, and does not deny that inferior from may have its brittleness increased under the influence of cold. M. Caron considers it proved that in every case in which an iron bar breaks and the fracture indicates crystallisation, this quality existed previously, and is not due to working or cold. <u>es B</u>ade Jorgi,

THE NEW YORK SITUATION. 1

The most important local industrial agita tion of the year-the recent strikes in New York city for eight hours—has terminated for the time being in only a partial success. The building trades have carried their point; the rest have lost it. The iron workers were the last to yield. Surrender on the part of the men was occasioned by the lack of previous organization. Hot haste has provoked endless waste. Too many trades struck at once. Amendment is promised for the future, and the determination is expressed to prepare for, and renew the struggle at the earliest favor able opportunity. On the other hand, the employers have formed an organization, local now, but intended to embrace the whole country, upon the platform of payment by the hour, and the enforcement of the ten-hour day. Preparations will be made to prevent or resist any future demands for the eight-hour dáy. "This," as a religious contemporary well says: "will bring the antagonism of labor and capital to an issue at once, with fear ful consequences, unless reason and religion prevail over the passions of man. It is another proof of how little reason there is in the conduct of human affairs, when we see this question, so vital to human happiness, unadjusted down to the present period in the world's history." The Workman, at this juncture, re-iterates the position it has already taken, that employers would promote their own interests for years to come, and the prosperity of the nation and its people more by proffering substantial concessions to the in evitable demand for a reduction of hours, than by a consolidated resistance thereto. Reason, in view of existing facts and tendencies, should revolt at any other course.— Weekly American Workman.

WILL THE EIGHT HOUR RULE LES SON PRODUCTION, WEALTH AND

An eight hour rule without strikes, would cover more time than the recent custom of working ten or twelve hours' daily. Even if it did not, the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and their moral and intellectual improvement must not be unheeded. "Oh, but," says the capitalist, "by lessening the hours of labor you diminish production and wealth-the very funds that yield wages. If, for instance, you worked one hour per day, and got two dollars for that hour, there would be only one-tenth of the present produce, and two dollars would only get you one-tenth of the commodities which you can now purchase

for that sum." This argument is worth answering. In the first place, then, as regards foreign commodities, two dollars would, in the case supposed, buy exactly the same quantity as now. In the next place, as regards agriculture, nature and not labor is the main producing power; so that a diminution of the hours of labor by one-fifth, would not diminish produce by onefifth, but only in perhaps about one-hundredth, if at all. Indeed, the greater efficiency of eight hours' labor would amply compensate for the subtraction of time. But, suppose it did not, still the diminution of raw produce thus occasioned, would be very slightly and by no means in direct proportion to the reduction of the hours of labor.

As regards manufactures, the question admits of an equally ready answer. The mill power of England alone is equal to the labor of 1,000,000,000 persons of the whole human race. The population of England and Wales is only 24,000,000, and the number engaged in manufactures only about 4,000,000. Now let us deduct one-fifth of the labor of these four millions, as would be deducted under the eight hour rule; and the whole produce would not be diminished by one fifth, but only in the extremely small proportion which 800,000 or one-fifth of four million bears to 1,003,200,000 that is to the mill power of England, and the Englishmen that are still engaged in production. We need hardly add that the eighthour rule does not involve a stoppage of mills for one-fifth of the labor day. On the contrary, the rule would enable the mill owners the more easily to get relays of hands that were employed at other work during the preeding part of the day.-Now York Union.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION AT THE EAST END OF LONDON.

A meeting of the Labor Protection League, most without precedent, was held last night bars, has led to the supposition that cold is at the Shoreditch Town-hall, for the purpose no proof that the iron was not in this state of pay, under the presidency of the Rev. Sep-

