

Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872.

NO. 16

Communications.

OSHAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

Sir,—A desire having been expressed by several of the workmen here that there should be a comparison 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 workmen 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 workmen of the Dominion get him up a testimonial 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 anxious 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 Gibbs might easily had the firm's name withdrawn from it.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 workmen 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 containing hot cinders from the puddling 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.

Labor Notes.

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 per 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 trade.

The Williamsport (Pa.) Reform Journal 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 Laborers.

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 classification of wages proposed by the latter.

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 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 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 the management of the contemplated association.

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 Fehrenbach has proven himself one of the best executive officers, as well as one of the most indefatigable 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 day. Where is Gov. Baldwin's body guard? Much precious time is being lost by the regular soldiers not being there to force obedience to the mandates of the Lumber Kings. Our dignitaries no doubt understand that a small body of troops, either regulars or State militia, would meet with a sorry reception. It is only in isolated localities, and against small numbers where they have no means of defence that the minions of power dare enforce their unrighteous decrees.—*Chicago Advocate*.

CANADIAN.

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

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

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 he has since died.

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 severely, the teeth penetrating to the bone. The bite made an ugly appearance.

Mr. J. G. Beckett, of Culais, 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 severely 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 endeavored 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 one-tenth 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 absence 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 dismissed 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 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 morning, and in the afternoon, when they were about to take the engine out of the shop, 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 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 Bedford.

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 Winnomycus, Nevada, with a shock that caused the people to believe that it was an earthquake. No one was hurt.

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 plantation 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 roof of his cell, in the upper row of cells. He was detected while at work.

The highest span bridge in the United

States is said to be one on the Walkill Valley railroad, New York, over the Rondout Creek, at Rounddale. 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 increase.

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 type-setting 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, each claiming to be the widow of the 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 custody.

M. Koechlin, the opulent Alsatian spinner and machinists, died. M. Koechlin at the outset of the late war volunteered to raise and maintain at his own expense a corps of 5,000 men. Mies Koechlin, his daughter is now undergoing one month's imprisonment for her patriotic demonstrations 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 rise 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 demanded!! The difference is just 8s. The hard-worked colliers get 6d. out of this. Who pockets the difference?

NOTICE.

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

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.)

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertions, ten cents per line. Each subsequent insertion, five cents per line.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 112 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.
 J. S. WILLIAMS,
 SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

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 a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons, I have the honor to accept that nomination, and therefore ask for your support, having confidence that the electors of Centre Toronto will endorse the request of the deputation by placing me at the head of the poll.

I have the honor to be,
 Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
 F. SHANLY.

Toronto, July 22, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

WEST TORONTO.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

JOHN CRAWFORD

AS

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.
 Tinmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
 Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
 Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
 Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
 Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
 Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Coopers, 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 Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872

AN EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

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 perfection, 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 surroundings 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 toiling 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 sweat 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 should be deprived of the exercise of 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 future.

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

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 community—proportionally 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 distribution of the comforts, aye, even elegancies 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. Shanly 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 does—the 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 workingmen—union and non-union—will not soon forget the past, and in the coming election they will unmistakably 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 months.

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 for bogus?

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 a commander hurling his undisciplined levies 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 skeleton 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 into 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 establishment 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-

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 people.
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 to time affect the interests of the working-classes.

A NEW WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT 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 all, 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 Workingmen's 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:—

- I.
 1. Registration of Voters Bill, reduction of lodgers' rental, and residential qualification.
 2. Assimilation of borough and county suffrage.
 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.
- II.
 1. The removal of all legal and fiscal impediments 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.
- IV.
 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 suffrage, to exercise power similar to Metro-

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 legislation.

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 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 is nothing of the kind—and in this fact we find the solution of many a supposed mysterious collapse in financial circles, and many a gigantic throes of misery, spread over the homes of the middle gontee classes, and those whose lot has hitherto been to labor for themselves and others.

"Put money in thy purse," was the continuous advice of Iago to his traveling dupe. This was for the benefit of Iago, doubtless, so that he might count 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 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 medium 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 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 labor. These two sources of wealth and power have been trotted out in leading newspapers, magazines and reviews, as two distinct and separate powers, antagonistic 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 simply succeeded in disagreeing, because 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 industrious 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 necessities cannot be diverted into the 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 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 populations of the world. An enlightened laboring class is the mainstay of a

country. Give a great, huge, ignorant 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 seethe 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 shaking to move, and you have started a power 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 of labor from the shackles of capital tends, and to this grand point the populations of the whole world are travelling. The nations divided by seas communicate by cable; the countries divided by channels flash each other news every minute; the countries which have been divided by wars, by political alliances, and heavy commercial imposts on exchange are wakening up. Labor rears its head and looks around. It is the giant with one foot on sea and the other 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 of the old proverb, "The land of the diligent maketh rich."

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN HAMILTON.

CHISHOLM AND WITTON INDOESD.

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 meeting was to endeavor to consolidate the vote of the workingmen. A resolution would be offered, having that end in view, which he hoped would be carried unanimously; 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 enthusiastic cheering. He said on the eve of a general election they had met to decide what course the workingmen should take; to inquire who were their friends and who their foes; which party deserved their support and which not. They had differed heretofore; some had voted on one side and 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 and force, by calling upon the workingmen 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 Toronto 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 welfare; and, Whereas, certain of the employers of Toronto having also combined to 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 introduce in the Commons of the Dominion 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 Administration."

