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

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## Enbor Notes.

A proposal to federate the various trades' councils of England has recently been made.

An attempt has lately been made to bring about an amalgamation of several unions in the coachmaking trade in England-with, it is stated, little or no success.

A new association of the engineers who are employed at the many collieries in the large sums they distributed amongst their vicinity of Leeds and Wakefield has been formed, and includes part of the South Yorkshire district.

Mr. Macdonald stated the other day, at a meeting of miners at Kilwinning, that of the 45,000 miners in Scotland, some 35,000 were now in union.

The strike of the window-glass blowers at PITTSBURG, Pa., which has been going on for some time, is now at an end.

The journeymen letterpress printers at Huddersfield are out on strike, having been refused a demand for 30s. per week. Their present wages are 27s. per week and 8d. per hour for overtime.

The wide frame hands of Nottingham having given the masters a month's notice for an advance of ten per cent, a conference was held last week between a deputation of men and masters, but the latter determined that they could not give the advance at present.

The Pottsville, Pa., Daily Standard says there is no longer any doubt of the fact Aneutt, Trow, Holden, Huster, and the that there is a general suspension of mining secretaries be apppointed a committee to operations in this region, and unless the endeavor to recommend a self-adjusting Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company recedes from the firm stand it has taken the cessation of labor will be protracted and will be costly alike to the community, operators and miners.

A meeting of workingmen, convened by the Bristol Direct Representation of Labor Committee, was held on Wednesday evening Dec. 24th, for the purpose of taking steps for securing the return of a working class representative at the next general election for that city. It is intended to make an effort to obtain from the working classes of house, stated that that night they were all the city subscriptions to pay the expenses of the candidate selected to contest the re- little by surprise, because they had given presentation, and should he be elected further efforts will be made to obtain funds to support him, while in Parliament. A number of resolutions endorsing the programme of the League were adopted.

At a general meeting of the Sheffield Trades Council, held on Wednesday night Dec. 24th, it was resolved by 19 votes to one that the resolution passed by the Executive meeting, being desirous of a thoroughly Radical representative of the borough in Parliament as a colleague for Mr. Mundella, M. P., does hereby respectfully invite Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham, to become a candidate for the next vacancy or election; and in the event of his consenting to do so, we pledge ourselves to the utmost of our power to secure his election.

Mr. James Hardaker, stonemason, workingman's candidate for Bradford, addressed a large meeting of electors on Saturday Dec. 27th. He stated that he was in favor of assimilation of county to borough franchise, redistribution of seats, admission of women to Parliamentary franchise, payment of returning officers' expenses at Bill, Disestablishment of the English proposal should not be carried out. Church, and a national system of education. He was also in favor of the Permissive Bill, Home Rule for Ireland, and alterations the night of her debut as "Somnambla." in the Master and Servant Act and Criminal Laws Amendment Act. After times. Mr. Hardaker had answered several questions, a resolution of confidence in him as the workingman's candidate was carried unanimously.

THE LONDON MASONS.—A general meeting of the operative masons was held on Wednesday evening Dec. 24th, at the Lambeth baths, Mr. Murphy in the chair, rules of the Masons' union, to the widow

union, who was recently accidentally killed while employed at the Phoenix gasworks upon some new buildings. The money having been handed over to the widow, followed by some remarks from the chair man, Mr. Dyer (the general secretary of the union), Mr. Broadhurst, and others addressed the meeting on the advantages of trades' unionism, and the great saving to the poor rates of the country by the members from their accident, funeral, sick, and out-of-work funds.

A number of representatives, selected from both employers and ironworkers connected with the North of England and Midland iron trades, was held in Birmingham on Friday Dec. 26th, for the purpose, if possible, of adjusting a rate of wages for the next few months, and, further, to establish a scheme by which for the future the wages of the ironworkers of the kingdom shall be regulated. The iron trades of the north of England, South Staffordshire Laucashire, Yorkshire, and Shropshire were duly represented. Mr. Dale, of Stockton presided. Aftera long discussion, it was resolved that the wages of the ironworkers in South Staffordshire and the north of England be regulated in the following manner: -- That from the 1st of January till April 4. 1874, the prices for puddling shall be 12s. 6d. per ton, and mill rates in proportion; that Messrs. Barker, Williams, Rodeu, Dale, Whitwell, Capper. system for regulating wages after April 4. 1874, with a maximum of 12s. 6d. for puddling, and mill rates in proportion.