were announced to start in procession, with brase band at their head, from the Three Comreinforced by working men from Stratford Bow and other outlying Eastern districts, and was estimated to be a mile in length. The hall was filled in a twinkling, and as the street was quite impassible from the crowd outside, it became necessary to send off a band to a second meeting in Hoxton Market, in order to draw off the thousands who were unable to gain admittance. This detachment alone, marching some four or five abreast was more than a quarter of an hour in passing Bishopgate Station. Altogether, it was stated that there could not have been less than 15,000 or 20,000 men present. The Chairman, in opening the meeting, which, though very business-like and orderly, was extremely conthusiastic, read letters from several gentlemen, including Mr. A. Herbert, M.P., Mr. C. Reed, M.P., Captain Maxwell, and Mr. J. J. Homer, expressing their regret at their inability to attend. He congratulated the League on the success that had hitherto attended their efforts, and said that the great secret of it was the perfect order they observed at their meetings. One of the greatest proofs they could give of their ability to conduct their affairs was found in the meetings they held, and in the firm but respectful demeanor they observed in their disputes with their employers. Their object on that occasion was to celebrate the late success of the League, and to report progress. Speaking of labor combinations, he defended the principle of trades unions against the attacks of those who recognised in them nothing but labor arrayed against capital. Trades unions were an immense saving to the ratepayers, as they were mostly rich, and were able to defray all the expenses arising from sickness, accident, and other causes in their own immediate sphere. He instanced one case—the Amalgamated Carpenters' and Joiners' Society, which had during the 24 years in which it had been in operation spent over £400,000 in meeting the necessities of its members. Resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to support the League, and to combine the stevedores, waterside workers, bonded warehousemen, dock and other laborers, to use exertions to obtain 6d. per hour as a minimum rate of wage with extra per hour for overtime; and to resist the introduction of the ten hours system about to be inaugurated by Mr. Du Plat Taylor in the East and West India Docks. The immense meeting broke up after an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the Chairman, accompanied by tremendous cheering.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM.

The New York Mercantile Journal, in commenting upon the strikes in that city, goes to the root of the cause, and shows that nothing short of a change in the monetary system will remedy matters. We quote entire:-

"The fact is that employers as a rule do not suffer from the payment of high wage to honest and intelligent employes, and would not if rates were increased twenty five per cent., provided the embarrassment growing out of the credit system and the mismanagement of the national finances and the legal tender currency of the cour try were removed. The greatest burden resting upon manufacturers arises from the payment, by the public generally, of excersive rates of interest, or, which is the same thing, the payment of exorbitant rentals for the use of the accumulated product of labor. What we most need is increased intelligence among workingmen and em ployers as well, so that they may all more fully understand where their interests lie When the subject is analysed it will be found that the interests of all men who are honestly employed in producing useful articles, and in facilitating their distribution, are so interwoven that they cannot be separated, and, therefore, that those who thus work should co-operate at all times and especially at the ballot box, to defeat class legislation.

It should be borne in mind that the usur laws do not inure to the benefit of bor rowers of money, but to the wily lenders who manage to evade the law and make the needy borrowers pay additionally for the trouble and risk of the evasion. The people require to be taught that they can not afford to pay seven, six, nor even five per cent. for the use of sums of money which may be considered large when com pared with their pecuniary position and ability to perform, growing out of business experience.

Admitting the foregoing facts, as all candid minds must after a little reflection then it only remains to be seen how the rate of interest can be reduced throughout the length and breadth of the land to point which shall be equitable to all. I can be easily done, but in this way only The Government must assert its sovereign right to alone coin money. And the cheapest, suitable commodity, such paper, should be used; and the value, such money and the volume thereof adjust ed by making it interchangeable at the option of the holder with bonds of the Gov ground, rigidity of joints, and severity of members of the League, who number 12,000, comment bearing a fixed rate of interest,

which should be less than the not annual increase of national wealth, which is below four per cent. per annum.

Sawdust and Chips.

Josh Billings says that opera music don't have any more effect on him than castor oil would on a graven image.

marriage ceremony, that he insisted on having is a spectacle which one in a thousand have no it repeated eleven times.

A darkey says: "All men are made ob clay, and, like meerschaum pipes, are more val'able when dey am highly colored."

Said a negro orator, "Massa Christophor Columbus was a very queer man : a notion crossed him one day, and then he crossed an

A dentist disgusted a patient recently by requesting him not to open his month any wider, as he intended to stand outside during the performance.

Mamma-"Now, take your medicine like a good girl, and, when you get well, I'll buy you a nice dolly." Sick child-"Please, ma. have it a Dolly Varden."

"Prisoner, why did you follow the man, and beat and kick him so shamefully ?"-"I'm sorry, your honor; but I was a little drunk, and thought it was my wife."

An Irishman, having the rheumatism, being asked where it troubled him the most, replied, "Be me sowl! I belaive I have it in ivery howl and corner uv me !"

An old lady, passing a blind organ-grinder on the street, rewarded him by placing in his box a, piece of paper, with the motto, "Be virtuous, and you will be happy.'

