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

Vol. II.—No. 43.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

第五岁是最份第二人继续的人。

No. 95.

Enbor Aotes.

Reports from the Chicago K.O.S.C. are unfavorable, a general dullness is said to prevail.

. A reduction of puddlers' and ironworkers' wages is being acceded to in Scotland.

The Amalgamated Weavers of Leeds have lately determined on adding an Out of Work fund to all their branches.

The Valley furnaces and rolling will as Sharon, Pa., are idle. They have a large stock of ore and pig iron on hand.

The London carmen have decided on memorialising all the railway and town master carriers for an increase of wages and a shortening of the hours of labor.

Another window glass works is about being built at Wheeling Va., on a capital steck of sixty thousand dollars, all of which is subscribed.

The spirit of ro-organization has taken possession of the St. Crispins of Baltimore-one lodge having reinstated 175 members at one meeting.

All puddlers and boilers are hereby warned that the puddlers of Cumberland are out on a strike for their just rights, and persons of that trade are requested to keep away and let them settle their own difficulties.

The number of London bakers, according to the Bakers Record, is from 13,000 to 16,000, and yet not more than 2,000 are enrolled in the two Unions that exist in their trade.

The carpet weavers of England and Scotland met on Thursday the 8th ult., and agreed to advance the workmen's wages 10

The second conference of the Amalgamated Laborers' union commenced at Cardiff on Monday Jan. 5th. Forty-six districts, embracing 10,000 members were represented. The programme includes the question of labor representation in Parliament and the appointment of district agents.

The workmen employed in mining and smelting in Prussia are united in a kind of self-insurance society, the object of which . is the supporting of the sick, superannuated, widowed, and orphaned members of the craft. "

"It appears from correspondence in the Warchouseman's Journal that a Bolfast to work for 16 hours a day, could searcely carn 15d.—less than a 1d. an hour.

The ship carpenters now on strike have determined to make direct contracts for repairs of vessels, as well as ship-building. They guarantee that all work shall be done in a first-class manner, as they are composed of skilled mechanics of every ship-yard in the Philadelphia.

The carpet weavers as a body still hold out in their strike as against reduction of pay in Philadelphia; but there is much suffering reported among them; and it is generally believed that they must eventually yield, as the small demand necessitates a reduction of wages or a stoppage.

"The New Haven Union says :- The Sovergigns of Industry, the new order of the working classes, and all others who sympathize with the anti-monopoly movement, is making rapid headway here in the East Its success promises to be as remarkable as that of its twin order, the Patrons of Hus bandry.

"The cigarmakers of Chicago are feeling the effect of the panic as severally as any branch of mechanics. The business is very dull at the present time, not more than onehalf being able to find employment. The trade is in a worse condition than it has been for several years.

The case of the 45 colliers on strike at Messre: Blackwell's colliery, Pressgevene, authotice, was heard on the 8th ult. at Os- the wages paid in the district to joiners November by a very large majority over westry. These men were summoned as the were 13s. per week, and it will be matter other two candidates. It may be interest-

The state of the second second

left work was about 400. On the suggestion meet on this scanty sum; the family, inof Colonel Lovett, a compromise was effect- cluding parents, at this period numbered ed. One man, John Davis, was fined 1s. and costs, the other 44 costs only. The men to return to work the next morning, giving a fortnight's notice, to allow time for an amicable settlement.

A conference of London employers in the engineering trade, called at the instance of those whose men have struck, was held on Wednesday to consider the the demands of the men. It was resolved that the employers, whose workmen had required a minimum rate of 38s. per week, or a general rise of 2s., be requested to communicate to them that they entirely decline to treat with their employes as a body, but are quite prepared to consider the value of the services of each workman individually, and to increase the remuneration of such as deserve an advance. The meeting was adjourned in order to receive a report as to the result of this communication, and every firm represented pledged itself, in the event of the report being unfavorable, to lock up their establishments till a majority of their number determined otherwise.

On the afternoon of the 9th ult a meeting of the engineers on strike and lockout was held at the Volunteer, Limehouse; Mr. Shaw took the chair. The whole of the delegates gave in their statements, showing that interviews with the firms had taken place between the representatives of the men of Messrs. Ravenhill and Easton, of Stepney; Messrs. Hodges and Messrs. Dudgeon, of Millwall; Messrs. Blyth's, of Limehouse; and of Messrs. Jackson and Watkins. The statements were nearly all the same, and to the effect that that their employers had stated that they did not wish to part with any of their old hands if they could help it. They were willing they said, to give the rise asked for to all men whose services were really worth the money, but they maintained that there were some to whom they could not give it, as, for instance, partially experienced men, and also in the cases of men who, as they got older, got more enfeebled. They all were firm in their determination not to treat with the men in a body. A long and exciting discussion ensued, and ultimately it was carried by a majority of about two-thirds, 'That the men accept the master's proposition, and resume work on Monday morning at the usual hour."

LABOR PORTRAITS.

"Men who, in advance of law and in opposition to prevailing opinion, have forced into national recognition the hitherto disregarded rights of labor."

MR. WILLIAM PATERSON,

SECRETARY ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND

JOINERS' SOCIETY, SCOTLAND, Was born at Elgin, the country town of Morayshire, on the 3rd January, 1843. His father, a journeyman joiner, was employed in the district for a number of years prior to the birth of the subject of our sketch He was sent to school when about four years of age, for the purpose (as his mother said) of keeping him out of mischief. He remained at the junior school about four years, when he was sent to the Elgin Trades' School, and continued there anything else, brought him under the till he was nearly fifteen years of ago. At this school he soon made his mark at arithmetic, and was successful at six examinations in securing the first prize in his class. The teacher Mr. McKenzie, took a lively interest in his progress, and stimulat- and Edinburgh (West) branches; there ed him to greater efforts by the study of mathematics and other branches taught in the school. In 1856, he secured seven prizes in different classes in addition to a prize awarded to the best general scholar, by an old scholar carrying on a successful business in the United States. On leaving February, 1869, where the seat of governschool he was occupied in various ways for ment still remains. He is now about to some time, occasionly clerking, assisting enter on his third period of three years, in measuring land, and other work of a having been elected for the second term who were summoned for leaving work with- similar nature. In his early school days

seven, and in the winter time when working only seven hours per day, the wages to provide for the whole was 9s. 1d. per week. in 1967 there were 55 branches, and 3,562 His father had commenced business on his members; in 1873, 87 branches, and 5,007 own account some years before young Paterson left school, and was anxious that his son should not follow his own trade. All remonstrance was useless, the Elgin Academy had no attractions compared to the joiner's bench, and he began work in the winter of 1856. In December of that year he was sent to the Black Isle, Rosashire, where his father had secured the joiner work of two dwelling houses which were to be erected on new farms there. His experience of this district were very similar to those of Augh Miller, so graphically described in his "Schools and Schoolmaster." No lodgings were to be obtained near to the work and the squad had to bothy," i. c., make their own food, &c. ; the bulk of this work had to be performed by the youngest apprentice. All victuals had to be cooked, bread baked, &c., by hini, and on more than one occasion during thunderstorms the squad had to rise in the middle of the night to clear the bothy of from one to two feet of water. A year of this life had no effect upon his determinaion to be a joiner. On returning to Elgin he wrought during the remainder of his apprenticeship in the city (for Elgin is a city) and district. On the completion of his apprenticeship he evinced the spirit which has since often been brought into prominence by going along with the journeymen on the first pay day and demanding his journeyman's wages. The wages were paid by his father without domur, and continued for fully a year, when his father got into financial difficulties through having granted accommodation bills to a firm with whom he did business.

hand at this time, the architect arranged with the subject of our sketch for their completion, which he satisfactorily finished. Shortly after this (in November, 1863), ho left Elgin for Edinburgh, where he joined the association, of which he is now General Secretary, in the following spring. His father and other members of the family soon followed, and took up their residence at Portobello, where he has since been employed. He soon took a lively interest in its affairs, and was elected on committee, and shortly after branch secretary. He had only served a few months in the latter capacity, when the Reform agitation of 1866 assumed a practical shape in Edinburgh. A meeting of trade representatives was held, at which W. Paterson was elected as interim secretary. His interim, however, lasted throughout the agitation, as he not only conducted the work in connection with the demonstration held in November, 1866, but acted as Secretary for a branch of the Scottish Reform League for a year after. In April, 1867, a delegate meeting of the Association was held in Glasgow, on which occasion he représented the Edinburgh branch, between whom and the Executive Committee considerable differences had existed for some time, and which differences had been the principal reason for calling the meeting. This meeting, more than notice of the members of the Association. In October of this year the office of General Secretary was declared to be vacant, owing to the resignation of Mr. Matson. William Paterson was nominated by the Edinburgh were eight other candidates, but he had more votes than all the others combined. He took office on 1st February, 1868, having removed to Glasgow for that purpose.

As some unfinished contracts were on

Edinburgh was soon after elected as the seat of government, where he removed in without opposition, and again elected last

ation to state that it was formed in September, 1861. In October, monthly (which is the first printed report issued), there appears to have been 11 branches, and 630 members; members. The annual income of the association is nearly £6,000, and there has been expended, during the past twelve

Cessation of Work	. 3,608	8	9.
Tools' Compensation			
Disabled Bonuses		0	0
Funeral Allowance	. 2,827	0	0
Sick Aliment			
years—			

Leaving Funds on Hand at

31st Oct., 1873...... 7,630 3 47 There is, perhaps, no other trade association that issues so completely detailed reports as the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland do every fortnight. Full details of all income and expenditure in each branch is published every month, and while it entalls a considerable amount of work and expense, it enables each branch to acquire a thorough knowledge of the others. While William Paterson has been fully occupied with trade matters for the past eight years, he has not been idle as a politician. He rendered good assistance at the General Election, 1868, in securing the return of the three Liberal members for Glasgow. In 1870 he attended the conference of Scotch Trades Unions in Edinburgh, and was one of the committee who drafted the Bill adopted by the conference for the legalising of trades unions. In November of that year he! came a caudi-

date for the Edinburgh Town Council in the interests of the working classes, but was defeated, 932 votes having been given for Mr. Younger, brewer, and 872 for William Paterson. Since then he has rendered good service to the Liberal cause in municipal politics. The greater portion of the arrangements in securing the return of that advanced politician and social reformer, Bailie Lewis, when assailed by the Tories and liquor interest, fell upon him, while he elso gave good assistance last November in securing the return of Councillor Buchanan. He took an active interest in the recent demonstration in Edinburgh for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, being chairman on one of the platforms, and more recently took the leading part in questioning Mr. McLaren, the senior member for Edinburgh at a meeting of his constituents, on this measure. The answers to the questions not being satisfactory, he proposed and carried by a large majority a vote of no confidence in Mr. McLaren. It may be added that William Paterson married in 1866, that he has three children alive and two dead .- Bee-Hive.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Third Session of the second Parliament of the Province of Quebec has been prorogued.

The proprietors of the Whittenton Mills, in Taunton, Mass., have raised the wages of operatives to the ante-panic rates, and are working full time.

A wealthy London firm of four brass founders has just dissolved partnership. Three of them could not sign their names, and have always put their cross to the firm's documents. A despatch from St Paul, Minn, states that

20 men, engaged in chopping wood near Fort Rice, Dakotah Territory, were murdered by Sioux Indians early in the week.

Miss Sanders a high respectable young lady of Memphis, attended a masked ball on Wednesday night last and has not been seen sinco. It is feared she has been abducted.

The earliest Junta here announces that the muncipality of Bilboa have offered to surrender that city in one week, but the insurgents refuse to grant more than four days before making

The Shah of Persia explains his reason for annulling his concessions to Baron Reuter, by stating that he did not think the enterprise would receive the necessary financial report.

One hundred and sixty barrels of flour have been sent by the millers' of Mineapolis to the principal offenders, but the number who of surprise how both ends were made to ing as showing the progress of the associ-

western Counties of Minnesota. Their rayages were very severe, and great suffering is reported.

A mass meeting of Liberals who supported Thos Hughes was held in Marylebone last Saturday night, at which Mr. Hughes delivered a long address, in the course of which he dc clared himself in favour of a co-operative association of workingmen.

Information received from the Gold Coast states that the main force under Sir Garnet Wolsely reached the river Prah. On the 1st of January the advance guard had penetrated thirteen miles beyond the Prah.

The new mayor of Liverpool, Mr. A B Walker, a wealthy brower and coliery proprictor, has offered to build an art gallery in that city, at a cost of £20,000. The council has accepted the offer, ond proposes to call the building "The Walker Gallery of Art."

The Chinese employed in the cutlery works t Beaver Falls, Pa, on Saturday attempted to kill Ah Poy the overseer and interpreter as he passed through the works believing that he had misappropriated their funds. The police came to his rescue. The Chinese then attacked the latter with knives, forks, pieces of iron &c. The police finally clubbed them into a retreat fter wounding ten or twelve of them seriously.

A testimonial consisting of a rose-colored Irish poplin dress and a suit of Irish point lace, was presented to Madame Titiens in. Dublin the other day as a mark of appreciation from the Irish people.

The Prussian Upper House has rejected by large majority the bill abolishing the stamp duty on newspapers which was passed some weeks ago by the Lower Chamber, where only six voted against it. Only last session tho Upper House passed a resolution that the press stamp be abolished Jan. 1, 1874.

The Richmond Enquirer says hundreds of well-to-do English families are preparing to emigrate to Virginia in the spring. Land has already been purchased by Englishmen in Amelia county to the extent of \$60,000; and . the settlers are well pleased to own their farms instead of renting land at home for \$25 an acre.

The Ottawa Times says:-The male convicts in the gaol are, so soon as the weather permits. to be put to the study of geology, for which the prison gaol affords a wide and profitable field. A considerable amount of stone has already been quarried out of it, and will be broken in order that it may be utilized for macadamising purposes.

A terrible | boiler explosion took place at Shield's boiler works Peoria, Ill. on Saturday morning. The shock was like an earthquake, and was felt throughout the city. John Shields, the proprietor, was testing the boiler when the explosion occurred, and he was blown 150 feet against a pile of lumber, crushing his body into a unrecognizable mass. scatteri arms and feet over the entire neighbourhood. No one else was seriously injured.

A China woman was stolen from one husband by another husband in Sacramento. After a long search the police found her, and she was taken before Justice Cantwell. The husbands were there, and equally strenuous in pressing their claims. There was no evidence in support of the statements of either, and Justice Cantwell was puzzled. Out of this dilemma. however, an expedient found a way. Tho husbands and the wife were ranged in a row in front of the bench, and the woman was told to choose between the two men. She hesitated. a little, but finally took the youngest, and the police were instructed to keep the fellow away in future. The chosen husband was the one who had stolen her.

"One of those cuto Yankees," says, the St John's Tribune, " so often heard of, wasterday cheated the Western Railway out of his fare very eleverly. He had a mile and a half to go. which would cost him five cents. He had no idea, however, of paying any money for a short ride, so he got on the train near Lincoln and in front of the baggage car, where the conductor does not go looking for tickets. At the next station the man got off, having paid pretty dear for his ride. Both his cars and two of his fingers were frozen solid. He thought that he would never steal a ride again when the mercury was 20 degrees below zero."

A despatch from Padding reports that choicia has broken out in Acheen. It was rumoured that the Sultan of Acheen had died of it, and the war is virtually at an end.

The prisoners revolted in Hudson, N. J. county gaol on Saturday, because the supply of tobacco was cut off, and nine of them were

Commence of the second second

Loetry.

A LABOR HYMN. BY PHILLIP O'NEIL. From beautiful Wyoming, And from Lackawana's vale, The labor men are marching, And determined to prevail. Though the famine grip is pinching, And the blood-hounds on their trail, They will stand their ground unflinching,

Till justice turns the scale.

O, a glorious glad marching, Is this marching of the free. And a labor army chanting The hymn of liberty.

O, see the sight entrancing. Of these loyal men so true, As they so proudly marching With human rights in view. And the time is now approaching, When the fight, though never new, Must be waged-aye, unrelenting-'Gainst the tyranny of the few.

> O, a glorious glad marching. Is this marching of the free, And the myriad voters chanting, The hymn of liberty.