Lock-out of Engineers.—On Wednes day night Dec. 24. a general meeting of delegates from the various engineering branches was held at the Imperial hotel. Sonthwark, to receive the reports of the delegates from the shops as to the progress of the advance of wages movement. Mr. Canham occupied the chair. A delegate from Mr. Blyth's Marine works, of Limelocked out. The matter had taken them a their employers a fair week's notice, and would have worked on till January 1st. The masters said they could not give the advance, and as it would not pay them to them all out that night. The men unanimously expressed their determination to abide by the resolution expressed at the East-end hall, and so that night had come out in a body. The number was about eighty. The Chairman said that no doubt they were coming now to the commencement of a struggle. The masters were doubtless forming a strong association, but he thought they would find the men equally strong. He said he had received an intima tion that that night Messrs. Stewart, of the Isle of Dogs, had given a favorable reply to the memorial of their men, and that in all probability they would help the committee to support the men who were out.

The latest engineering proposal is one fro tunnelling under the Sound, and so obtaining land communication between Denmark and Sweden. As the Sound is only about four election, out of borough rates, Nine Hours miles broad, there seems no reason why this

> M'lle. Albani, the Canadian prima donna, has won the greatest success in Moscow. On she was called before the footlights forty

The emigration returns for the port of Hamilton during the past year showed the arrival of all nationalities to have been 51,153, against 50, 585 of the proceeding twelvementh. Of these 13,310 remained in Canada and 37,833 the association. Briefly stated, the main obwent into the States.

An effort is to be made to introduce hippophagy, or the practice of eating horse fiesh in Boston, In Paris last year over 1,700 horses. the object being to present the accident mules, and asses were consumed as food furprovision of £50 in accordance with the lishing 600,000 pounds of edible meat.

There are in Paris forty slaughter houses, rules of the Masons' union, to the widow for horses, which are regularly inspected by of the late Samuel Deane, a member of the Government veterinary surgoons.

## 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."

HENRY R. SLATTER.

SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCIAL TYPOGRAPHI-CAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Slatter was born in Cheltenhan on October 13th., 1830, where his father was at that time in business as a baker. While he was yet very young, his parents removed to Birmingham, where they gave their eldest son (the subject of our sketch) as good an education as their mean would allow, and at the age of fourteen apprenticed him to the printing During the period of his apprenticeship, his natural taste for reading was fostered by his connection with a mutual improvement society held in New Meeting street School-room, where a large portion of his leisure hours was spent in attending classes for the improvement of the members in literature, history, politics, and other subjects.

On the completion of his apprenticeship, he was employed in Birmingham and neighborhood till 1854, when he removed to Manchester, and obtained a situation on one of the daily papers which he continued to hold till his appointment to his present office. He had not been long in Manchester before he took an active part in trade matters, and was more than once on the committee of the Manchester Typograpical Society. That society forms the strongest branch of the Provincial Typograpical Association, and when the seat of government was removed to Sheffield, in which town it was first established, to Manchester, Mr. Slatter was clected one of the executive council. This was in 1865, and Mr. Henry Roberts was at that time appointed to the secretaryship. From this position heretired in 1869, and Mr. Slatter was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. He has also been re-elected in each succeeding year; and the association having, at a delegate meeting held in December last, altered the mode of election by placing it in the hands of all the branches instead of one in which the seat, of management is fixed, he has also had the satisfaction of being unanimously elected under the new

Mr. Slatter has never been an active political partizan, but has devoted a considerable portion of his leisure to promoting the progress of co-operation. He was one of the founders of the North of England Co-operative Printing Society, one of the most successful examples of productive co-peration. He has held the office of President of that society from open their shops for a short time during the time of its commencing operations. He the holidays, they had determined to lock has also for the past three years been a member of the Central Board, to the north-west ern section of which he is honorable secre-

> As the nature and constitution of the Provincial Typograpical Association are comparatively unknown to many of our readers, and as it is desirable that all who are working for the advancement of unionism should be familiar with what each trade has accomplised, we subjoin a few details of its origin and constitution :-

Printers have for a long period recognized the value of association in their respective towns, and in 1840 an effort was made to exextend these advantages by a federation of societies into a national organization, on a somewhat similiar plan to that adopted by other trades, but limited in its operation to purely trade objects. During the twentyfour years which have elapsed since that time. the Provincial Typograpical Association, which was the title given to the new foderation, has steadily grown in power and influence, and at the present time comprises 3,300 members, and has nearly all the chief provincial towns enrolled as branches. It has also materially assisted its members in obtaining what were felt to be just and necessary im provements in their position in the matter of wages and hours of labour; and it nay fairly be claimed that its members occupy a higher position than that of other members in the provinces, and that their improved position is mainly attributable to their connection with jects which the association aims at are the maintenance of a fair standard of wages, the limitation of working hours to reasonable bounds, the prevention of encroachments on the privileges of the profession, the honest and fair working of the piece system, and the restriction of the number of apprentices.

ate members, it has also been recently decided to establish an out-of-work fund, from which unemployed members, desirous to remain in their respective towns, can receive eight shillings per week for six weeks in any quarter when out of work. A funeral fund has likewise been instituted, which will make provision of the payment of about £6 10s. on the death of a member, the amount being raised by a levy of one halfpenny per member for each death.