A juvenile dandy said to a fair partner at a recent ball, "Don't you think, miss, my moustaches are becoming?" To which she replied, "Well, sir, they may be coming, but they have not yet come."

The other day an excited individual accosted a street gamin with the question, "Say, bub, which is the quickest way for me to get to the railway depot?" "Run!" was the response.

A minister said he once preached a very peculiar sermon-soothing, stirring and satisfying. ' It was so soothing, that half the congregation went to sleep; so stirring, that the remainder left before he had finished; and so satisfying, that none of them ever came to hear him again.

"Why don't you wheel the barrow of coal along more lively, Ned?" asked a coal-dealer of his hired man. It's not a very hard job : there is an inclined plain to relieve you."-"Ay, master," quoth the man, who had more relish for wit than work, "the plane may be inclined, but hang me if I am."

Intellectual creature-" No, it's utterly impossible for a fellah to stand this disgusting weather. I feel as if all my bwains were go ing to the dogs." Lady-"Dear! dear! poor dogs !"

A countryman in Savannah observed a gang of darkies laboring on the streets, each wearing a ball and chain. He asked one why that ball was chained to his leg. "To keep people from stealing it," said the darkey, "heap of thieves about here."

Two officers—one an Irishman and the other Scotchman—seeing a fine-looking girl in a store, the first proposed to buy a watch-ribbon in order to get a nearer view of her. "Hoot, mon!" said his northern friend, "let's gang in and speer if she can give us twa sixpences for a shilling."

GIVING 'EM FITS.—A man arriving home at a late hour, a little worse for too much supper, and hatless and coatless, was asked by his indignant spouse, "Where's your hat and coat?" "Sent 'em, my dear (hic), to the Chicago sufferers." We fear the Chicago sufferer who got those clothes must have found them too tight.

In all proposals for life insurance, these, among a host of other questions, occur: "Age of father, if living?" "Age of mother, if living?" A man in the country, who filled up an application, made his father a age, "if living," 120 years, and his mother's 102. The agent was amazed at this showing, and fancied he had got an excellent subject; but, feeling somewhat dubious, remarked that the man came of a very long-living family. "Oh, you see, sir," replied the applicant, "my parents died many years ago, but, 'if living, would be aged as there put down." "Oh, I ee," said the agent.

Grains of Gold.

As long as a man crouches and skulks, and shirks his work, every creature that has weight will be treading on his toes and crushing him; he will himself tread with one foot on the other foot.

By love's delightful influence lhe attack of ill humor is resisted, the violence of our passion abated, all the injuries of the world alleviated, the bitter cup of affliction sweetened, nd the sweetest flowers plentifully strewed along the most thorny paths of life.

No man deserves to be praised for his goodness unless he has strength of character to be wicked.—La Rochefoucauld,

Most of the shadows that cross our path brough life are caused by standing in our own

If idleness de real modifier primer malevo-lence, it commonly produces melancholy. Let every man by securification and accepted in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that

he has done his best.

Few people follow any definite plan in life. That is why so many come out almost anywhere, and about as often next to nowhere at all. The fixed purpose, steady aim, continu-An Iowa groom was so delighted with the ous and consecutive labor, the heroic do or die, comprehension of. i di Bariji Ma

Every man, however good he may be, has a yet better man dwelling within him, which is properly himself, but to whom, novertheless, he is often unfaithful. It is to the interior and less mutable being that we should attach ourselves, not to the changeable avery day man. - Von Humboldt.

"The fine arts do not interest me," said Theodore Parker, "so much as the coarse arts, which feed, clothe, house and somfort a people. I would rather be a great man as Franklin, than a Michael Angelo—nay, if I had a son I should rather see him a mechanic, who organize use like the late George Stephenson, in England, than a great painter like Reubens, who only copied beauty."

There is no defect which is so fatel to the material happiness of man, as that of want of decision. It is if anything more than impulse. The knitting together of the connecting link between reflection and action, is one that is greatly overlooked by nine-tenths of humanity. Reflection will produce but dreams, if not vivified by activity, and a life so passed brings but the bitter seeds of disappointment for a harvest. Entombed in misery, is the dreamer who sleeps away his existence after this manner

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TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

CITY OF HAMILTON.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been nominated at a Public Meeting of the citizens of Hamiliton, as a Canaditate for the House of Commons at the approaching Election, I respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

If elected I shall give the present Ministry a generous support upon all measures which in my judgment shall be conducive to the best interests of the country; but shall reserve to myself the right to oppose them should they introduce measures calculated to have a contrary affect.