O, the citizens are forming, By river, lake and stream, Their hearts in union beating To the grandour of the theme. And they give a lurid warning-"Tis the rocket signal gleam." Of the wrath that is awaiting, As the people cease to dream.

> O, the glorious glad marching, Is this marching of the free, And a hundred thousand chanting, The hymn of liberty.

KIND THOUGHTS.

Let us cherish a memory for pleasant things, And let all others go, It is never by giving "tit for tat," That we touch the heart of a foe. It is not by dwelling on fancied wrongs That we feel their sting grow less; And malice once entering the heart is sure To crash out all tenderness.

Forgive, forget, though the wrong be great And your heart be striken sore; For thinking of trouble makes it worse, And its pair so much the more. Do kindly things to your neighbors, e'en Though they do not so to you, Though they be wrong, unjust, unkind, Keep your own heart ever true.

The heart is a garden, our thoughts the flowers That spring into fruitful life; Have a care that in sewing there fall no seed From the weed of cruel strife. O! leving words are not hard to say If the heart Le loving too, And the kinder the thoughts you give to others The kinder their thoughts of you.

Tales and Sketches.

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE;

OR, THE BEAL AND THE IDEAL.

CHAPTER I.

"Ah," said Frank, "do you remember how sadly the young poet we met at Arqua spoke upon this thome, and yet how warmly he prophesied that Italy should arise in power, and stand amongst the nations of Europe, once more pre-eminent in all those qualities which are the pride and boast of her decline."

"You romind me of the little episode which awaited me the following day, when I returned slove to the shades of Arqua; I think it might interest you."

"Oh, yes," answered Grace, to whom Ermest Travers seemed to have addressed himself in his last words; "we thank you for it, I am sure, and give you mute attention."

Mr. Travers bowed slightly. "You have heard Frank mention," he continued, "the · young poct whose aspirations interested us so much, in their carnestness for the awakening of his country from the sloth of inaction, or for its restoration from the languor of decay; it was rather, however, the music of his words, than any knowledge we possessed of him, that led Frank then to name him a poot. When I again saw him, the following morning, seeking, like myself, the quiet retirement of Arqua, I doubted not that Frank was right; for, unlike me, he had with him no book, and appeared there as if with no other, intention then the full enjopment of thoughts, which wach a solitude was well calculated to encourage. We saluted, and, for a time, lost sight of each other. I had enjoyed, perhaps for some hours, the delightful, halmy coolness of that classic spot, and was in the act of putting up my books, previous to returning, when I perceived our young friend advancing towards me; he came, with many apologies, to entrest, he said, a favor from a stranger; he felt sure that no other than Petrarck could be the volume I hold in my hand; his request was that I would indulge him with the perusul of a somet his memory had proved decep-

perceived it was not the one I had been reading; quickly he found the lines he was in quest of, and perused them silently, with great rapidity; then turning towards me, he exclaimed, "Pardon, signor, but listen how exquisitely the great post speaks here-proceeding to read aloud, with much grace and power, those beautiful words of Petrurch, boginning,---

Chiara, frescho, dolce, acque,

I listened to him with pleasure, for there was a genuine favor in his voice and gesture which interested me much; his countenance was one of singular beauty-almost of a feminine loveliness, when lit by the expression of intense feeling which it then wore. I thanked him when he had concluded, and said, "How is it that you, who appear to be in the habit of spending so much time here, are without the means of making it pass so pleasantly as my books have done for me this morning!' 'Oh, signor,' he said, "it was through forgetfulness that I have not Petrarch with me; but other books I never carry hither. I am a poet, and here I come to seek for inspiration; every breath bears it to me. I scarcely ever write my tablets now and then carry home a verse but in thought it is that my riches lie. What I gather here will suffice for many a month, when I return to V---, to gild my poor words with a bright tint, borrowed from him who is one of the glories of our land.'

"I was struck with such enthusiasm, and I told him so.

"'Ah,' he said, 'signor, such sacred ground as this-rotirements sanctified by the memory of the great-draw the Italian and poet irresistibly to their calm retreats; remember Alfieri's pilgrimage; and your own poets, signor, do they not visit the birthplaces, the favored spots, where rise the tombs, where lie the bones of those who have taught them to sing?' I smiled, as I thought how little it was in the nature of an Englishman to do so, with the only intention which was a boast of the Italian."

"And how did you part with your friend?" said Grace; "have you nothing more to tell ns of a person so interesting?"

"Nothing," said Mr. Travers; "we part ed as soon as he had again expressed his thanks for the slight service I had rendered him; he told me that he promised himself many more days of delightful thought at Arqua."

"Have you never met with any of his verses?" asked Edith; "it struck me your curiosity might have led you to make some search for them."

"No," replied he; "I had no desire to do so; I should probably have destroyed the illusion; the picture was a beautiful one, and I was almost inclined to look upon it as an example of national character; beyond that I would not seek; had I done so, the probability is, I should have been forced to reap the disappointment of reading some hundred pages of crude conceptions and faulty images violent, passionate, they might have been, but, with little to remind one Petrarch, beyond his language."

"It seems a harsh judgment;" said Edith. " you might surely have found yourself mistaken."

"I have no expectation of it," rejoined Mr. Travers, "and at least I secured myself from disappointment by such a course, nor do l altogether approve the plan this young man pursued; he would have caught the rays of another's gonins; he did not seek to plume his own to flight. Had he given half the time to the improvement of his judgment, which he thus expended upon the cultivation of an imagination, probably already too powerful to be controlled by the restriction of reason or correct taste, his talents would have acquired an enlarged power, and his writings might have gained for him a fair meed of honor and renown. Self-dependence is, above all things, necessary to a poet. It is this, based upon extensive knowledge and deep thought, that is especially evident in the writings of our greatest poets, Shakspeare and Milton, second as they are to none of any

Edith's eye glistened; it was a sentiment particularly pleasing to her; but bashfulness and reserve, with the remembrance of the repulse she had received before, hindered her making any other reply; and in a few moments Frank and Mr. Travers took their

Before separating for the night, the ladies, after a review of what had occurred, passed a few customery words of comment upon their guest, "The society of such a man as Mr. Travers will be a delightful addition to us. said Mrs. Cambley, "although it is possible he may not stay many days.

"Mr. Travers used the expression, 'some weeks," said Grace, "when he was speaking to me of his stay at Lawnborough; so I do not fancy we shall lose him very soon."

"Indeed, my dear; well, we must endeavor to make it pleasant to him; at the sea side it is so easy to get up a few agreeable out-door parties."

"Yes, mamma; and yet I do not quite fancy that Mr. Travers is the man to enjoy them, unless on a peculiar scale of retinement.

"Oh, that is one of Frank's notions; he would lead you to form such an immensely so de not ask any more new." exalted opinion of this friend of his. I see nothing, for my part, about Mr. Travers,

he desired; with very apparent surprise, he aduqated gontleman, with perhaps a little too much stiffness, or hanteur, which I have no doubt will wear off on acquaintance. Certainly there could be nothing to shock his taste in any parties we might think proper to arranged."

"Oh no, mamma; I did not mean exactly that; but you must know, I pictured a picnic with the Brookers' and Williams's, and thought it might not be in exact conformity spare. with his taste. But, Edith, do you not think Mr. Travers a very handsome man? I fancied you would quite admire him."

"So I do; his countenance is a very striking one; I should have known him anywhere; although there appears to me an expression of oven higher intellect about him than Frank had sketched."

You are certainly in one of your heroic moods to-night, Edith," said Mrs. Cambley, testily. "I believe, however," she continued to Grace, "if you admired him, he was in no way backward to return the compliment. You are looking remarkably well just now,

Grace was evidently pleased by her mother's remark; she blushed, and smiled, at the same time disowning that any particular admiration was expressed in his behavior.

Edith looked at her consin, more levely than ever with the excitement of the evening, and thought that admiration not strange which was expended on such a face. Yet, perhaps, she never looked in the glass with greater dissatisfaction than when, before retiring, she went to smooth those bands of hair, which at least were dark and glossy enough to have given her satisfaction. It certainly would be delightful to feel oneself beautiful, she thought with a sigh, and a feeling of sadness crossed her mind as she remembered how constantly the difference between herself and cousin, in this respect, was recailed to her by her aunt's words and manners. It was a subject, however, upon which had scarcely thought until then; and even now she did not suffer herself to dwell upon it long; other and more pleasant thoughts were awaiting her, and she readily turned to them. She anticipated the pleasure she should carry with her on the morrow to the Lodge, and thought joyfully of the happiness those two, whom she perhaps now regarded as dearest to her on earth, would enjoy, in part through her endeavors, for she doubted not that the assurance she had given to Frank would be fully realised.

CHAPTER II.

O, how full of briars is this working-day world. SHARBPEARE.

"I fancy Frank and his friend, Mr. Travers, will call this morning, Edith; don't you think so?" said Grace, as they sat at breakfast the following morning.

"Yes," replied Edith, "I expect you will see them early. I am thinking of walking to the Lodge; it will be a delightful walk this splendid morning, but I suppose you will not accompany me?"

"No," said Mrs. Cambley, "it will be awkward for no one to be at home to receive visitors, especially as you expect these gentlemen; and I shall be engaged this morning.'

"You not fear, mamma," said Grace, " assure you. I have no intention of going, Edith is always more at home in the society of Walter and Mary than I am; and I have no great wish for a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Leater. poor weman !"

"What pity your tone implies; do you feel so much for her?" said Edith, laughing.

"Yes, indeed; I do. Her head is so full of re about all the most uninteresting domesti matters, that I am sure, beyond her flowergardon, she can have little enjoyment in

"The one you have mentioned is a very fruitful source of pleasure to her."

"It may be so; but even that is carried out in so unromantic a manner, that it quite disenchants me. I assure you, I often wonder how it came to pass that her children are so decidedly clever, as they undoubtedly are."

"You must remember," said Edith, "that Mary was educated entirely by her aunt, Mrs. Lester's sister, and Walter also was much with her; and yet I wonder with you, because education alone could not have made them what they are. Walter, I am sure has genius -real natural genius-and that of no common order, either; and Mary has powers which have only been strengthened, not planted, by education.'

"Her health is very delicate," said Mrs. Cambley, "and her beauty a good deal faded, I think of late. It was said that she and Frank were engaged to each other, was it not? But I do not believe it; we should have been sure to have heard it from him."

"I do though," said Grace, "and I can see you agree with me, Edith. I have an ideaperhaps he wishes it resumed? Eh. Edith! have I caught you? He has entrusted you with the commission; take care, there is many a wise old saw that declares such interference dangerous. Mamma did not hear me," she added, as she perceived that Mrs. Cambley had left the room. "Depend upon it, she would have informed you fully of all the penalties attached to acting such a part."

"Never mind, Grace, I will take care of myself: and now I am off. When I return. I do not doubt I shall be prepared to answer all the questions your curiosity may prompt,

"That feminine vice is not in the catalogue of my sins," replied Grace, as Edith left the tive in retaining I gladly lent him the volume | beyond the agreeable manner of a highly | room, to prepare for the walk.

Nor, indeed, at that precise moment, did one; and occasionally the remembrance of the she feel any curiosity. She was speculating upon the probability of Mr. Travers paying his visit before or after lunch; and, if the truth must be told, thinking whether her morning dress was a becoming one. Thus Edith escaped a questioning, which, in spite of Grace's assertion, would otherwise have occupied more time than she was inclined to

Edith stood at the hall-door a moment, debating which road she should take. The one direct and nearest would carry her along the principle streets of the little town, and thence by the high road to the Lodge; the other, and far more tempting path, might be gained by a descent to the sands, which lay glittering in the glorious sunshine, and the road, ascending the cliff, passed through soft green fields, and then a shady lane. She glanced at her watch; the time was earlier than she had expected. The thought of the cool sea-breeze, the morning dew, the fresh bright flowers of the meadows, and, lastly, the waving and pleasant rustling of the lofty spreading trees decided her; in a brief space her brisk step trod those sands which, from her elevation, had so bewitched her. The morning suited such a morning right well; a light mist alone shaded the clear brightness of the azure sky towards the horizon; above, all was of a cloudless, deep-hued blue. This levely color, reflected in the sparkling water gently heav ing beneath the morning sun, harmonised wonderfully with the rich depths of the cliffs. thrown back in shade, or the yellow-tinged green of such points as the sun's bright light glowed upon. Little curling waves, softly rippling as they neared the shore, timing a musical measure to their flow, playfully kissed the shining pebbles or washed the steadfast rock, whilst they formed a lovely fringe-like border of purest silvery form. Around the beautiful bay, one or two light vessels, their white sails spread and fair forms distinctly marked and visible, gracefully rested between the sky and ocean, adding life and beauty to the scene. Edith's heart was not one to remain closed to such influence: it opened wide to their reception, and holy and grateful feelings lifted her thoughts to Ilim who has stamped His material creation with so much beauty-teaching man to be ashamed of a deformity which contrasts darkly with it, exist ing most perceptibly in his own heart, and having its expressions in actions resulting thence. This it is that shuts the soul of man against the fair and lovely scenes of nature; this it is that deadens and blights his affection for her in her calm and peaceful solitude, as he advances in life and in knowledge of the world and its destructive usages; and this it is that gives her a healing power when she recalls to the mind what her influence once was, when the heart was yet pure and un-

This morning Edith was very happy, and as she considered the cause upon which this feeling was based, she felt the impression deepened. She loved Mary as a dear sister to her she felt sure she was bearing tidings of joy. She had long been aware that a cloud overshadowed the brightness of her existence: she had never entirely pierced it, but she had guessed its meaning, and that she looked forward to its removal, determined to ask a perfeet confidence. She dwelt with warmth inon the change she believed would be the result of her intelligence to her friend; she imagined how the dimmed eye would light again with happiness, the sad lips part once more with the easy charm of a light heart. Such was her dream for Mary; but her pleasure was much increased as she thought if Frank, of his beaming look the night before, of the eagerness with which he would greet her on her return, of his delight if the result of her visit was such as sho anticipated. He filled in her heart, which had never been privileged to know a sistor's love, the place a brother might have occupied there. She bore for him much of a younger sister's affectionthat sweet mingling of love and friendship. tenderness and revorence, which forms, perhaps, one of the loveliest relations domestic life affords. He warmly returned her regard ; much of their life had been passed together. With Edith's mother, Frank was a very great favorite; and when she died, and Edith was taken by her uncle to his home, Frank was more than ever willing to accept his frequent invitations to stay at his house, when his cousin Edith, as he called her, was his constant companion and friend. Grace amused him, and her beauty gave him pleasure; but it was with Edith that he corresponded, when absent-with Edith that be read an conversed -and to Edith that he looked for sympathy.

After her uncle's death, which happened about four years before the commencement of our tale, Edith was, by Frank's desire, invited to Mrs. Wentworth's, and spent some time with them; there she first became acquainted with the Lesters, who, at that time, resided near to Frank's family, and saw with pleasure Frank's growing affection for Mary, and its return. Her great intimacy with Mary Lester. however, did not occur till the removal of the family, two years back, to Lawnborough; a period, during which she had scarcely heard from or of Frank, until his sudden and unlooked-for arrival at Lawnborough. Edith mused on all those matters, and forgot, or hastily dismissed the few thoughts which had power to leasen the pleasurable emotions she just then experienced. Her situation in Mrs.

relation she filled there would press heavily upon her.

(To be Continued.)

THE SIOUX PRINCESS.

Tahmiroo was the daughter of a powerfu Sioux chieftain, and she was the only being ever known to turn the relentless old man from a savage purpose. Something of this influence was owing to her infantile beauty; but more to the gentleness of which that beauty was the emblem. Hers was a species of loveliness rare among Indian girls. Her figure had the flexile grace so appropriate to projected and dependent women in rofined countries; her ripe, pouting lip, and dimpled cheek, were the pleading air of aggrieved childhood; and her dark eye had such an habitual expression of timidity and fear, that the young Sionx called her the "Startled Fawn" I know not whether her father's broad lands, or her own appealing beauty, was the most powerful cause of her admiration; but certain it is, Tahmiroo was the unrivalled belle of the Sioux. She was a creature all formed for lova. Her downcast eye, her trembling lip. and her quiet, submissive motion, all spoke its language; yet various young chieftains had in vain sought her affections, and when her father urged her to strengthen his powers by an alliance, she answered him only by her tears.