Mr. Robert Parker came forward with great pleasure to second the resolution; because, as he averred, "loil" Charlie had

taken the pledge and become a coldwater man the same as himself. (Cheers.) 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 workman 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 workingmen-politicians. (Cheers.) 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 unmistakable 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 possessed 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 word reform. He (Mr. Scott) believed it

had been misapplied; that the party which 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 debt 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 satellites, 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 wore 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 them, 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 foes; 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 workingmen 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 Sir John A. Macdonald was the party they should vote for. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hewitt, of Toronto, then came forward. 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 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, despicable purposes. (Cheers.) But they can't

raise any false Scott cry 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. He 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 for it.

Loud calls were then made for Chisholm and Witton. 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 report 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 support 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 support free traders, but to vote for Mr. Witton and himself, who would support a Government willing to give necessary protection. (Great cheering.)

After cheers for the Queen, the candidates and the visiting speakers, the meeting closed at about half-past ten.

The Home 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 heard within her soul;
"What is it, child? I hear thee; 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,
"They tell me, Lord, that all
The living pass away—
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!"
Her little prayer was said!
And from her chamber now
Forth passed she with the light
Of heaven 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,
I'll 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 hideous 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 been 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 'commissari' 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 (pipes) and sent down to Oporto 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 cautiously 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 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 splinters; and de fust thing I know'd dat creatur's tail foun' round like lightnin' an' I foun' myself flyin' sprowlin' on de ground; an' his big mouf snap, savage as a meat ax, mighty close to my leg."
"What did you then, Cuff, I asked."
"Lor, massa, I let you know I got ober dat fence quick!" he replied. "I left dem diggin's, an' I nebber did know what became ob my hat; I spect dat alligator eat him up!"

THE TAILOR-BIRD.

That a bird should turn its beak into a 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 her 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 condemn 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 sneeze, 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 hysterical 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.—*Waverley Magazine.*

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

The experience of a pork-butcher's shop-boy, named Broche, who has just been tried by court-martial at Versailles, are well worth a passing record. On the outbreak of the Communal 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 ill-will 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 accordingly launched into space from a first-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 Futeaux, 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 grief 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 a hurry generally have to do things twice over. The tortoise beats the 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 entitled—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 a 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 molten 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,
"Thy truly royal then to toll
With hammer, brain or hod.

Until some patient toiler rise
With cunning hand or brain,
No telescope can pierce the skies—
No steamer cross the main;
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 trowel hand,
Or builder's cultured skill;
Yet all the world of labor joins
Each palace home to fill.

The toilers, not the drones of earth—
Are worthy of renown;
These are the men of noble birth
With hands begrimed 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 alone did stand,
Shall have his well deserved applause
From all, in every land.

All hail then to the horny hand,
And to the molten 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 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 absorbed 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 porcelain 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 constitution.

It is further supposed that vibrations render iron crystalline and brilliant, but certain recent experiments on railways have proved that 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 weather, and the crystallized appearance of the bars, has led to the supposition that cold is the cause of the crystallization, but there is no proof that the iron was not in this state previously, while the greater hardness of the ground, rigidity of joints, and severity of

shocks, are the more probable cause of such accidents. M. Caron exposed some pieces of the bar before referred to to temperature varying 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 crystallization. He remarks that these experiments were made with iron of good quality, and does not deny that inferior iron 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 crystallization, this quality existed previously, and is not due to working or cold.

THE NEW YORK SITUATION.

The most important local industrial agitation 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 favorable 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 day. "This," as a religious contemporary well says: "will bring the antagonism of labor and capital to an issue at once, with fearful 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 inevitable 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 LESSON PRODUCTION, WEALTH AND WAGES?

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 one-fifth, 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 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 eight-hour 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 preceding part of the day.—*New York Union.*

LABOR DEMONSTRATION AT THE EAST END OF LONDON.

A meeting of the Labor Protection League, which, in the numbers attending it, was almost without precedent, was held last night at the Shoreditch Town-hall, for the purpose of further agitating the question of an increase of pay, under the presidency of the Rev. Septimus Hansard, rector of Bethnal-green. The members of the League, who number 12,000,

were announced to start in procession, with brass band at their head, from the Three Compasses at Mile-end. This body was largely reinforced 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 impassable 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 Bishopsgate 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 enthusiastic, 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, water-side 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 wages to honest and intelligent employes, and would not if rates were increased twenty-five per cent., provided the embarrassments growing out of the credit system, and the mismanagement of the national finances and the legal tender currency of the country were removed. The greatest burden resting upon manufacturers arises from the payment, by the public generally, of excessive 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 workmen and employers 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 defend class legislation.

It should be borne in mind that the usury laws do not inure to the benefit of borrowers 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 cannot afford to pay seven, six, nor even five per cent. for the use of sums of money which may be considered large when compared 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 a point which shall be equitable to all. It 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 as paper, should be used; and the value of such money and the volume thereof adjusted by making it interchangeable at the option of the holder with bonds of the Government bearing a fixed rate of interest.