The constitution of the association is based on the broadest foundation, all the rules being adopted by the vote of the members, or their elected representatives at delegate meetings. Its business is conducted by an executive council, which is elected by the member of the branch to whom the other branches decide to entrust that duty; and, except in such matters as are involved in the association rules, each branch has the unquestioned control of its own local business and the disposal of its funds. In carrying out its principles, the association has always endeavoured, by exhausting all the resources of argument and conciliation, to avoid coming into collision with employers, knowing that no greater evil can befall the association than to have the area of labour for its members contracted; but where these agencies fail, and members are compelled to sacrifice their situations, they are entitled to £1 per week for twenty weeks, or £10 if they desire to emigrate.

Connected with the Provincial Typograpical Association is the Mileage Relief Association, established in 1861 for the purpose of regulating the relief to travellers, and securing to its members one penny per mile while proceeding from town to town in search of employment; at the same time making provisions for regulating and controlling the conduct of such members, in the interest of the employer as well as employed. Members will thus have the choice of either travelling or remaining at home, substantial assistance being secured to them in each case.

The subscription to the two associations is 3d. per week. The parent society—the Provincial Typograpical Association—now numbers 54 branches in England and Wales, to which its operations are limited The Mileage Relief Association has, in addition to these 54 branches, 23 societies, unconnected with the Provincial Typographical Association, some of which are in Ireland. London, which has an independent society of 3,700 members is not allied with the Provincial Typograpical Society, neither is the important provincial town of Leeds. The Scottish Typographical Societies have a federation of their own, and there are also several other societies in England and Ireland (including Dublin) which are not affiliated with the association.

## THE COACHMAKERS.

An attempt has lately been made to bring about an amalgamation of several unions in the coachmaking trade. Within the last twelve months the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers have altered their travelling relief to a more liberal sum, and have adopted a rule which gives all free members a limited amount of stationary relief when unemployed, this, partly through a general inclination of the members and partly through an advice of the London branch, to the effect that such a change might bring about an amalgamation of the London local societies with this one. In the Executive Committee's report for the present quarter they tell the members that they have failed. But they give no details as to what terms the London local societies wanted or would give. There appears no justification for this course, since 6,800 heads are better than 7, especially when that 7 has no power to make concession or alterations, which the body of members all have. The affair has not been taken up in a proper spirit to be successful, because the Executive Committee write as follows: "As all attempts at amalgamating any of the societies in a body with ours have failed, we have come to the conclusion that we should gain individual members whenever it is possible." The Executive Committee propose to let members of other societies transfer into theirs by paying a member's share of the funds (about £1 15s.) to be at once entitled to all the benefit of a free member, and all the time or membership in

this is compared with the conditions offered to members re-entering, it will be seen that a member re-entering is not entitled to any benefit for twelve months, pays about £2 5s., and losses all his previous membership—a most serious thing, because length of membership is one of the society's greatest guages. - Bee-Hive.

#### A VALUABLE POSSESSION.

We never hear of an instance of presence of mind without thinking of a story once heard. Two gentlemen, neither of whom could swim, went on a fishing expedition together; on the boat were, besides themselves, two essential things; a box of cigars and a case of brandy. Time passed away in a very harmless manner to the little fishes; but at last something occured; owing to the influence of the-well. probably cigars—one gentleman lost his balance and attempted to fall overboard; whereupon the other lustily shouted, "A shark ! a shark!" The intelligence was so unexpected to the terrified listener, that by a superhuman effort of strengh he fell inside the craft instead of outside. Instantly realizing the situation, and not being deviod of wit, he said gravely, "Well done, Jones; your presence of mind