The state of things continued until 1765, whon a company of French traders came to reside there, for the sake of deriving profit from the fur trade. Among them was Florimond de Rance, a young indolent Adonis, whom pure ennui had lod from Quebec to the Falls of St. Anthony. His fair, round face, and studied foppery of dress, might have done little to ward gaining the heart of the gentle Sioux : but there was a deference and courtesy in his manner which the Indians never pay woman. and Tahmiroo's deep sensibilities were touched by it. A more careful arrangement of her rude dress, and anxiety to speak his language fluently, and a close observance of his European customs, soon betrayed the subtile power which was fast making her its slave.

The ready vanity of the Frenchman quickly perceived it. At first he encouraged it with that sort of undefined pleasure which man always feels in awakening strong affection in the hearts of even the most insignificant. Then the idea that, though an Indian, she was a princess, and that her father's extensive lands on the Missouri were daily becoming of more consequence to his ambitious nation, led him to think of marriage with her as a desirable object. His eyes and his manner had said this, long before the old chief began to suspect it; and he allowed the wily Frenchman to twine himself almost as closely around his heart as he had around the more yielding soul of his darling child. Though exceedingly indolent by nature, Florimond de Rance had acquired skill to many graceful arts, which excited the wonder of the savages.

He fenced well enough to foil the most expert aatagonist, and in hunting his rifle was sure to carry death to the game. These accomplishments, and the facility with which his pliant nation conform to the usages of every country, made him a universal favorite; and, at his request, he was formally adopted as one of the tribe. But, conscious as he was of his power, it was long before he dared to ask for the daughter of the baughty chief. When he did make the daring proposition, it was received with a still and terrible wrath that well nigh frightened him from his purpose. Rage showed itself only in the swelling veins and clenched hand of the old chief.

With the boasted coldness and self-possession of an Indian, he answered,-

"There are Sioux girls enough for the poor nale faces that come to us. A King's daughter weds the son of a king. Eagles must sleep in eagle's nests."

In vain Tahmiroo kuelt and supplicated. In vain she promised that Florimond de Rance would adopt all his cumities and all his friendships; that in hunting, and in war, he would be an invaluable treasure. The chief remained inexorable. Then Tahmiroo no longer joined in the dance, and the old man noticed that her rich face was silent when he passed her wigwam. The light of her beauty began to fado, and the bright vermi ion current, which mantled under her brown check, became sluggish and pale. The languid glance she cast on the morning sun and the bright earth. entered into her father's soul. He could not see his beautiful child thus gradually wasting away. He had long averted his eyes whenever he saw Florimond de Rance; but one day, when he crossed his hunting path, he hid his hand on his shoulder, and pointed to Tahmiroo's dwelling. Not a word was spoken. The proud old man and the blooming lover entered it together. Talmiroo was seated in the darkest corner of the wigwam, her head leaning on her hand, her basket-work tangled beside her, and a bunch of flowers the village maidens had brought her scattered and withering at her fcot.

The chief looked upon her with a vehement expression of love, which none but stern countenauces can wear.

"Talimiroo," he said, in a subdued tone, "40 to the winwam of the stranger, that your father may again see you love to look on the rising sun and the opening flowers."

There was mingled joy and modesty in the Cambley's family was not an entirely happy upward glance of the "Startled Fawn" of the he had lost none of his power.

The marriage song was soon heard in the royal wigwam, and the young adventurer became the son of a king.

Months and years passed on, and found Tahmiroo the same devoted, submissive being. Her husband no longer treated her with the uniform gallantry of a lover. He was not often harsh; but he adopted something of the coldness and indifference of the nation he had joined. Talmiroo sometimes wept in secret; but so much fear had lately mingled with her love, that she carefully concealed her grief from him who had occasioned it. When she watched his countenence with that pleading innocent look which had always characterized her beauty, she sometimes would obtain a glance such as he had given her in former days; and then her heart would leap like a frolicsome lamb, and she would live cheerfully on the resemblance of that smile, through many wearisome days of silence and neglect.

Never was woman, in her heart-breaking devotedness, satisfied with such slight testimonials of love, as was this gentle Sioux girl. If Florimond choose to fish, she would herself ply the oar, rather than he should suffer fatigue; and the gaudy cance her father had given her might often be seen gliding down the stream, while Tahmiroo dipped her our in unison with her soft rich voice, and the indolent Frenchman lay sunk in luxurious repose. She had learned his religion, but for herself she never prayed. The cross he had given her was always raised in supplication for him ! and if he but looked unkindly on her, she kissed it, and invoked its aid, in agony of soul. She fancied the sound of his native land might be dear to him, and she studied his language with a patience and porseverance to which the savage has seldom been known to submit. She tried to imitate the dresses she had heard him describe, and if he looked with a pleased eye on any ornament she wore, it was always re served to welcome his return. Yet, for all this lavishness of love, she asked but kind. approving looks, which cost the giver nothing. Alas for the perverseness of man, in scorning the affection he ceases to doubt! The little pittance of love for which poor Tahmiroo's heart yearned so much, was seldom given. Her soul was a perpetual prey to anxiety and excitement; and the quiet certainty of domestic bliss was never her allotted por-

There, were, however, two beings on whom she could pour forth her whole flood of tenderness, without reproof or disappointment. She had given birth to a son and daughter of uncommon promise. Victoire, the eldest, had her father's beauty, save in the melting dark eye, with its plaintive expression, and the modest drooping of its silken lash. Her checks had just enough of the Indian hue to give them a warm, rich celoring; and such was her early maturity, that at thirteen years of age her tall figure combined the graceful elasticity of youth with the majesty of womanhood. She had sprung up at her father's feet with the sudden luxriance of a tropical flower; and her matured loveliness aroused all the dormant tenderness and energy-within him. It was with mournful interest he saw her leaping along the chase, with her mother's bounding sylph-like joy; and he would sigh deeply when he observed her oar rapidly cutting the waters of the Missouri, while her boat flew over the surface of the river like a wild bird in sport; and the gay young creature would wind among the eddies, or dart forward with her hair streaming on the wind, and her lips parted with eagerness.

Tahmiroo did not understand the nature of his emotions. She thought, in the simplicity of her heart, that silence and sadness were the natural expression of a white man's love; but when he turned his restless gaze from his daughter to her, she met an expression which troubled her. Indifference had changed into contempt; and woman's soul, whether in the drawing-room or in the wilderness, is painfully alive to the sting of scorn. Sometimes her placid nature was disturbed by a strange jealousy of her own child. "I love Victoire only becouse she is the daughter of Florimond, thought she; "and why, oh! why does he not love me for being the mother of Victoire?"

It was too evident that De liance wished his daughter to be estranged from her mother and her mother's people. With all members of the tribe, out of his own family, he sternly forbade her having any intercourse; and oven there he kept her constantly employed in taking dancing lessons from himself, and obtaining various branches of learning from an old Catholic priest, whom he had solicited to reside with him for that purpose.

But this kind of life was irksome to the Indian girl, and she was perpetually escaping the vigilance of her father to try her arrow in the woods, or guide her pretty cance over the waters. De Rance had long thought it impossible to gratify his ambitious views for his daughter without removing her from the attractions of her savage home; and each day's experience convinced him more and more of the truth of this conclusion.

To favor his project, he assumed an affectionate manner towards his wife; for he well knew that one look, or word of kindness would at any time win back all her love. When the doop sommbilities of her warm heart was ness, would have given him anything, even day before his departure.

Sioux; and when Florimond do Rance saw her own life, for such smiles as he then bestowthe light of her mild eye suddenly and timidly ed. The old chief was dead, and there was veiled by its deeply-fringed lid, he knew that no one to check the unfeeling rapacity of the Frenchman. Tract after tract of Tahmiroo's valuable land was sold, and the money remitted to Quebec, where he intended to convey his children on pretence of a visit; but in reality with the firm intent of nover again beholding his deserted wife.

A company of Canadian traders chanced to visit the Falls of St. Anthony. just at this juncture, and Florimond de Rance took the opportunity to appriso Tahmiroo of his intention to educate Victoire. She entreated with all the carnestness of a mother's eloquence but she pload in vain. Victoire and her father joined the company of traders on their return to Canada. Tahmiroo knelt and fervently bosought that she might accompany them. She would stay out of sight, she said; they should not be ashamed of her among the great white folks of the East; and if she could but live where she could see them every day, she should die happier.

"Ashamed of you! and you the daughter of a Sioux king?" exclaimed Victoire, proudly, and with a natural impulse of tenderness, sho fell on her mother's neck and wept.

"Victoire 'tis time io depart," said her fa ther, sternly.

The sobbing girl tried to release herself, but she could not. Tahmiroo embraced her with the energy of despair: for, after all her doubts and jealousies, Victoire was the darling child of her bosom-she was so much the image of Florimond when he first said he loved her.

"Womrn! let her go! exclaimed de Rance, oxasperated by the length of the parting scene. Talmiroo raise her eyes anxiously to his face, and she saw that his arm was raised to strike

"I am a poor daughter of the Sionx; oh ! why did you marry me?" exclaimed she, in a tone of passionate griof,

"For your father's land," said the Frenchman coldly.

This was the drop too much. Poor Tabmiroo, with a piercing shriek, fell on the carth, and hid her face in the grass. She know not how long she remained there. Her highly wrought feelings had brought on a dizziness of the brain; and she was conscious only of a sensation of sickness, accompanied by the sound of receding voices. When she recovered, she found herself alone with Louis, her little boy, then about six years old. The child had wandered there after the traders had departed, and having in vain tried to waken his mother, he laid himself down by her side, and slept on his bow and arrow. From that hour Tahmiroo was changed.

Her quiet, submissive air gave place to a stern and lofty manner; and she who had always been so gentle, became as bitter and implacable as the most blood-thirsty of her tribe. In little Louis all the strong feelings of her soul were centred; but even her affection for him was characterized by a strange, unwonted ficrceness. Her only care seemed to be to make him like his grandfather, and to instil a deadly hatred of white men. The boy learned his lessons well. He was the veriest little savage that ever let fly an arrow. To his mother alone he yielded anything like submission; and the Sioux were proud to hail the haughty child as their future chieftain.

Such was the aspect of things on the shores of the Missouri, when Florimond de Rance came among them, after an absence of three years. He was induced to make this visit. partly from a lingering curiosity to see his boy, and partly from the hope of obtaining nore land from the yielding Tahn affected much contrition for his past conduct, and promised eo return with Victorie, before the year expired. Tahmiroo met him with the most chilling indifference, and listened to him with a vacant look, as if she heard him

It was only when he spoke to her boy that he could arouse her from this apparent lethargy. On this subject she was all suspicion. She had a sort of undefined dread that he, too, would be carried away from her.; and she watched over him like a she-wolf when her young is in danger. Her fears were not unfounded; De Rance did intend, by demonstrations of fondness and glowing descriptions of Quebec, to kindle in the mind of his son a desire to accompany him.

Tahmiroo thought the hatred of white mon. which she had so carefully instilled, would prove a sufficient shield; but many weeks had not clapsed before she saw that Louis was fast yielding himself up to the fascinating power which had enthralled her own youthful spirit. With this discovery came horrible thoughts of vengoance; and more than once she had nearly nerved her soul to murder the father of her son; but she could not. Something in his features still reminded her of the devoted young Frenchman, who had carried her quiver through the woods, and kissed the moceasin he stooped to lace; and she could not kill him.

The last cutting blow was soon given to the heart of the Indian wife. Young Louis, full of boyish curiousity, expressed a wish to go with his father, though he at the same time promised a speedy return. He always had been a stubborn boy, and she felt now as if her worn out spirit could vainly contend against his wilfulness. With that sort of resigned stupor which often indicates approaching insanity, she yielded to his request; exactrensed, he would ask for leave to sell her ing, however, a promise that he would sail a lands; and she, in her prodigality of tender- few miles down the Mississippi with her the railroad. Her fears were apparent to every

at a distance on business. Tanmiroo decked worn on the day of her marriage, and selected the gaudiest wampum belts for the little

"Why do you put these on?" said the littic boy.

"Because Tahmiroo will no more see her son in the land of Sioux," said she mournfully, "and when her father meets her in the spirit land, he will know the beads he gave hor."

She took the wondering boy by the hand, and led him to the water side. There lay the cance her father had given her when she left him for the "wigwam of the stranger." It was faced and bruised now, and so were all her hopes. She looked back on the hut where she had spent her brief term of wedded happiness, and its peacefulness seemed a mockery of her misery. And was she—the loved, the wrotched, the desporate and desorted onewas she the "Startled Fawn" of the Sioux, for whom contending chiefs had asked in vain? The rememberance of all her love and all her wrongs came up before her memory, and death seemed more pleasant to her than the gay dance she once loved so well. But then her oyo rested on her boy—and, O God! with what an agony of love! It was the last vehement struggle of a soul all formed for tonderness.

"We will go to the spirit land together," she oxclaimed. "He cannot come there to rob

She took Louis in her arms as if he had been a feather, and, springing into the boat, she guided it towards the Falls of St. Anthony. "Mother, mother ! the canoe is going over

the rapids!" screamed the frightened child. "My father stands on the wave and beckons!" she said.

The boy looked at the horribly fixed expression of her face, and shricked aloud for help.

The boat went over the cataract ! Louis de Rance was seen no more. He sleops with the "Startled Fawn" of the Sioux, in the waves of the Mississippi. The story is well remembered by the Indians of the present day; and when a mist gathers over the falls they often saf, --

"Let us not hunt to-day. A storm will certainly come; for Tahmiroo and her son are going over the Falls of St. Anthony."

· ODE TO MY BOOTS.

BY FAGAN.

Although you're wrinkled hard and dry You shall not be forgot ! My comrades dear, I'll leave you by In some secluded spot. You never pinched my corns the least, But kept me warm and dry; And well you stood the trying test When mud was ankle high.

And when the drifting snow beset Each pathway to the door, You never brought it in to wet The hearth or kitchen floor. But just a gentle tip you took On either heel or toe, And then, like water off a duck, You shed the mud or snow.

And when you took me to the inn At public show or fair, You brought me sober home again Instead of spunging there. You often saw me treat a friend Or take a jovial tot; But soldom saw me on the bend When prudence is forgot.

When wrath would rise like thunder cloud, Twas then you showed your pluck; You always took me from the crowd, For fear of some bad luck; And not that Fagan fears his skin, You know it's not the case; But still it shows you hate the din And love the public peace.

And now I'll leave you by awhile, To rest your faithful pegs, But first I'll rub with tanner's oil Your well shaped feet and legs.

THE WEIGHT OF AIR,

Little as we realize the weight of geneous bodies, it is meteorologically certain that a cubic mile of atmospheric air weighs over five millions six hundred thousands tons, and one cubic mile of pure hydrogen, the lightest known substance. weighs no less than three hundred and eighty nine thousand tons. It will, therefore, appear somewhat startling to those who laugh at the terrors of our forefathers, comets, to learn that such a gaseous body has an enormous weight, and its mass is not less than that of an asteroid. It would have, if reduced to the density of the earth, a diameter somewhere between thirty-two and two hundred and thirty-seven miles; and if reduced to the density of a sphere of lead, would have a diameter which may approximately be put at least as high as fifty miles.

Not long since, a very nervous lady took passage at the Tip-Top House, White Mouatains, to descend by the almost perpendicular one, and the following unique dislogue took

The day arrived. Florimond de Rauce was place between her and the conductor : Lady -Mr. Conductor, how do you hold these cars herself in the garments and jewels she had when you want to make a stop? Conductor -Madam, we supply the brake, which you see there. Lady-Suppose, Mr. Conductor, that brake should give way, what do you do then? Conductor-Madam, we then apply the double-acting brake, which you see at the other end of the cars. Lady-But, Mr. Conductor, suppose that brake should not be sufficient to check the cars, where will we go then? Conductor-Madame, I can't decide. That depends entirely upon how you have lived in this world!