I approve of the adoption of the Washington Treaty at the last Session of Parliament.

I also approve of the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway in the manner proposed by the present Ministry; but will use my influence to have it constructed South of Lake Nipissing, unless it can be clearly shewn by a proper and satisfactory survey that it would be more advantageous to the Dominion to have it constructed to the North of the Lake.

I approve of the adoption of a judicious Protective Tariff, with a view of encouraging our rapidly developing industries.

I am in favor of living on the most friendly terms with the people of the United States, and will do all in my power to encourage them to invest their capital here, and, when possible to do so, to induce them to make their home in Canada, believing, as I do, that many of our most valuable and loyal citizens were once citizens of the United States.

I claim to be a man of the people; I belong to the ranks, my sympathies are with the people, and I shall do all in my power to aid in the enactment of such laws as shall conduce to the happiness and the well being of the working classes in common with all others; and I shall leave nothing undone on my part to promote to the utmost good feeling between the employers and employees, believing that upon this depends the material prosperity, as well as the happiness of all classes of our citizens,

Whether elected or not, I shall at all times do everything in my power to advance the best interests of the City of Hamiliton. I am proud of our city, I am proud of her people, and it shall ever be my very great pleasure, whether in the House of Commons or out of, to work for the naterial propersity of Hamilton, from whose citizens I have ever received the kindest consideration.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

D. B. CHISHOLM.

Hamilton, July 17, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

CITY OF HAMILTON.

GENTLEMEN:

As a candidate, nominated at a public meeting of electors to solicit your suffrages for election to the Dominion Parliament, I respectfully ask your votes and influence.

Should you honor me by returning me to the House of Commons as your representative, I shall deem it my duty to give a hearty support to such measures of the Government as my judgment may convince me to be in harmony with the public good.

The Treaty of Washington, which happily bids fair to restore that amity and confidence so desirable between nations so near akin as the Mother Country, America and ourselves, has my hearty approval; and as grievances so vexatious, embarassing, and of such long standing as are overcome by this Treaty have, with powerful nations, rarely gielded but to the arbitrament of the sword, I am firmly persuaded our consent could not have been withheld without incurring the edium of breaking a bond of peace and becoming a stumbling-block to the advance of civilization.

A indicious Partection West to a discountry of the studios of the same of the studios of the same of

A judicious Protective Tariff tending, as I believe it does, to nurture our manufactures, thereby increasing our wealth and giving to our people for their children in their own country the advantages of diversified industries—shall have my earnest support.

To promote the development of the wealth of the country by the settlement of Crown Lands, promoting means of communication and other internal improvements, as well as by countenancing Legislation tending to promote harmony and good-will between all classes of the community, I shall always deem my duty.

As I have full confidence that a steady adherence to such measures as those, must in promoting the interests of all classes through the country, be also best for all classe in our own progressive city. I confidently anticipate the support of the electors of the constituency.

the support of the electors of the constituency.

Il have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours obediently,

H. B. WITTON.

Hamilton, July 18, 1872.

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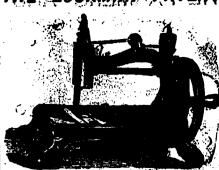
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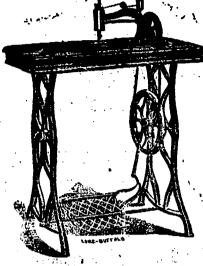
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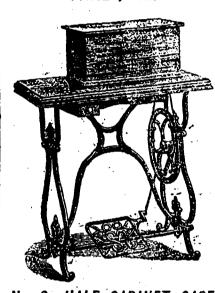


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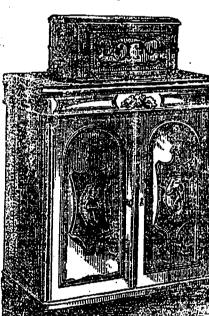
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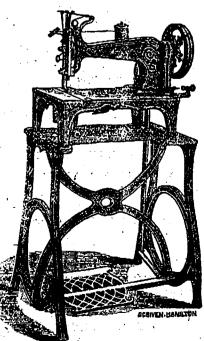
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