saved my absence of body." That's very good

isn't it-for a story? However, there is -no

doubt that many people are peculiarly gifted

with this invaluable quality called presence of mind-a quality which should be assiduousy cultivated by all. Were parents and teachers accustomed to show their young ones how selfcommand in some unexpected emergency, as in an outbreak of fire at midnight, would not only save themselves, but rescue a whole company of friends or pupils, were the various, the various means of escape shown, and the necessity of instant decision enforced, many a valuable life (to say nothing of property) would be saved. So intelligent a community as ours ought not, in this advanced period of thought, to be so easily overwhelmed by calamity, when one woman's prompt and resolute aid would stop the stream at its fountain head. By constant training, the nerves may be brought under perfect control, and selfcommand under dangerous circumstances be more readily retained than lost; and surely such a result is worth striving for. Maria Edgeworth tells a story bearing ont his subject: In the house of her great grandmother, powder was stored in the upper rooms of the mansion, according to the then prevalent custom. One day a stupid servant-girl was sent to procure something in the garret; when the maid came back and was asked for her candle, which she had carried without any candlestick, she answered "It was sticking in the cask of black dirt up there." Not a moment was to be lost. Mrs. Edgeworth flew upstairs, dashed the candle upon the floor, and fell herself, overcome by nervous excitement. She had saved the house and all within its walls. Remarkable courage of this kind was displayed by Eli Breem. A railroad bridge had just been destroyed by fire. An express train was approaching. Eli was determined to hazard his life to save others. He ran to meet the advancing engine, spread his little arms as widely as possible, and succeded in gaining the engineer's attention-who stopped the train just in time to prevent a terrible disaster. Another story, and we have done: An English family was taking tea in the garden back of their bungalow, one sultry eve, in upper India. Suddenly a great Bengal tiger made one of the company. The gentleman, even an army officer, seemed paralized with fear. One woman alone was master of the occasion. She sprung open a large sun-umbrella right in the face of the beast, who resented so nnusual a reception by leaping over the green edge and making for the thicket, where he had been hiding. Would not this same genius at improvising means have made this lady perfectly invaluable in shipwreck, in midnight conflugration, in all those situations of peculiar peril where the danger is intensified by an utter lack of calmness and presence of

Four garotters were flogged at Liverp ol, this being the first occasion of the cat being used in that town, under the existing Act of Parliament for the punishment of robbery accompanied by violence. Three of the men bore their twenty lashes each in silence; but the fourth howled dismally, and made desperate struggles to get free.

Za Ball Cards, Programmes, etc., exe-As a means of providing for the less fortunthe previous society to count in this. If Office, 124 Bay Street.

### Portry.

#### BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

A gen le voice, a heartfelt sigh, A modest blush, a sparkling eye, A man mer usufficted, tree; These things are beautiful to me.

A ready hand, a losing heart, A somethy that's free from art, A real tri nd among the few; Tuese dings are beautiful and true.

A mother's prayer an answer mild, An aged sire, a little child, A happy home, a cheorful hearth; These thi gs are beautiful on earth,

A jos ful song, a cherus sweet, An earnest soul and willing feet, Aday of jeace, a night of rest; Tiese things are beautiful and blest.

A sister's love, a brother's care, A spot esa name, a jewel rare, A clearly tongue that will not lie Toese th ugs are beau ifol-and why?

Because they all are born of lave, And engrate from God above : An carnest of the neavenly birth; T' on things are beautiful on ear h.

Jales and Skefenes.

## CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE:

OR, THE REAL AND THE IDEAL

CHAPTER I.

However we do praise ourselves, our rances are more giddy and infirm, store longing, wavering, easier lost and won, Than woman's are.

SHARESPEARE.

There is a scene of deep repose in the calm its shadows throw their softening veil around a scene of a turni beauty, and give an additional Charle to every object of our previous invariably lands the mid to still and gentle | istence." thoughts, is if the s ul would sak for itself a place in the great parmony of nature. Should conversation draw forth such thoughts, it will be munifest that they run with a slower. though deeper pace than usual; a stirring chord may be at ack, and deep intense feeling excited; but it is not a moment for declaration, nor will such follow, the ideal will reign over that which is real, and themes which are purely abstruct be preferred. The scene before us is paruliarly adapted to give birth to though a such as these; it is one of extreme beauty, and its charm is heightened by the hour, which bears the mellowed rays of the fast sinking sun. Light and gentle waves ripple upon a shore lined with many shaded and curiously justing cliffs. A few vessels, rendered graceful by distance and the soft glow around, add lightness to the picture, the background of which is relieved by thick trees, and deep shallowy vales, through which the eye just catches the lancing of a stroam, that appears to joy with dancing lightness, as it approaches the embrance of the mighty ocean.

Two gentlemen reclining upon a grassy slope, not far distant from the ledge of the cliff, had for some time been engaged in the sort of meditation which I have attempted to describe; one, a young man, whose countenance expressed a good deal of vivacity, turned several times towards his companion, considerably older and graver in appearance than him sel', with the intention, as it seemed, of putting an abrupt conclusion to his dream; but the look of deep abstraction which sat upon a brow of marked power and thought, together who will not rest until she has given every with the scaled expression of lips, which in their fixedness were stern, convinced him that | ing. Now, I want to know if you will call any interruption would be little relished, and at best burely responded to, and he desisted from the attempt, until perceiving another expression of feature, which told of thoughts quite changed, he spoke at once without suffering his companion to return to the old train of faucy, or to commence a new one, which might rove equally engrossing.