HUMOROUS.

THE MIDNIGHT CAT.

Yes, sir, I know lots of men who will start up in bed and shiver and shake and curse and swear if a tom cat, prowling along the gardon fence, but opens his jaws and utters one single yell. On the contrary the midnight cat never disturbs me. In fact, I like to lie and listen to the music of a dozen cats holding mass convention on the garden fence.

As the first cat breaks out I heave a sigh and wonder if the world wouldn't be as well without cats, but I don't get mad. Some men tear around and declare that they'll never sleep again until thoy kill every cat within a circle of four hundred and fifty miles; and nothing will soothe them.

After the third yell I wonder if it wouldn't he just as well if some bad boy should buy an ounce of arsenic, a pound of meat, and distribute the two around in back yards, but I don't go further. Some men jump out of hed and vell: Where in thunder is that boot-jack -where's a club? and they rush to the door and sling clubs and yell "scat" and wake every body in the block.

After the fifth yell, I wonder if I hadn't better raise the window and ask the cate to adjourn found the block, on account of my wife's nervousness, but I don't get mad. Some men allow their hair to come right up, fall over chairs, stub their toos against the stove and exclaim. "Helen Blazes, but won't I sicken those felines !"

By and by the cate cease howling, and my eye-lids begin to ache. I am rapidly losing consciousness when the old Maltese rises to a question of order, and the opposition commences yelling him down. He yells back, and I get up to see what time it is, and then wonder if it wouldn't be as well for me to go out and explain matters, and entreat the convention to go down the fence to the grape arbour. Mind I don't run round after the shot gun, and wake up my wife and ask her for powder and old nails and broken glass and bark my shin on the stove hearth and call out. "I'll kill a million cats to pay for this!"

Maltese yields the floor, and the convention goes ahead in an orderly manner. I imagine that the business which called the crowd together has been disposed of, and creep back to bed. My wife wakes up and wants to know what I got up for, and I tell her that I was after the peppermint for my neuralgia. Some men would lie and jaw and fume for an hour, and finally get up a fight with their loving partner.

I just close my eyes to sleep when old Maltese offers an amendment to some motion, and the opposition go for him again. He yells back, spits at thom in scorn, and they fall upon him. He backs under my window and stands at bay. I creep out of bed and seize a club, but drop it again as I remember that I am not mad. It would perhaps, be well to creep to the door, and throw the boiler, and the tin-box, and the cupboard, and the axe, and the wood-pile and the whole summer kitchen at the cats, but I refrain, and merely tap on the window, and urge old Maltese to cover himself with glory. Some men would grab up the table or sofa, or the first thing handy and ejaculate, I'm a sinner if I don't murder somebody or something.

Years of observation have convinced fue that the general antipothy to cats is entirely nnfounded .- M. Quad.

LIVELY BUTTER.

There is an old goat owned in Detroit which has received a great deal of training from the boys. Last fourth of July they discovered that if they stuck a fire-cracker in the end of a cane and held it at William, he would lower his head and go for them; and they have practiced the trick so much that the goat will tackle any human being who points a stick at him. A few days ago he was loafing near the corner of Third and Lewis streets, when a corpulent citizen came up and stopped to talk with a friend. They happened to speak of sidewalks, when the corpulent citizen pointed his came just to the left of the goat, and said,-

"That's the worst piece of sidewalk in this

The goat has been eying the cane, and the moment it came up he lowered his head, made six or eight jumps, and his head struck the corpulent citizen just on "the belt." The man went over into a mass of old tin, dilapidated butter kegs and abandoned hoop skirts, and the goat turned a somersault the other way, while the slim citizen threw stones at a boy seated on a decretop, who was laughing tours as big as chestauts, and crying out,-"Oh, it's 'nuff to kill a feller !"

THE TOAST OF "THE LADIES."

At the math anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation of London, hold on Dec-ember 1st, Mark Twein, the well-known American author, was the well-known toast of "The Ladies," as he tended this im-portant subject from a far more which thand point than is usual, we make no such giving his remarks in full. He said :- I proud. indeed, of the distinction of being choson to respond to this especial toast, to "The Ladies," or to women, if you please, for that is a preferable term, perhaps; it is much the older, and therefore the more entitled to reverence. I have noticed that the Bible, with that plain blunt honesty which is such a conspicuous characteristic of the Scriptures, is always particular to never refer to even the illustrious mother of all mankind herself as a "lady," but speaks of her as a woman. It is odd, but you will find it is so. I am peculiarly proud of this honor, because I think that the toast to women is one which, by right and by every rule of gallantry, should take precedence of all others-of the army, of the navy, of even royalty itself, perhaps, though the lattor is not necessary in this day and in this land, for the reason that, tacitly, you do drink a broad general health to all good woman when you drink the health of the Queen of Eugland and the Princess of Wales. I have in mind a poem just now, which is familiar to you all familiar to everybody. And what an inspiration that was (and how instantly the present toast recalls the verses to our minds) when the most noble, the most gracious the purest, and the sweetest of all poets 8ay8-

"Woman! O woman!-er-Wom---

However you remember the lines; and you remember how feelingly, how daintly, how almost imperceptibly the verses raise up before you, feature by feature, the ideal of a true and perfect woman; and how as you contemplate the finished marvel, your hemage grows into worship of the intellect that could create so fair a thing out of mere breath, mere words. And you call to mind now, as I speak how the poet, with stern fidelity to the history all humanity, delivers this beautiful child of his heart and his brain over to tho trials and the sorrows that must come to all. sooner or later, that abide in the earth; and how the pathetic story culminates in that apostrophe-so wild, so regretful, so full of mournful retrospection. The lines run thus :---

"Alas !—alas !—a—alas !-

-and so on. 1 do not remember the rest: but, taken altogether, it seems to me that this poem is the noblest tribute to woman that human genius has ever brought forth, and I feel as if I were to talk hours I could not do my great theme completer or more graceful iustice that I have now done in simply quoting that poet's matchless words. The phases of the womanly nature are infinite in variety. Take any type of woman, and you shall find in it something to respect, something to admire, something to love. And you shall find the whole joining you in heart and hand. Who was more patriotic than Joan of Arc? Who was braver? Who has given us a grander instance of self-sacrificing devotion? Ah, you remember, you remember well, what a throb of pain, what a great tidal wave of grief swept over us all when Joan of Arc fell at Waterloo. Who does not sorrow for Sappho, the sweet singer of Israel? Who as does not miss the gentle ministrations, the softening influences, the humble piety of Lucretia Borgia? Who can join in the heartless libel that says woman is extravagant in dress when he can look back and call to mind our simple and lowly mother Eve arrayed in her modification of the Highland costume. Sir, women have been soldiers, women have been painters, women have been poets. As long as language will live, the name of Cleopatra will live. And, not because she conquered George III., but because she wrote these divine lines-

> "Lot dogs delight to bark and bite, For God hath made them so."

The story of the world is adorned with the names of illustrious ones of our own sex-some of them sons of St. Andrew, too-Scott, Bruce. Burns, the warrior Wallace, Ben Nevis, the gifted Ben Lomond, and the great new Scotchman, Ben Disraeli. Out of the great plains of history tower whole mountain ranges of sublime women-the Queen of Sheba, Josephine, Semiramis, Saircy Gamp; the list is endless; but I will not call the mighty roll, the names rise up in your own memories at the mere suggestion, luminious with the glory of deeds that cannot die, hallowed by the loving worship of the good and true of all epochs and all elimes. Suffice it for our pride and honour that we in our day have added it to such names as those of Grace Darling and Florence Nightingale. Woman is all that she should be-gentle, patient, long-suffering, trustful, unselfish, full of generous impulses. It is her blessed mission to comfort the sorrowing, plead for erring, encourage the faint of purpose, succour the distress, uplift the fallen, befriend the friendless-in a word, afford the healing of her sympathics and a home in her heart for all the bruised and persecuted children of miafortune that knock at its hospital door. And when I say God bloss her, there is none among us who has known her each ling affection, but in his heart will cay, Amon.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE).	
(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE).	
Annum	w
le copics0	05
ADNERTISEMENTS	

ADNERTISEMENTS

Per

Each insortion,	ten ce	uits per	line.	•	
Contract Adver	rtisem	ents a	t the	followi	r
rates :—					
One column, for o	no ye	ar		.\$150	(
Half "	"			. 85	(
Quarter column,	44	• • • • •		. 50	(
Sixth "		• • • • •		35	(
Eighth "	- 66			25	(
One column, for s	ix mo	nths			(
Half "	. 44	• • •			
Quarter column	"	•••			
E ighth "	- 46				
One column, for t	hree :	months.			
Half "	66				(
Quarter column	"				(
Eighth "	"		• • • • •	10	(

All communications should be addressed to · the Office, I24 Bay Street.

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

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

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

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN, 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

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

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

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

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners meets in the Temperance Hall, Temper ance street, on the lat Friday.

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

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics Hall, (Rowe's Block,) Rideau street, in the following order :-

Free-stone Cutters, lat and 3rd Tuesday Lime stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Masons and Pricklyers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Council, 1st Friday Printers, 1st Saturday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Harnesamakers, 4th Monday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order :-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday. Coopers, 3rd Tuesday.

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

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

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Outario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, EEP. 5, 187.

THE EXTENSION OF THE and str. SUFFRAGE.

. The excitement and turmoil incident to the elections for the Dominion Parliament having subsided, and the Local Legislature having ro-assembled, wo carrying on of those branches of indusmay soon look for the introduction of try which had been temporarily sus- ple. Free speech is a blessing none then no honest man should withhold the long-premised measure dor the ex- perided. But, unfortunately, it is only can fully appreciate but those who have his condemnation. The people's presstensions of the Tranchise that thus been deprived of the right, and have ing need is acknowledged by all; all

'already pointed out the anomalism and absurdity of the present state of the franchise, based as it is upon the antiquated idea, derived from feudal times—that there is in real estate some inherent and magical virtue which confors upon the owner, or even the tempoporary occupant, of a small portion of the soil, the qualification necessary for the judicious and proper exergise of the franchise. The idea, however, upon which the present system is based, has long since become obsolete: but while extension after extension has been accomplished through the spirit of progress that has actuated the masses to demand, and the legislators to grant, those reforms that have broadened the basisfof our representative system, till we now have what practically amounts to household suffrage; still, the presence of the old idea is manifest that interest in land in some shape or form is necessary to secure the exercise of the full rights and privileges of citizenship; and the anomaly is seen, that thousands of men in all the walks of life—professional mon, students, clerks mechanics, and those from the ranks of labor generally-men, many of them of superior intelligence and ability-are politically ostracised, whilst the occupant of the veriest shanty has a voice in reform and progress that has, in the past, achieved the extensions of which we have spoken, is demanding that an end should be put to this gross injustice -and hence we have, as an out-growth, the measure promised by the Local Legislature.

The basis upon which the promised measure rests - "income" - we are aware will not meet the desires of all there is a growing and increasing senti ment in the minds of many that the broad principle of "manhood" suffrage alone will give justice to all in this matter. But whatever may be advance ed in support of this, -and however palpable the arguments adduced in its favor, such advanced ideas will require time for their realization. Reforms of such magnitude are not the achieve ment of a day. But the spirit of progression is tending that way; and, we take it, the "income franchise" will prove a step in that direction. The amount of income necessary to confer the elective franchise, according to the bill introduced last session, was \$400 ir cities, \$300 in towns, and \$200 in vit lages and townships. This may be considered a very reasonable limitation enabling, as it will, very many of our young men, who have hitherto beer debarred, to have a voice in the affairs of the nation, and thus giving them an interest in the country.

There is a rumor current, however which, if it has any foundation in truth we shall exceedingly regret; and that is to the effect that the coming bill will not be nearly so liberal in its conditions as the one referred to-that, in short the qualification is to be largely in creased. Until there is proof positive of the correctness of this rumor, it is perhaps not necessary that we should argue the question. The opposition to so genuine a reform measure cannot surely be at all formidable, for we cannot but believe that, independent of party politics altogether, the intelligence of the country is in favor of such a measure; and we therefore would express the hope that should pressure be brought to bear, from any source, to narrow the operations of this measure the Local Ministry will be possessed of sufficient stamina to firmly resist al such attempts.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

It was ardently hoped that after the panie induced by the recent financial crisis in the neighboring States had. subsided, trade and manufacture would resume its nand channels, and the suffering and want produced by the gp. atives give place to prosperity by the

public journals have been presenting to under fear of the prison or the lash. the country many bitter facts relative to the distress at present existing among the unemployed—especially of those of New York city. That the distress which has been thrust upon thousands who are entirely guiltless of the cause,-and which alone has been produced by the wicked and criminal recklessness of stock gamblers,-is being borne with wonderful patience and forbearance, we have the testimony of such journals as the New York World, in some remarks which we re-produce elsewhere. The "information" referred to in the last sentence of the article consisted of the publication of nearly five hundred names of deserving men and women,-nearly all of them having families dependent upon them,-whose integrity and industry is vouched for by those acquainted with them.

It is to be hoped that the tales of hardship and suffering that are so frequently told will go further than merely having public attention directed to them, and the result may be that strenuous and systematic efforts may be made to mitigate the misery, not so much by doling out with the cold hand of charity, as by inaugurating public works which will, at one and the same time, mitigate to some extent the sufferthe affairs of the nation. The spirit of ing, and enable those who are thus relieved from their enforced idleness to maintain the honor of their manhood.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Up to present writing the English elections seem to be largely in favor of the Conservatives. Out of the 106 constituencies heard from, 65 have returned Conservatives and 41 Liberals. There appears to have been rather more than the usual amount of election fervor, and in many instances broken heads have been the consequence. At Sheffield, Messrs. Mundella and Chamberlain, Liberal candidates, it is said, bad to be protected by the police from the violence of the supporters of Mr. Roebuck.

FACTS FOR EMPLOYERS.

Experience modifies and sometimes overturns theories, which appear to be demonstrated. That of the famous English railroad contractor, Mr. Brassey has developed some remarkable facts. One of these is that the cost of labor is far from being wholly dependent on the rate of wages. In Brazil he found it cheaper to employ free Portuguese as workmen at \$1 20 a day than slaves at 20 cents, though his white help was by uo means first-class. In India, also, European laborers were far more economical than the natives, though paid nearly ten times as much. French laborers are only half as profitable as English, and Hollanders fully onethird inferior to the French. Consequently, English help is equally cheap at \$1 25 a day as French at 62 cents. or Dutch at 38 cents. It was also apparent that long hours and constant employment were not economical. Sunday work he always found to be a great mistake economically. The French laborers, working seven days, and fourteen hours a day, could not accomplish near as much as the English, for they never performed their tasks thoroughly. These conclusions of a man of great sagacity and world-wide expe rience are worth the attention of emp oyers and economists. They may not all be precisely applicable to certain departments of business or to short contracts, but they are undoubtedly rules which it would be safe for the great majority of contractors to follow.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT VS. COMMUNISM.

Free speech has long been counted on as one of the necessities of a free forced filleness of thousands of oper-government and that any curtailment thereof would eventually end in the promised by Mr. McKell: r. We have been the case, and day after day the been compelled to guard their tongue appear willing to aid if they are shown the late Earl Derby.

We would not, under any circumstances, ever abridge the right for men to express publicly and privately their opinions upon any and every subject that they may feel called upon to discuss. Yet, at the same time, the right of free speech is very often abused, and the fact that speech is free, causes many persons to give expression to ideas which, if carried out, would destroy the power that guarantees the right, and bring in its place confusion, anarchy, and finally despotism. The present terrible condition of labor has brought to the front a set of irresponsible, ignorant, blatant idiots, who presume upon every occasion, in and out of season, to talk to workingmen, urging upon them the doctrines of Internationalism, and men made desperate by want and privation become willing listoners to unwise counsellors. With Trade Unionists these men have no power; yet Trade Unions are made to suffer all the odium that necessarily follows all such revolutionary teachings.

For ten years past the labor movement has slowly but surely been commanding the attention and the partial, if not full, indorsement of the ablest minds in the world, and is destined to bring to its support every individual whose support will be worth having, always provided it continue to deserve

such support. Many obstacles have had to be overcome, not the least of which was the prevalent idea that the American labor

movement was in some manner directly connected with the Internationale or Commune societies of Europe, and that the success of the labor movement meant the introduction into this country of the wild, visionary ideas of the commune, and the revolutionary spirit now prevalent in the cities of Europe. Years of conservative action have tended to dispel those ideas, and it was becoming generally acknowledged by those outside the movement that agrarianism, the entire upheaval of our social system, or that there should be no rich and no poor, were not in any sense the doctrines of American labor reform. The American labor movement does mean the montal, moral, social, and financial clavation of America's workingmen, without robbing anybody, simply by effecting a more equitable distribution of the wealth hereafter to be produced. Statesmen acknowledge that the next great question to be settled is the labor question. The present financial crisis and its thousan ills to labor was calculated to force the movement into the foreground. Labor was suffering with cold and hunger in a land flowing over with food and the necesaries to warmth, and whether desirable or not the question of why this must be so, must be answered. The true, earnest friends of labor were quietly working to force a solution tion, when a few impracticables playing upon the passions of men who have never been able to see the benefit of Trade Unionism, have heralded mass meetings in our large cities with such European city cries as "Bread or Blood," "Work or War," "We would sooner die fighting than starving," etc. The men who endeavor by such cries to arouse men to deeds of violence. rapine, and even bloodshed, should be promptly dealt with by the strong hand of the law. Free speech was never intended to guard such men from the responsibility they incur, by such incendiary cries. They should be promptly "placed where they would do the most good," or at least where they would do the least harm. If ever the people need calm reasoning with, it is now. Mass meetings are well enough, if called for the purpose of awakening public attention to the pressing needs of the many, or to bring a pressure to bear upon government, city, state, or national, to aid them by pushing forward contemplated improvements; but when they are called to urge mon on to deeds of violence, bringing ruin not destruction of the liberties of the personly to themselves, but their friends.

how to do so; but these idiots, or paid enemics, take great care to say nothing but what will inflame the passions and defeat the very object that drew the men together.

What would be thought of the Executive of any organization, if he should advise the members in every city and town to go en masse to their employers and demand work; and if refused they should hang him, or burn down his shop or dwelling, or any other wild, unthought-of humbuggery. Yet this is the gist of the harangues of these "bread-or-blood" orators, who favor mass meetings of workingmen. Our employers are not responsible for the present crisis; many of them arestraining every nerve to resume business; hundreds of them are helping their employes to the extent of their ability; and while we regret so many have reduced wages, yet that is a purely business transaction which time willmake right.

God knows the prospect is gloomy enough for workingmen in our cities. Relief cannot be forced; any attemptto do so will bring down upon them, not only the rigors of the law, but theloss of the respect and esteem of their fellows all over the country. Let workingmen frown down every individual who attempts to air his communistic ideas to them as a panacea for the evils. under which they now suffer. We want no commune in any of our cities. Would that we could get rid of its teachers.-Iron Molder's Journal.

A GREAT WORK.

The Roman prince, Torlonia, has accomplished a great work which ought to place his name above those of other Italian nobles whose families may be more ancient, but have now become decayed. He has drained and rendered fit for cultivation the marshy lake Fucino, which is situated near the town of Avozzano, in Naples. This lake, which is forty-two miles in circumference, had for centuries been productive of evil to the surrounding country, flooding it when the waters were high, and spreading fever and malaria when the water receded. The Roman Emperors Claudius and Nero sought to reduce the lake to a third of its original size, but their project failed. In the Middle Ages unsuccessful attempts in the same direction were made. In 1852, a company which had secured a grant of the lake was bought off by Prince Torlonia, who in 1858 commenced work himself. He respend and increased the width of the old Roman channel to twenty-one yards. Through this channel, which is four miles in length, 36,000 acres have been drained, and by next spring the whole bottom of Lake Fucino will be laid bare and ready for cultivation. The reclaimed soil has been laid out in large squares, intersected by fine roads. Hundreds of dwellings for peasants and twenty-four chapels are to be erected. The whole estate is to constitute a model farm on an enormous scale, to which laborers are to be sent from the other Tothlonia estates. The enterprise is said to have cost more than five millions of dollars, but the eventual returns will be large. The soil will yield excellent crops for three years to come without any manure. It is thought that the vineyards on the upper slope of the lake bed will produce grapes of the finest quality. The work has given employment to 30,000 men. By the side of the lock which checks the outflow of the water a commemorative building in white travertine is being erected. A central monolith of this building will commemorate the date of the draining and the name of Torlonia.

IRON MOULDERS' BALL.

The Fourteenth anniversary of the Iron Moulders' Union of this city is to be celebrated by a Grand Ball in the St. Lawrence Hall, on Friday (to-morrow) 6th inst. Every exertion has been made to render the occasion one of unusual interest and success.

Ninety thousand workmen have contributed one penny each towards a statue of

SHORT SERMONS.

NO. XIX. BY A LAY PREACHER.

Are the hands of Zebah and Zalmunna new in thine hands, that we should give bread unto thine army?—Judges viii., 0.

My FRIENDS,—If it be so that any of you have not read the story of Gideon's band, let me now ask you to read it as early as you may be able. We find in the context that the people of Israel had ceased to serve the Lord, and as a punishment for their neglect of His service He had for a short time withheld the special protection given to those who keep His commandments; and a neighboring nation, the Midianites, attacked and overcame them, and held them under tribute seven years. The Midianites gave the glory of their success to idols of silver and gold and the Lord of Hosts, even the Mighty One of Israel, determined that, for the glory of His Name, he would redeem the vanquished Hebrews. Gideon, whose "family was poor," and he "the least in his father's house," was endowed with wisdom, strength and courage, to lead the oppressed people to victory and liberty. He attacked the army of the Midianites and scattered them; some of their kings and generals, with fifteen hundred men, fled across the river Jordan, pursued by the Three Hundred. Gideon asked the elders of Succeth for food for his little army, when they refused with the taunt "Are Zebah and Zalmunna now in thine hands?" But he who came to them "faint, yet pursuing," returned presently with the King of Midian captive and their hosts utterly defeated. And he "taught the men of Succoth with thorns and briars.'

My friends, we will hear this same answer sometimes, and may not always be able to show our spoils in return quite as soon after, as did Gideon. It is an every day axiom with many who ought to be assisting those called to the front of the battle for Labor's rights, to say: "You can't carry anything. You can't get a corporal's guard to vote a Labor ticket. Are the people in your hands." Again: "You can't do anything; if we do help you, it will be throwing away good bread, because you are not able to compete with Capital.

The Midianites "came as grasshoppers for multitude."

There need be none discouraged by those who speak so; the story of Gideon's valor tells us how he overcame his enemies—he picked out a few good men, and opened the war for Right in the Name of the Lord; how he put to shame those who for every reason should have helped him-for they were kinsmen, of the tribe of Reuben, and their forefathers had left their homes beyond Jordan along with the half-tribe of Manassah to see their brethren securely settled in their inheritance. So it is and will be of the friends who greet you with cold and forbidding words now; even they owe debt to the spirit of reform which animates you. Wherefore, my friends, "blow ye the trumpets on every side, and say: The sword of the Lord and of Gideon !"

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

The regular meeting of the Trades' Assembly will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening, 6th inst., and it is expected there will be a full attendance of delegates.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The audiences at the Academy nightly can be only described as "perfect jams." Mr. Z. R. Triganne, lessee and manager, shows his determination to keep up with the spirit of the times, and variety, "the spice of life," characterizes each performance. The "new faces" this week have proved unusually successful. Miss Agnes Sutherland, in her vocal gems, is aptly termed the Scottish Nightingale. Her songs-sentimental and comic-of the "land o' cakes," are well rendered in clear and sweet tones, and the repeated encores with which she is greeted attest the apprecintion of the large audiences. Morris Brothers, in their "clog, double song, and essence specialities, have established themselves as first-class artistes. The huomrous character descriptions of Mr. Rob. V. Ferguson, are comic in the extreme, and proves him to be undoubtedly the greatest humorous character that has appeared upon the stage in this city for many a long day. Ned West rotains his popularity by his eccentricities and mirthprovoking qualities. The dancing of the Richmond Sisters must be seen to be appreciated. A laughable farce terminates an even ing's entertainment of more than usual interest and merit.

Boots and Shoes .- We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our city readers to the card of Mr. P. McGinnes, boot and shoe maker, corner of York, and Adelaide streets. Mr. McGinnes keeps on hand a well assorted stock of goods. Those who desire neat and well made boots or shoes would do well to visit the "Workingmen's Shoe Depot."

GREAT TRADES' DEMONSTRATION AT DUNDEE.

On Saturday, Jan. 3rd., a trades' demonstration of an imposing character was held in Dundce in favor of the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the ously, a large number of trades from different parts of the country also took part in the proceedings. The weather, though dull and cold, was comparatively favorable. From an early hour the principal streets were crowded by thousands of spectators, and hundreds also viewed the procession from the windows of the houses along the route. The trades met at special places in different parts of the town, and thereafter marched to the Barrack Park, where they took the places which had been assigned to them in the procession. The trades from a distance were met at the railway stations, and escorted to the mustering ground. About twelve o'clock the procession left the Park and proceeded by way of Constitution Road, Panmure Street, St. Andrews Street, Dock Street, Castle Street, High Street, Nethergate, and Porth Road to the Magdalen Green. The different trades displayed their peculiar flags and banners, many of them bearing mottoes suitable to the occasion. In addition to the flags and banners, hundreds of models, omblems, &c., were also carried. The horseshoers had a lorry on which a number of them were engaged making horseshoes, and the printers had a printing press in operation, from which they cast off a statement of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is calculated that from 5,000 to 6,000 workmen were in the procession, but of the numbers of spectators in the streets hardly any accurate estimate could be given, the crowds were so large and dense. On the arrival of the procession at the Magdalen Green, it broke up into sections round three platforms, from which various representatives of trades delivered addresses. Letters of apology were read from the following members of Parliament:-Messrs. G. O. Trevelyan, J. W. Barclay, J. Miller, R. A. Macfie, J. F. Leith, George Anderson, and C. S. Parker; and Sir John Ogilvy. Among the speakers were Mr. M'Donald, President of the Miners' Association of Scotland; Mr. Boa, President of the Executive Repeal Committee, Glasgow; and Mr. Yeaman. M.P. for Dundee. The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:-

1. That this mass meeting of workingmen, representing the industrial classes of Dundee and district, protests against the Criminal Law Amendment Act; and, while demanding the immediate and total repeal of that statute, also protests against the criminal clause of the Masters and Servant Act and the application of the Law of Conspiracy to questions of labor, as being unjust and coercive in principle, and demand their total abolition.

2. That this meeting resolves only to support those candidates for Parliament who pledge themselves to give effect to the foregoing resolutions; and further, resolves that the executive for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act be empowered to act on behalf of this meeting in letters have been addressed to the leading furtherance of this object at all future elec-

3. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the farious members of the Cabinet, to representatives of Scotland in Parliament, and to those members who have consistently vindicated the cause of labor in the House of Commons.

THE CABLE PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The American Cable Printing Telegraph Company, a bill incorporating which has been introduced in Congress by Representative Negley, of Pennsylvania, is in many respects a novel enterprise. While all the other cable companies are chiefly in foreign hands, this is intended to be a thoroughly American institution. Its prominent prompters are Boston capitalists, including such men as Wm. T. Hart, President of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad; Albert Thompson, one of the heaviest leather merchants of New England; and Wm. Mason, President of the Taunton Locomotive Works. James O'Connor, President of the Central National Bank of Baltimore, and prominent New York capitalists are also interested. The scheme of the projectors is to lay a cable from London direct to the coast of Newfoundland, with a branch to some point within the United States, to be operated by a new telegraph printing instrument, the property of the company, by which the cost of messages will be reduced nearly two-thirds. The cable proper will be the same pattern as existing ones. The tariff under the present system is \$1.50, gold, per word. By the cable-printing apparatus this will be reduced to fifty cents, gold, per word, with a discount of fifty per cent. for all press despatches. The rate at which messages credited with having been retained at a fee of the above figures !

are now sent average from twelve to fifteen words per minute. By the new method this will be increased to from thirty-five to forty-five words per minute. The advantage to be gained by the public, both in time and money, is obvious. The amount required to build and lay a first-class cable amendment of the Master and Servant Act in the manner described will not fall far and the Law of Conspiracy. Besides the short of \$6,000,000, and the capital stock local trades, which turned out very numer- of the company will probably not be less than \$10,000,000. Among the other requisites of the work will be an entirely new steamship, the great original cable layer, the Great Eastern, being monopolized by existing interests. This, the latest of the established companies, the "London and New York Direct," has already discovered to its cost, having been forced to contract for the construction of a new ship with the Leimont Bros., of London. This judicious protection of British industry will not, however, retard the progress of the present enterprise, this item having already been included in the original estimates. Work will be commenced immediately on incorporation, and the new cable opened to the public some time in 1875.—New York

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF SCOTLAND.

From the remarks of the general secretary, profixed to the twelfth annual report of this association, just issued we take the following :- "There have been no strikes of any consequence in the branches of the association, during the past year. The Edinburgh one was the most extensive. and no doubt the most expensive. The receipts for the year amount to £5862 0s 5d being an increase of nearly £800 over last year. There has been paid as sick aliment £1541 5s 3d; as funeral allowance, £347; as tools compensation, £297 5s 5d; as strike allowance, £200 15s; as victimized allowance, £108 13s 9ld; and £600 as bonuses to twelve disabled members. There is a balance placed to the credit of the association of £496 19s 5 d, which increases the funds in hand to £7630 3s 43d. Of this £6764 6s 91d is the property of the trade section, and £865 16s71d belongs to the sick section. There is a balance of £285 9s 91d added this year to the sick section; and with the change that has taken place in the contributions and benefits, the section will continue to increase in funds. There are 396 more members in the association than at the corresponding period of last year."

THE COST OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(From the N. Y. Times.)

The last adjournment in the extraordinary Tichborne trial gave the British government an opportunity of calculating the cost of the most marvelous legal sensation of the age. The interest in the claimant's English taxpayers—hence their very natural anxiety to learn how much they will have to pay for their whistles. Scores of newspapers on the subject, and from exhaustive articles in the London and Provincial press, it seems that the most . modest estimate of the cost to the Government of prosecuting the claimant for perjury is set down at half a million pounds. This estimate is made upon the supposition that the trial now in progress will be the last trial of the Tichborne case.

Down to the present day the claimant-Baronet, butcher, or whatever he may be —has cost the British public in judicial salaries alone £25,000. The first trial, in which the claimant was plaintiff, occupied the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill one year hence the Chief Justice's salary, £7000, was lost to the other litigants of the day. and expended on the claimant alone. The present trial is conducted before the Lord Chief Justice of England, and two of the puisne Judges of the Queen's Bench. It has so far lasted twelve months. Honce an expense of £18,000; £8,000 as salary of the Chief Justice, and £5,000 each for the puisne Judges. This added to the previous £7,000, makes up the £25,000 we have named. Prior to the two last trials there were the salaries of Vice-Chancellors' and other officers of the Chancery Court to be considered. These have been roughly estimated at £7,000. The most important part of the expense, however, is found in the fact, that the crown has taken up the persecution in the present trial. The ablest advocates at the Bar have been engaged, and the fees paid to them, if the statements made in the public print are correct, are simply enormous. Mr. Hawkins, the leading counsel, is said to have a retaining fee of £1,000 on his brief, and also to be in receipt of a daily 'refresher'-appropriate term-of £50. Mr. Sarjeant Parry is

of £750, and refreshed daily with £20. The three junior counsel are dismissed with 'retainers' of £200 and 'refreshers' of £10 to each.

The next feature in the cost is the expenses of witnesses. Those witnesses numbering about 150, have not only to be kept in the court from day to day, but many of them have been brought from distant parts of the world. Their expenses can scarcely be estimated; several of them are known to have received lump sums of £1,000 and less to induce them to leave their distant homes, apart from their daily expenses, while in England. As if all these items were not sufficient, the claimant's friend, Mr. Whalley, turns up with the mysterious Luie, who creates a profound sensation by testifying on the claimant's behalf, and a profounder sensation by proving to be a ticket-of-leave man. To dostroy Mr. Luie's evidence, thousands of pounds were expended on a commission to this country, and a few thousand more in prosecuting detective inquiries throughout Great Britain. All these expenses, we must remember, have been incurred in prosecuting the claimant, so that the disgust of the British public at finding that the defence is nearly as expensive to them, is no matter of wonder. The crown agreed to pay the claimant's witnesses. This is a very extraordinary proceeding, and however merciful and generous it may be, seems to us rather absurd. It is analogous to a case of having our pocket picked on Broadway, giving a man in charge for the crime, paying our expenses, and furnishing the prisoner with funds to defend himself, and by such means, perhaps, putting ourselves out of

THE DESTITUTION AMONG HONEST WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN.

Every person who has paid any attention to the condition of the poor of New York and has observed the demeanor of the thousands of strong though idle men and women to be seen on every thoroughfare, must have been struck with the dignity and good behavior which the working-people as a class have shown during the present bitter crisis. Released from work, with time hanging heavily on their hands, they find themselves face to face with life in its sternest aspect. Now as never before they have time to think.

The training which the perpetual struggle with poverty gives does not enable a man to take a very broad grasp of affairs. His view is not comprehensive. His life is made up of a mass of details. The perceptions of the relations of cause and effect does not extend much beyond the facts that money is necessary to buy food for his family and that having no money they have no food. It would not be astonishing, then, if his first feeble efforts to wreatle with thoughts that thrust themselves upon him he should come to conclusions not indorsed by political economy.

In this city the rich and 'poor fare, because of the narrow limits of the island, brought into sharp contrast. In the heart of the greatest wealth lies the greatest povmovement as begun to pall slightly upon crty. The poor that herd here like wild beasts in poisonous tenement-houses, supporting half-famished nature on the crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich, surrounded by gin-mills which offer to their newly carry out any conviction they may have stumbled upon, are near enough to the habitations of the rich to perceive the immense gulf which separates them without comprehending anything more than that on one side there is enough and to spare, and that on the other, where they stand, there is nothing. These two facts the poor generally connect too closely. Conscious of a went of equilibrium which, as the sufferers, they are inclined to think not healtuful to society at large, they set about to restore ir own way.

In past times or in Paris to-day they would resort to paving stones. Here they have faith in public opinion, and appeal to it. They appeal to it sometimes intelligently, sometimes blindly, in public assemblies and through the columns of a fain free press. Every great newspaper in the city receives numerous letters daily from workingmen who are conscious that in appealing in this manner to public opinion they are doing the best thing to elevate their condition. Their quiet trust and confidence deserves the substantial recognition which all citizens who have at heart the prosperity and safe-keeping of this city can afford, and the World to-morrow will contain information and an appeal which will help to guide the public and private disposition in this respect.

From the last annual report of the Chicago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners the following figures have been taken: Total receipts for the year, \$1,729.40, and total expenditures, \$968 70, leaving a balance of \$759. 79. Among the expenses are the following items': Subsistance for members out of work, \$481.52; sick benefits, \$182.47; grants from contingent fund, \$25 00. Will our croakers who indulge in an occasional sneer at trades unions say what they think

THE BHAH'S DOMINIONS.

The visit of the Shah of Pérsis last summer to Europe has not yet produced any marked improvement in the administration of the affairs of his country again The harvest for the year just company close has, according to the Teheran' chan pondent of the Levant Herald, been abundant in all parts of Persia, more especially in the important province of Adjerbeidjan. But, on the other hand, brigandage has aussmed such proportions that great difficulty must now arise in suppressing it. Several of the mail couriers have been robbed on the highway, among others the English mail to Ispahan and the Russian courier between Teheran and Resht. It is moreover, a painful fact that troops sent toquell the evil, have in many cases made common cause with the brigands, for the simple reason that the unlucky Persian soldiers have received no pay for the last Mteen months. "An imposing ceremony" took place the other day at the palace in presence of all the princes and dignitaries of the kingdom. The Shah publicly presented a diadem of great value to his favorite wife (who is understood to have been one of the chief promoters of the intrigue against the ex-Grand Vizier), and at the same time decreed that she should bear the ititle of Melik Afax, "the universal Queen." Whether this lady will now put herself at the head of the great woman movement which threatens to convulse the the universe remains to be seen.

Baron Rothschild has said that in his opinion Mr. Gludstone's promised remission of taxes would involve a loss of £9, 000,000 sterling to the revenue. He suggested that the deficiency should be met by a system of licenses for all persons engaged in trade and commerce.

A number of the members of the Amalgamated Society oi Carpenters and Joiners of Chicago, with others, have formed a Ccoperative Building Association, and elected their officers. The capital is fixed at ten thousand shares at \$50 per share. The association intends to apply to the legislature for a charter.

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

22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria, TORONTO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Confedera-tion Life Association will apply to the Parliament of C mada, at its next session, for an Act to amond the Act incorporating the Association, by changing the time of holding the Annual Meeting and other amend-ments. W. P. HOWLAND, President. Toronto, Jan. 20th, 1874.

J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAIL-OR and CUTTER, Queen City Clothing Store, 332 Queen Street West, opposite W.M. Church.

GENTS' OVER-SHOES!

New Patent Clasp, the Best and Cheapest ever offered in the City,

ONLY \$1 20!

WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street ALSO

A large stock of Fall and Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubber and House Shoes.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

EATON'S

CHEAP DRESSES

One of our Cheap Dresses would be an acceptable Christmas Present. One of our COSTUMES would be an acceptable Christmas Present.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Corner Yonge and Queen Streets



LADIES', GENTS AND CHILDRENS

Also, a large assortment of Fancy Sleigh Robes, lined and unlined Buffalo Robes. Romember the Address,



COLEMAN & CO., 55 KING STREET EAST, OFFOSITE TOPONTO STREET.

The Home Circle.

OUR LOVED ONES ARE DEAD. ..

How tenderly we view the spot where rest our sainted dead.

And close beside their little moundswe tenderly

· do tread ; & With garlands rich of fragrant flowers, we strew

them o'er and o'er, And whisper to the sleeping ones who ne'er shall hear us more.

We fain would lift from off their breast the clods of coldest clay,

And woo thom back to life and light, and happiness alway;

But we, alas! are mortals born, and so like mortals dic,

Departing from earth's tenements to mansions in the sky.

We gather round the graves of those we loved when here so dear,

And in the halls of memory drop many a silent tear: For though we know they've gone above and

linger not so near, Yot, somehow, all our hearts are knit, when standing round their bier.

We feel as though the ladder, o'er which angel feet do tread,

Reached down from howen's portal e'en to every silent bed;

And that their angel spirits oft do visit still the tomb,

Dispelling its brooding darkness, and misery and gloom.

That close beside their forms on earth their sacred dust we say, Their angel spirits keep a guard, with watch

Inluess alway, And smile upon us when we come our tribute

there to pay, A blessing's crown of blessing, when we kneel by their and pray.

The ashes of our sacred dead, our altar fire

renew. That forever they burn brightly, with all that's good and true;

Our shoes we put from off our feet, when a their shrines we bow,

And live again our lives of old, for they are with us. now.

The fountains of our hearts rush forth, in

crystal showers of tears. That have, perchance, been slumbering, in sin

for many years; We long to speak just one kind word, for

many harsh we've said. Alas! alas, they answer not, our loved ones,

they are dead! We ne'er shall see their forms again, their

kindly eye and true, We ne'er shall hear their sweet toned voice as

we were wont to do: Their merry laugh and fond caress no more is

ours to know,

But we shall sleep the sleep of death, and thus to them will go.

Bright dreams, of all we've deemed most dear,

will burst upon our sight, A glorious, glad reality, will pierce the gloom

of night; For passing through the clou's of death the

sun will brighter shine,

While angel voices welcome us to realms the most divine.

And first of all who greet us there, our loving

friends will come. With radiant, shining faces, to bid us welcome

Then ring the loud hosannas forth, through all

the arch above. The lost are found, the dead do live a life of

endless love.

FEIGNING DEATH.

The remarkable case of Miss Bonney, of Canewaugus, New York, who in November fast, foretold her death, and predicted that she would come to life again after a certain perior. has excited considerable comment. This lady it will be remembered announced to her friends on the 10th of November, that the time had come for her departure, and predicted that if her body was preserved for six weeks she would come to life again. She expired the night following, and her friends waited patiently for her resuscitation, but the body began to decompose, and h coroner's jury pronounced her dead beyond revivification.

What a wonderful thing it would have be en had this lady been able to have reanimated her body? It is remarkable that she was able to do as she did do: terminate her life by her own will, at an appointed time. Still, there is strong evidence to show that it is possible for persons to apparently die, and pass through all the symptoms of death, and yet after buris! be restored to life. Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, the acting secretary of the British Provincial Government of the Punjab in East India, speaks of the following story as a fact, and has ombodied it in his recently published historical work entitled the "Rajas of the Punjah."

Pattiala, in Punjab. One of the teachers of sailor greated his coat and set him free from his youth was a celebrated Fakir named Sam- the pitch, making him look more respectable; erpuri. When of age, Phul was confirmed by and, with good living and kind treatment, the government in the chieftainship which Jack soon recovered his spirits and seemed

Ho was a faithful yassal, and lived in peace with the Rajas who were mightier than he, and those who had nothing worth lighting for, otherwise he improved every opportunity for increasing his wealth and power. One day he came to the conclusion that he would not pay his tribute. The governor was rather sensitive on this point, and pressed his claim by seizing Phul's person and throwing him into prison. Phul had no confidence in the justice administered in other courts than his own, and-he died.

To hide from the people the fact of their chieftain's death was impossible. They came in grand procession clamoring for his body, that they might barn it according to the rites of their religion. Their request was granted, and the body of Phul was delivered to his wife, who carried it back to their own terri-

This woman, whose name was Bari, was the daughter of a Zamindar of Dilami, in Nabha. She knew that Phul was the pupil of Samerpuri, the wisest Fakir in Punjab. There was every reason for believing that Samerpuri had taught Phul the art of feigning death, an accomplishment for which he was eclebrated all over the land. She was herself a wise woman and knew the art of restoring to life, and she made Phul again a living man, when he made it his first business again to make good the irregularities in his accounts with the govern ment, which stopped further proceedings against him.

This same Phul afterwards met real death by foigning it. About ten years after his first successful ruse, he grew haughty on the advent of a new Governor, and refused to pay his tribute. He was thrown into prison, went through his performance, but the Governor, knowing of his tricks, guarded the body for ton days. On the eleventh day he was given up. It appears that Phul had, subsequent to the apartments of the dwelling. Contentment his first ruse, taken to himself a second wife. who knew nothing of his power, and when she secured the body, she immediately had it burned to ashes, and thus the juggler was placed beyond the power of mortal man.

A writer in the New York Sone says, that on searching oriental literature it will be found that there are a number of Persian and Hindoo sects that practice the art of feigning death. It is mentioned several times in the Shastras and in the Sikh Granth under the name of Purauayam, or Stopping Breath; also in the Yogacastra, the manual of the Yogis, and in the Kacikhanda. In the Persian books it is spoken of as Hubs-i-dam, or Retention of Breath. English readers will find somehints on the principles of the art in "Dabistan," or the school of Manners, which has been trans lated from the Persian for the Royal Asiatic Translation Fund.

The first condition is to learn to do without food. One must begin by eating nothing during the day, and having only a light meal at night. Salt must never be eaten. Meat, fish, wine, oil, mustard, onions, garlic, turnips, sonr and sharp things, except ginger, are forbidden. The chief articles of food are rice, wheat, milk, sugar, honey, ghrta (melted butter), and a few others. It is also necessary to do without drinking water; but a peculiar sect, the Augharh, drink a great deal of ardent spirits.

There are a number of minor exercises which the Fakir goes through with before he is proficient in his art. The chief aim is to learn to do without food and drink for a long time, and further to learn to live on a small supply of air, and finally to retain all the air that can be inhaled by stopping the oritice of he throat with the point of the tongue, and closing up the other apertures by means of wax and cotton. To do this it is necessary to attain an uncommon force of will, and this is reached by practising daily a number of selftorturing exercises.

These facts, and many others just as remarkable, causes the writer to remark that physiologists would be justified in taking up the study of the laws which control life and death. It is an unpleasant thought for any human being that some day he may be allowed, like Phul, to turn into ashes, when a little knowledge on the part of his friends might have made him alive again.

"KNOWING."

Among the most noteworthy instincts possessed by dogs in that which leads them surely towards home, even after an absence of months. "On coming into a port at Marseilles," says a traveller, "we were detained several days, the ship's boat plying between the steamer and the shore, the barbor being as usual, crowded with ships of every nation and description. On the second day after leaving port, a most miscrable, half-starved dog (térrier), one side of whose body was a mass of pitch, was observed to crawl upon the companion-ladder, giving a terrified look around him. Much surprised at the sight of the if creaking was the object of their construction. wretched animal, the captain exclaimed. Whose dog can this be?' And the inquiry went around among the several passongers and crew. No one owned him, and the steward, following him on deck, explained that he had found the poor creature hidden away in an empty berth. The captain was a kind. humane man, and gave orders that the dog he Phul was the Raja or chief of the State of | properly cared for, and named him Jack. A

with the captain. If spoken to in any other language than English, he would remain quite unconcorned, but 'good dog,' 'good old fellow;' would make him wag his tail and look happy. Before coming into the Mersey River we took in our pilot. Then a sudden change came over Jack. who had been a most quiet and peaceable traveller; he grow quite excited, running up and down the bridge and jumping up to got a look over the side; so great was his evident excitement, the nearer we came to Liverpool, that he attracted the attention of overy one on board. On reaching our destination, and while as yet the steamer had scarcely stooped, the topes for mooring being only thrown ashore, Jack was observed to mount a case of oranges placed at the side of the steamer, and at one bound, leapt on shore in a moment. 'Follow that dog,' cried the captain to a man standing on the wharf, ' and see where he goes.' Off set the man, and ofter sometime returned quite out of breath, saying he had been obliged to give up the chase, Jack having set off at a quick run up one street and down another, evidently taking the nearest road home. The curious fact was how the dog's instinct enabled him to choose out of the many ships lying around one whose destination was Liverpool. How he came on board none of the sailors could tell; but that he was doing wrong he evidently knew, by hiding himself away until discovered by the stew-

THE HOME OF TASTE.

How easy it is to be neat-to be clean How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to , invest our homes with the trues t elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it exists in the spirit presiding over must always be most grateful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lighted by those imitation of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire; but to its inhabitanis it will be a palace, far outvieing the Oriental in brilliancy and beauty.

CICERO ON OLD AGE.

Nothing can be more void of foundation than to assert that old age necessarily dis qualities a man from engaging in the great affairs of the world. As well might it be affirmed that the pilot is totally uscless and unongaged in the business of the ship, because while the rest of the crew are more actively employed in their respective departments, he sits quitely at the helm and directs it motions. If in the great scenes of business an old man cannot perform a part which requires the force and energy of vigorous years, he can act, however, in a nobler, and more important charac-

It is not by exertions of corporeal strength and activity that the momentous affairs of State are conducted; it is by cool deliberation, by prudeut counsel, and by that authoritative influence which ever attends on public esteem; qualifications which are usually strengthened and improved by increase of years. The truth is, if abilities of this latter kind were not the peculiar attributes of old age, our wise ancestors would not surely have distinguished the supreme counsel of the State by the appellation of the Senate. The Lacedemonians, for the same reason, give to the first magistrates, in their commonwealth the title of Elders; and in fact they are always chosen out of that class of men.

DON'T BE TOO CRITICAL.

What ever you do, never set up for a critic. We don't mean a newspaper one, but in private life, in the domestic circle, in society. It will not do any one any good, and it will do harm-if you mind being called disagreeable. If you don't like any one's nose, or object to any one's chin, don't put your feelings into words. If any one's manners don't please you, remember your own. People are not all made to suit one taste ; recollect that. Take things as you find them, unless you can alter them. Even a dinner, after it is swallowed, cannot be made any better. Continual faultfinding, continual criticism of the conduct of this one and the speech of that one, the dress of the other and the opinions of tother, will make home the unhappiest place under the sun. If you are never pleased with any one, no one will ever be pleased with you. And if it is known that you are hard to suit, few will take pains to suit you.

LIFE IN NAPLES.

Every mule wears hundreds of buttons and little jingling bells. The carriages creak as The sellers of newspapers, and in general all itineralit traders, shout in the most astonishing manner. Every tradesman at the door of his shop, or over his stall makes a pompous oral programme of his rich merchandise, begging every stranger to purchase. The seller of your boots are dim or shining, rubs them over with his varnish, with or without your consent. The flower-seller, who carries bundles of reses had been held by his family for so many years. out of gratitude, to attach himself specially button-heles, your pockets, without everask- able uses.

ing your permission. The lemonade-maker comes out with a flowing glass, which he places at your lins. Scarcely have you freed yourself from his importunity, whom another tormentor approaches with a pan of hot cakes, fried in oil, which he asks you to out whether you will or no. The children, accustomed to mendicity, although their plumpness and good humor are indicative of proper feeding, seize you by the knecs, and will not allow you to advance till you have given them some money. The fisherman draws near with a costume the color of sea-weed, bare-footed, his trousers tucked up and exposing his brown logs, his head covered with a red cap, his brown shirt unbuttoned, opening oysters and other shell-fish, and presenting them to you as if by your orders. The cicerone goes before and displays his clequence, interlarded with innumerable phrases in all languages, and full of anachronisms and falsehoods, historical and artistic. If you dismiss him, if you say his services are useless, he will talk of the peril you are in of losing your purse or your life from not having listened to his counsels or being attentive to his astonishing knowledge. Do not fancy you can get out of all this by being in a carriage. I have seen people jump upon carriages more quickly, or stand upon the step. of follow clinging to the back, or to any part, regardless of your displeasure. But if you have the air of a newlyarrived traveller, they will not annoy you with their wares, but will force you to engage a carriage of their choosing, In half a second you are surrounded with vehicles, which encompass you like scrpeuts, at the risk of crushing you, whose drivers speak all at once a distracting and frightful jargon, offering to take you to Posilippo, to Bara, to Pozzueli, to Castellamare, to Sorrento, to Bunce, to the end of creation.

THE ROMANCE OF REALITY.

A widow of seventy years died in Portsmouth the other day, the truth of whose life was stranger than any fiction. At the age of eighteen she married the choice of her heart, a young sea captain, and after a brief and happy honoymoon, he left her for a foreign voyage. But his ship was never heard from, and doubtless foundered at sea, with all on board. The young husband, as he was dressing for sea, on the morning he left home, playfully threw a pair of stockings backward over his head, to test some sailor's charm or other, and they chanced to land on the top of a canopy bedstead, he remarking,-

"Sarah, let them stay there till I come

And many and many a long year they have laid there, but, alas! he never returned. But neither love, nor hopes, nor expectations, ever died out in her faithful heart during all the many years of her lonely pilgrimage. To the last. whenever a door opened, or a step was heard approaching, she turned to see if it might not be he whom she mourned and sought. But he never came again to her-let us hope and trust that she has gone to him. By her desire she was buried in her wedding dress, with white gloves and wedding ring.

FAT AND LEAN.

Meat eaters and vegetarians show in their persons the effects of the diet. The first has the most brain force and nervous energy. A mixed food of animal and vegetable rations develops the highest intellectual powers. A strictly vegetable living ordinarily gives fair complexion and amiability and extreme pugnacity when the vegetarian's views in regard to that engrossing thought of his life is discussed. They are annual meeting reformers without ever setting a river on fire. Arabs are a sober, frugal race, rather slender, not tall, conscientious and contentious on religious subjects. They largely subsist on rice, pulse, milk and kense, something similar to whipped cream, through a vast region of an arid country, where they are indigenous. They are not destitute of mutton, goats camels, and game, but they manifest no disposition to feed upon ments, as is necessary to temperate zones, or in high northern latitudes. An intellectual man, one of their kindred who rises to distinction by the grandeur of his mental status, is extremely rare. The beer and ale drinkers expand and grow fat, but they are not much given to profound researches.

A CHILD'S MEMORY.

When a child is endowed with that most excellent thing-a good memory-common sense should teach his guardians or instructors that he must be restrained from overtaxing it; yet we read that a certain lad agod twelve years, repeated in Sunday-school, without one blunder, five hundred and fifteen verses from the Bible. What makes the accomplishment of this fact the more remarkable is the fact that the poor child is usually comployed during the day, and memorized these verses by the light of a fire built in his yard at night. It may also be mentioned that he has never attended any other than a Sunday-school.

Now the question is this? What purpose scanularies, without knowing anything of your does such a gigantic strain upon memory country or religion, fixes his amulet on your serve? The precocious boy probably repeats neck : while the shoe-black, no matter whether his lesson as a parrot might, without in the least understanding that which he recites; whereas, by theroughly learning half a dezen verses, he not only understands what he description of Plain and Ornamental Job and orange blossoms, adorus your hat, your learns, but reserves a useful faculty for profit-

LIVE LIKE LOVERS.

Married people should treat each other like lovers all their lives—then they would be happy. Bickering and quarrelling would soon break off love affairs; consequently lovers indulge in such only to a very limited extent. But some people-mon and women bothwhen they have once got married...think that they can do just as they please, and it will make no difference. They make a great mistake. It will make all the difference in the world. Women should grow more devoted and men more fond after marriage, if they have the slightest idea of being happy as wives and husbands. It is losing sight of this fundamental truth which leads to hundreds of divorces. Yet many a man will scold his wife who would never think of breathing a harsh word to his sweetheart; and many a wife will be glum and morose on her husband's return who had only smiles and words of cheer for him when he was her suitor. How can such people expect to be happy.

THE ARUNDEL OWLS.

An amusing anecdote is told in connection with one of the Arundel Castle owls, the butler caused great merriment by coming into the room and saying, in a solemn voice,--"May it please your grace, Lord Thurlow

has laid an ogg."

The late Duke of Norfolk was asked if the story wore true. His grace said, ---

"Yes, we have always believed it in the family; but do you know why the bird wes called Lord Thurlow? That's almost the best of the story. Lord Thurlow and his daughter were once staying at the castle, and the young lady went to see the owls. On passing one of them, she stopped suddenly and exclaimed. 'Oh! how like papa!' and th bird was ever afterward called Lord Thur-

It must have been a very wise-looking bird; for Lord Thurlow looked exceptionally wise, even for a judge. Fox, the statesman, once said, "I suppose no man ever was so wise as Thurlow looks."

THE REFORMED CROWS.

Colonel B- had one of the best farmer near the Illinois River. About a hundred acres of it were covered with waving com-When it came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed, it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral; and though the sharp crack of the riflcoften drove them away, they always returned with its echo.

The colonel at length became weary of

throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist's fora barrel of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field, The blacklegs came and partook with their usual relish, and as usual they were pretty well corned; and there followed a strange cawing, and cackling, and stuttering, and swaggering. When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at: their staggering and their zigzag way through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there, being joined by a new recruit which happened to be sober, they united at the tops of their voices in hawhawking and shouting either praises or curses of alcohol ... it was difficult to tell which as they rattled away without rhyme or reason. the colonel saved the corn: they became soher, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol, and not another kernel would they touch in his field.

THE WRONG BOTTLE

A laughable incident occurred in one of our large grocery houses a few days since. Au old negro man, from the country, had come to town to make some purchases, and among other things were a bottle of coal oil and another of "bust eye." While the clerk was engaged in wrapping up some little article, the old man concluded to take a sip on the sly, and hastily running his. hand into the bag, he drew forth his bottle. clanced hastily at the clerk, who was slyly watching him from under his has brim, and with a jerk of the arm brought the bottle to his mouth. A sound resembling that of pouring water into an old tin bucket followed, and after something like a half-pint had been swallowed, the old fellow's hand suddenly darted the vessel into his bag, and with both hands clasped to his stomach, he made has exit out of the back door. The young salesman comprehended the situation in an instant : and after so long a time, the darkey returned for his waliet, a sicker, if not a wiser, man. He ploaded earnestly with our young friend to keep the secret, but it was too good to keep and hence we are in possession of it. The old darkey had gotton the coal oil bottles, and was in such haste to swallow the supposed liquor that he did not discover his mistake until several mouthfuls had been gulped down,

Ball Cards and Programmes, Posters, in plain and colored inks, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and every Printing executed in first-class style at the WORMAN Office.

City Directory.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to patron-nist the following from.

Auctioncer.

TAMES BANKS, AUCTIONEER, AND APPRAISER. Salorooms, 46 Jarvis Street, corner of King Street East. Second-hand Furniture bought and sold. 60-ch

Barristers, &c.

PEEVE & PLATT, BARRISTERS, AT-TORNEYS, Solleitors, &c. Orrice-18 King St. East, Toronto. J. McPhearson Reeve, Samuel Pharr. 42-br

AUDER & PROCTOR, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chamcary; &c. OFFICE....

TARRY E. CASTON, ATORNEY-AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyamor, Notary Public, &c. Oprass 48 Adelaido Street, opposite the Court House, Toronto.

FNRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER,
Attorney and Solicitor, &c., Notary Public, &c.
Orden: 68 Church Street.

OULTON & GORDON, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., No. 7 Ontario Hall, corner Court and Church Streets, Toronty. D'ARCY BOULTON, Q.C. G E. GORDON.

Dentists.

EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE-61 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto.

OF W. HALE, DENTIST, No. 6 Street, north side.

DR. J. BRANSTON WHATET, DEN-TIST, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental Col-lege, Offices Corner of King and Church streets,

G. CALLENDER, DENTIST, Owner, Corner of King and Jordan streets, Toronto. 27-hr

C. ADAMS, DENTIST, 95 KING Street East, Toronto, has given attention to this profession in all its parts.

A. TROUTMAN, L. D.S., DENTIST, OFFICE, AND RESOURCE 127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolican Cauren. Makes the preservation of the natural teeth & speciality.

TO G. TROTTER, DENTIST SKIEST RESPONDENCE - 112 June 18 Street.

Groceries.

CHARLES HUNTER, DEALER IN GRO-CERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUOUS, 63 Queen Street West, corner Torouley Street, Toronto, Ont.

Zhysicians.

AGNEW, M. D., (SUCCESSOR to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew), corner of say and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

Shoe Dealers.

McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND Cheap Boot and Slose Emporium, 59 Queen Street West, sign of "THE BIG BLUE BOOT." 54-oh

MERRYFIELD, BOOT AND SHOE ASSETTED MAKER, 100 Young Street. A large and well-asserted stock always on hand.

McGINNES, 129 YORK STREET.—
All who wish to have good, neat, and comfortable BOOTS and SHOES, call at the Wormingman's

Tinware, &c.

& T. IREDALE, MANUFACTURERS of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware, dealers in Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c., No 57 Queen West, first door West of Bay Street, Toronto, 54-oh

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS

WM. WRIGHT,

DEALER IN '

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

REF FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. TEA

Yongo Street, Toronto.

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store.

320 Queen Street West.

WM. F. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. on addition to his SUGARS, that have been before the sublic so long, has received his SUMMER LIQUORS: ## Goods sent to all parts of the city.

Poots and Shoes.

SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT."

WM. WEST & CO 200 YONGE STREFT.

OUR SPRING STOCK

Is now Complete in all the

LATEST STYLES From the VERY BEST TO THE LOWEST QUALITY. We follow the good old motto-"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"

AST Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show dur Goods.

WM. WEST & CO., 200 Fonge Street

Coal and Wood.

COAL AND WOOD YARD.

On hand and for sale at lowest rates, a full and com-plete assertment of all descriptions of

SCRANTON or PITTSTON, all sizes, delivered at

\$6 50 PER CORD.

BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, sawn and split, delivered at

\$7 50 PER CORD.

The publicare invited to call and see my stock before aying in their winter supply.

Office an Yard, corner Bathurst and Front Streets.

COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Coal Mining Company, have on hand and are constantly receiving their Celebrated Scranton and Pittston Coal, which will be sold at lowest cash price.

NO COAL STORED UNTIL PAID FOR. Coal delivered in either Carts or Waggons to suit pur-chasers.

YONGE STREET.

WOOD YARD

(Opposite Fire Hall.)

Beech, Maple, Mixed & Pine Wood

ALL KINDS OF CUT AND SPLIT WOOD IN STOCK

Of every description promptly delivered, at LOWEST PRICES.

OPPOSITE BAY STREET FIRE HALL.

WM. BULMAN,

PROPRIETOR.

On Wharf, foot of Sherbourne street. Order Office, Corner Sherbourne and Queen Streets. On hand all kinds of

FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC USE,

BLOSSBURG AND LEHIGH COAL,

The very best imported. Retail and by the car load. WOOD, Cut and Split by Steam, always on hand. PINE WOOD, 84 per cord for summer use.

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO.

ELLIS, WHOLESALE dealer in HAIR and JUTE SWITCHES, Curls, Chignons, and Nets.

The imitation goods are very fine, an cannot be detected from hair. Just received a large assortment of Halr Nets All orders left at King street must be alled for at 179 Young: street, four doors above Queen street, east side. 41-oh



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 1st, 1873.

A UTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERI-CAN Invoices until further notice, 14 por cent.

> R. S. M. DOUCHETTE, Commissioner

26 tf

McEACHREN. N. MERCHANT TAILOR, &C.

191 Yonge Street. Has just received a large and good assortment of FALL GOODS for Ordered Work. 62-oh

JOHN KELZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a large and good assertment of FALL/GOODS for Ordered Work.

A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand

Bewellery.

J. SECSWORTH,

Importor of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery. Masonic Inblems made to order.

113 YONGE ST., TORONTO. AT Spectacles to Suit every Sight. 37-oh



Miscellaneous.

JOHN RAYMOND

Bogs to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicin ity that he has purchased the business lately carried

Mr. JAMES WEEKES,

247 and 249 Yonge Street

And trusts by strict attention, combined with the law est possible charges, to merit a share of the patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon his predeces

WOOD,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

OTTAWA CANCER CURE, SPARKS ST. AND MARIA ST., OTTAWA, ONT

Which we will sell at the lowest remuneralive prices, | Canoury Cured by a New, but Certain, Speedy, and warty Painless Process, and without the Use

of the Knife.

The Curo will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required until the Curo is complete. The moment a Cancer is discovered, it should be Curod, as it will cost less and is more speedily curod than when of longer standing,—and there is nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by delay, What now seems a harmless lump in the breast, neek, eyelid or elsewhere, or small wirt or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying mass of discose. If required, references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are now sound an a heatily. All communications promptly answered. No money required in advance, and none until the Cure is complete.



FIRE! FIRE

We heg to inform our patrons and the public generally that we have RESUMED BUSINESS, after the late fire, and we will now clear out,

AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE The Entire Stock of Damaged Siłk, Felt, Straw Hats, Silk and Cloth

Caps, &c. HATS THAT ARE HATS 55 KING STREET LAST,

COLEMAN &L

OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET,

Miscellaueous.

To the Mechanics of Toronto AND VICINITY.

S. A. COGHILL,

157 KING STREET WEST, Having opened the NEW PURNITURE WARFIROMS, as above, beg to invite the attention of the Mechanics of Toronto and vicinity to their well-assorted stock of

BLACK WALNUT BED ROOM SUITS, DRAWING ROOM SUITS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, OFFICE FURNITURE

Cornices, Curtains, Window Blinds Poles and Fringes, &c., &c.

CARPEES MADE AND LAID

AN All kinds of Furniture Repaired.

JOHN JACKSON & CO., (Successors to McLEOD, WOOD & Co.,)]

ORGAN & MELIDEON MANUFACTURERS.

Having now been established in the manufacture of Musical Instruments for several years, we must acknow-ledge our appreciation of the kindness and fusiness of the people which has rended to prosper and increase our business and reputation for above our expectation. We supply Organs and Melodeons made and finished in the most complete and perfect manner, using the best materials possible to be obtained, employing only first class workmen, and having each department superin-

tended by men of experience. Our trade mark, "Cremona and Celeste Organ," is placed upon the nameboard or key slip of all Organs munufactured by us, and having been registered for our soleuse, all parties are cantioned not to infringe on the said trade mark.

We claim especial attention to our Vox Celeste Organs, No. 27 and No. 34. The Vox Celeste Reeds were first introduced in Canada by us in 1869, in a 6 reed organ, which took the first prize at the Provincial Fair held that year in London. We have since applied it successfully to our single and double read organs, making our "Celeste Organs" the most papular instrument now before the Canadian public.

No weanqueture the west popular styles, and introduce all the latest improvements. ALG INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

JOHN JACKSON & CO., GULLIN, ONT. 57-oh

[1873]

1873]

AS USUAL, COMPLETE SUCCESS!

Ten First Prizes at Two Exhibitions

W. BELL & COMPANY

GUELPH, ONT.,

Received every First Prizelfor ORGANS AND MELODEONS

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and Central Exhibition, Guelph. This grand success, in addition to last year's record of a Silver Medal, 3 Diplomas, and 12 First Vrizes, prove that our Instruments in the opinion of competent judges are incomparably superior to all others.

Sole Proprierors of the ORGANETTE containin Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes, acknowledged ov all to be the greatest improvement yet introduced. Their superiority is conceded by other makers, from the fact that at Guelph they withdrew from competition, thus acknowledging their inability to compete with them.

Every instrument fully warranted for five years, Send for catalogue containing fifty different styles of instruments.

THOMAS CLANTON, 197 YONGE ST. Organettes and Organs.

SOLE AGENT FOR TORONTO:

W. BELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL

Cabinet Organs, Melodeons & Organettes EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Prices from \$85 00 Upwards Sole Agent for Terento.

THOMAS CLAXTON,

197 YONGE STREET.

N.R. - 2 and hand Melodeons and Organs takon and Organs takon 28-oh WILLIAM BURKE,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Sheeting Packing Boxes, &c., &c CORNER SHEUHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO.

STEAM DYE WORKS

22 Planing, Sawing, &c., Mone te order

Clothes Cleaning Establishment,

263 AND 2631 YONGE SP., TORONTO, (Between Gould and Gerrard Sts. THOMAS SQUIRE, Proprietor.

Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch,

AT Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired in the chartest possible notice 80 of For all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, go to the WORKMAN Office. Call land see specimens of work.

WORKINGMEN

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER

THE

ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

WORKING CLASSES

NOW IS THE TIME

SUBSCRIBE!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies, Five Cents

Can be had at the Office of Publication, at the Newsdealers in the city.

OFFICE:

124 Bay Street,

One door South of Grand's Horse Baznar.

HAVING RECENTLY MADE LARGE

Newest Styles of Fancy

ADDITIONS OF

Type,

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIP-

TION OF

PLAIN AND

ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACVILLAN

51-oh

QUEEN'S WHARF.

COAL AND WOOD

\$7 00 PER TON.

GEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, uncut, delivered at

P. BURNS.

TERMS CASH. CCAL HOUSE,

OFFICE:

WM. MYLES & SON. GREY & BRUCE

BAY STREET,

Constantly on hand.

HARD AND SOFT COAL

Note the Address .-

EASTERN COAL HOUSE,

HARD & SOFT COAL.

AT Obtain our prices before ordering elsewhere.

FALL GOODS.

358 YONGE STREET,

For first-class Pook and Job Printing go to the office of the ONTARIO WORKMAN, 1124 Bay street.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE,

Those who inherit the antipathies of the lass Mr. Babbage will rejoice to learn that the Italian Government has at last succeeded in passing the bill which the Chambers have had on the anvil for five years for the suppression of what is known in Italy as the "white slave trade." The Roman tails concerning the scope of this law, which, if successful, will mitigate a double inhumanity. It will rescue from the clutches of greedy speculators an immense number of Halian children who are now forced ander the most cruel treatment to earn an income for their masters by the scarcely disguised medicancy of the organ-grinder and the dancing girl; and it will at least diminish the nuisance of street music, which is becoming more and more intolorable to those who, pursue sedentary occupations demanding montal absorption in London and other large towns, and to the wearied invalid or nervous convalescent. Government that its endeavors to suppress or check "La Tratta dei Bianchi" are not the goodt of a newborn seal, for the Piedmontese Government spent 13 years in the search for a remedy of an acknowledged took up the task in 1860, which it has only just brought to a practical conclusion. It tramains to be seen whether the effort will be successful. The traffic in young boys and girls for the purposes of employment | Trained in the severe school of the Emperin "wandering trades" is to be effectually stopped only by controlling the exportation, which supplies what may be called the raw material. It is to be hoped that our Government will lend the Italians all the aid in its power towards carrying out the good work. Not to speak of the advantage of abating a notorious and most annoying nuisance, it is incumbent on us tice of a few non-commissioned officers to to do all we can to save the children who a manœuvre of the fleet. Now in Poland, are kidnapped or crimped for the organgrinding or the dancing-girl business from the miseries and dangers of the life to Crimea. Always soldiers, soldiers, soldiers, which they are doomed. Even in London | He himself is never out of uniform, and sanitary legislation and police supervision are not able to do much towards the merely physical cleansing of the noisome warrens in which the Italian children are packed by their grasping and inhuman masters, and moral purification is all but hopeless. The boys grow up vagrants and beggars, with habits of dirt and disorder and strong inclinations towards thieving. The fate of the girls is worse. The new law imposes heavy fines on the parents or guardians of Italian children who "apprentice" them to strolling trades, and still heavier fines on minutes it may be pleasant, but it is questhe employers who take such apprentices. The penalties are very properly increased when the children are taken out of the country, or are forsaken, ill-fed, or illtreated .- Pall-Mall Gazette.

OPENING OF A WORKMEN'S CITY.

. An interesting ceremony took place recently, on the Shaftesbury Park estate, Wandsworth-road, when several streets of new houses, a lecture hall, and Working Men's institute, the first completed portions of "The Workmen's City," were formally opened by the noble earl whose name is associated with the property, and who last year laid the first stone of the first building. The estate comprises about 40 acres, laid out in a series of oblong blocks or terraces for the erection of 1,200 houses, of which about 350 have been built and occupied since the first stone was laid. The roads are 30 and 40 feet wide, with pavements being finished as the building goes on, so that the houses have been ready for comfortable occupation as soon as they became sufficiently dry. The houses are built in four grades, of five, six, seven, and eight rooms respectively. The rents range from 5s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per week, including rates and taxes; or, if the houses are purchased by the occupiers, the prices are from £150 to £300 each house. When the houses are purchased the purchasers usually pay down a certain sum, the remainder of the purchase-money being paid weekly or quarterly in advance. In the rear of all the houses are spacious yards, and in the front a forecourt with an ornamental railing, and separate entrance-gate and piers to each house. The streets throughout the estate are to be planted with trees (one street is already so planted), forming miniature boulevards, thereby at once adding to the beauty of the "city," and contributing to its healthiness. About three acres have been reserved in the centre of the estate for recreative purposes and a gymnasium. The city will have its own schools, library, and baths. - A site has also been reserved for a co-operative store, the business to be conducted by one of the co-operative associations; so that the inhabitants, if they chaose, can de the whole of their shopping Office, 124 Bay Street.

THE THE PARTY OF LAW ASSETS

close at home. There are to be. no publichouses on the property-

After the noble earl and, his friends had inspected is apedianen of each grade of houses, they entered the fine lecture room, whore at address was presented from the workmen. The noble earl; in his reply, said it was his proud boast that he had been 40 years ongaged in the work which had been referred to, and he hoped to remain active in it until he was called to his fathers. He congratulated the company upon the progress which had been made, and the inhabitants of the elegant and comfortablybuilt houses upon the perfect supply of water, drainage, space, ventilation, and everything that morality required which they enjoyed. A substantial ten was then partaken of, and afterwards speeches and music were pleasantly interspersed.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND WORK.

When the yellow flag with the double-It must be admitted in justice to the Italian | headed eagle of Russia in the centre flies from the flagstaff of the Kremlin palace, it announces to Moscow that Alexander, the emancipator, is in the ancient capital of his vast dominions. Constitutional soverigns lie on a bed of roses compared to the autoevil, and the Government of United Italy crat of Russia. From him everything hinges in the country that contains 8,000. 000 of square miles; with him moves the entire machinery of state, and always on the move his majesty is obliged to be. or Nicholas, Alexander II., never allowed himself a moment's relaxation. It is known what a passionate soldier the Emperor of Germany is-how he will ever attend the drills of a single company. The Emperor of Russia, though, goes from review to review, from field days of 5,000 men to field days of special arms, from the target pracnow in Tsarkoe Selo, now at Cronstadt, now in the Caucusus, and all at once in the none of the ministers ever discard their epaulettes. The imperial suite is of course enormous. In the morning his majesty is at Moscow; at evening he proceeds to the Crimea. In the train the Minister of the Interior will probably see him with inumerable papers for signature; the Minister of Finance, of Justice, or of Foreign Affairs, will disturb the Imperial rest. Such is to be an emperor; and how many there are who would give a whole life-time for five minutes in such a position! For five tionable whether a longer experience would not bring about a change of feeling.

> Mr. Joseph Arch addressed nearly 3,000 persons on Tuesday night, January 6th, at Swindon. He advocated among other things an extension of the franchise to the labourers, which, he said; they would have. Many tenant farmers being present, he took the opportunity of denying that the Union was antagonistic to the intrests of farmers. On the contrary, the extension of the franchise would enable labourers to vote with the farmers in returning members who would vote for a Landlord and Tenant bill, thus releasing farmers from political serfdom to their landlords, and securing for them fair treatment in matters of legislation. In roturn for this the men must have better wages, kind treatment, and four or five acres of land to cultivate. This would not make them neglect their masters' interests, but, on the contrary, kind treatment would make them better servants.: Mr Arthur Claydon also spoke, and denied that he and Mr. Arch had quarrelled, and said both were as good friends as two men could well be. Mr. George Mitchell, of London, also spoke. A resolution in favor of assimilating the borough and county franchise was enthusiastically carried.

> The Chicago Workingman's Advocate says:-In reply to several inquiries we believe we can assure our readers that the farmer's organization of the west, will stand with the workingmen on all the main issues, viz: The money, land, railroad, and other monopolies, and that a large majority of them will soon, if they do not already, f. vor the repeal of Schenck's sticking plaster to strengthen the public credit, and the payment of the public debt in strict accordance with the laws under which it was originally contracted. These issues really embrace all the leading features of the reformers which the producing classes, through their platform; have demanded. They are fundamental in character-and upon their success-all others of a minor nature depend.

> Ball Cards, Programmes, etc., executed with promptness at the WORKMAN

tig star it is a star star it is

THE AGRICULTURAL CHILDREN'S

The 1st of January 1874 marked the begining of a new life for little Hodge, the son of the farm labourers; On that day the Agricultural Children's Act of last session came into effect, if not into actual operation, in regard to education in the rural districts. In a year from this time, when the bill will become law, Master Hodge will not be allowed to undertake so much as the frightening of crows unless he can show some proficiency in letters. Without requiring him to go so far as the Scottish ploughboys, who are said to rebuke their teams in Greek, the Legislature insists that Hodge, if between eight and ten years of age, shall have attended school 250 times in the current year; and if between ton and twelve, 150 times, to render him eligible for employment on any farm. Some few exemptions are allowed at harvest time and the like seasons of pressure, but, speaking generally, no boy who has failed to attend school this year, is to do farm work in 1875. At first the Act may not be very well received by the labourer, for whose benefit it is intended; and the squires will no doubt be quite ready to become the mouthpiece of his discontent Their prospect in the measure is indeed one of gloom. In a few years, Hodge, no longer obliged to be the silent hero of his own story, will write to the papers like any other Englishman with a grievance, and between his pen and his vote his masters will have a pretty time of it. Their best pelicy is to make what terms they can with him in the meanwhile.

Miscellaneous.

LYOR SALE,

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

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY OUR MANY BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL.

We have purchased from Messrs. Helliwell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by them on the corner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall endeavor to maintain the reputation of the

VICTORIA WOOD YARD

As the Best and Chennest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on hand. All kinds. Hard and Soft Coal, dry and under cover, from

J. & A. McINTYRE, Corner Queen and Bright Streets, and 23 and 25 Victoria Street.

THE UNION

BOOT & SHOE STORE

170 King Street East, CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.

- The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened

The Union Boot and Shoe Store. With a Large and Varied Stock of the

NEWEST STYLES. Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT.

Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No perficultary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men. E. P. RODEN.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A. RAFFIGNON, 107 KING STREET WEST. Is now prepared to supply

Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters BY THE QUART OR GALLON.

As An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style Rememb the Address,

No. 107 KING STREET WEST, Near the Royal Lyccum

WE ARE SELLING

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS AT EXTENSELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Let Every working man, be he mechanic or laborer can purchase one of our Organs, without criperiencing any inconveniance, as the payments are very low and within the reach of all.

N.B. Second-Hand Organs taken in exchange. Musical Hall, 177 Yonge Street. J. F. DAVIS.

CHARLES TOYE MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER. 72 QUEEN STREET WEST. A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.

JAMES BANKS

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Eurniture of every description at the phove Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in grea

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East **53-to** con security of the appropriate and a popular appropriate the security of the security

Miscellancous.

SIEVERT IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CICARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

And every description of Tobacconist's Goods, 70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO BY WILLIAM COULTER,

On he r st notice, and in a manner as to give entire sa is a ion. Home-made bread always on hand.

AT Remember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY

AND ALBERT STREETS

T'SE

Cough Balsam David's

For Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat, &c., acknowledged by all to be the best preparation in the market. PRICE 25c PER BOTTLE.

Prepared only by J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists, 171 King Street East, Toronto

\mathbf{D}_{\cdot} HEWITT'S

West End Hardware Establishment, 365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS TOOL 34-oh

PETER WEST.

(Late West Brothers,) GOLD AND SILVER PLATER. Every description of worn out Electro Plate, Stee Knives, &c., re-plated equal to new, Carriage Irons Sil ver-Plated to order.

POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET.

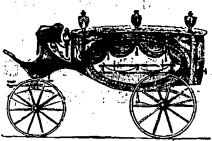
W. MILLICHAMP,

Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches MANUFACTURER OF.

Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases and Window Bars.

14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

ŸOUNG



UNDERTAKER.

361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals Furnished with every Requisite

AGENT FOR FISE'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

STONE.



337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metalic Burial Cases always on hand. Refricerator Corfins supplied when required. 50-oh

MAT'S,

MAT'S,

MAT'S

FOR CHOICE DRINKS GO TO

MAT'S.

EIF YOU WANT TO

SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING GO TO

MAT'S

WESTMAN,

177 King Street East,

DEALER-IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOL SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

All Goods Warranted.

PRESS.

To be Published in November, 1873:

LOVELL'S GAZETEER OF BRITISH NORTH AME-LOVELL'S GAZETEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA: containing the latest and most authentic descriptions of over six thousand Cities. Fowns and Villages in the Provinces of Outario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, &c., of over fifteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, witha Table of Routes showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sca, Luke, and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c., in the several Provinces. Price in Cloth, 25.50: Price in Pull Call, \$3.75. Agents wanted to canvass for the work.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.
Montreal, 9th August, 1873.

${f WORKINGMEN}$

进河沿河东

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER.

THE

ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

WORKING CLASSES

NOW IS THE TIME

 ${f SUBSCRIBE}$!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .

DOLLARS PER ANNUM

ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS!

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies, Five Cents

Can be had at the Office of Publication, at the Newsdealers in the city.

OFFICE:

One door South of Grand's Horse Bazaar

HAVING RECENTLY MADE LARGE

ADDITIONS OF

Newest Styles of Fancy

NOW PREPARED

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIP-

TION OF

PLAIN AND

WE ARE

ORNAMENTAL

WW. WEST NTING

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN

But I have the way