" Ernest, your determined silence makes me very curious to know the import of your thoughts. I could fancy that you were in an author's vein, for it is more than the ordinary occupation of your mind; upon what subject may the world expect enlightenment?"

"Upon none from me," was the brief reply; then after a moment's silence, he added, " Although my thoughts are not for the world, the result of the past few moments' meditation may be yours if you will. I was thinking that, probably, I shall never be attracted with so much force towards any woman, as to desire to make her my wife; but, if such were to happen, it must be in great part through the influence of beauty."

"It is a subject that I should never have taxed you with spending a moment's consideration upon," said his companion; "no should I have expected you to come to this conclusion --- an altogether false one, in my opinion."

"Why so? I care little for what is termed a highly educated woman. Beauty I can always admire, and might learn to love supposing it to be united to a sweet and gentle mature."

"You do not care, then, to be understood and value I in proportion as you are known;

mere our ward piece of perfection?"

festure, a pretty doll, would satisfy my concoprion of the beautiful."

'No; for that there needs something so ideal that it has probably never yet been emhadied"

" Again you are wrong; that a loving heart, full of purity and tru h, may never have the beauty of its sentiment believed by the form in which it is encased, is all I ask."

"Little enough, truly," said the other, with a smile. "Yet, I think that I have seen plain faces let up with an expression of love and truth, which has spoken as eloquently as the smile of a mouth, lovely as that in which you daughter." desire to read such feelings, or the bright light of a sparkling eve."

"I grant you this, as a rare occurrence: but the emotion which can do so much for a that is already bear tiful."

"Undestably; yet I must preserve my opinion, that you are the last man who ought, in a companion for life, to regard beauty as

the chief and most essential qualification.' "What, then, would you advise me to pre-

fer to it?" only strong in self-denial, a love powerful in devotion."

"I am hardly prepared to own myself sel- rooms. fish to the ext at this these suggestions might imply."

"No ; nor did I intend you to do so ; but your tastes are exclusive; your habit of mind | tainly shall not invite your attendance." is aubending; your reserve is frequently the occasion of your being misurderstool, and the semb'ance of perfect indifference you delight to assume, entirely conceals how sensitive you my absence. Whether of great or small inreally are. To conform herself to the first, it terest, to you it would be insupportable, needs a love more than ordinarily unquestioning: to penetrate the latter, one of peculiar self-forgetfulness. I do not say that such qualities as these have a real existence; but they have been sketched by poets and novelists innum rable, as forming the fairest excelof a lovely su numer's evening especially when plence of woman. It might therefore be as well to satisfy conrect that they have written falsely, befor you choose a wife for a charm, which, if it delight at a ball, may yet fail to admiration; something it has will had nost carry smashine into the prose of every-day ex-

> "We are not arguing fairly, Frank; since I did not speak of desregarding such of the qualities you have mentioned as I may find in moderation, seeking only beauty; but rather that I am inclined to believe they would fail to interest me if unembellished by the latter; it is unphilosophical, I confess, but who applies philosophy to love?"

"None, except those who have to bear its disappointments." These words were uttered with an earnestness which caused the other some surprise; they had scarcely been said. when the speaker role from his reclining position, adding, "We are far from the subject I wished to intro 'uce when I interrupted your melitations. You, perhaps, are not aware that this is a very familiar neighbourhood to me, and that I have many friends in it; I shall risk offending them if a delay calling upon them any longer. I had some intention of preserving my incognit, but that idea must be abandoned; since it has been my luck to encounter Miss Wills, our arrival will be known throughout the whole place by this time

"You allude to that lady who addressed you just now; it surprised me to flud you known in a place which I magined as strange to you as it is to myself."

"Yes, when we first came here, I meant to surprise you with a little very agreeable society: but afterwards I found reason to change my intention respecting this, and I should not have mentioned my friends to you if I had not been so unexpectedly overtaken by one one in Lawnborough intelligence of our meetwith me to morrow at one or two places where I used to be very intimate; you will receive a cordial welcome, and I can promise two or three pleasant introductions."

"Before I promise, tell me a little about your friends, and why you have never spoken

to me of them before." "I think I have; you remember the names of Edith Burton and Grace Camble, do you not? When you were so eager to leave Lon don for quiet, I did not think it prudent to tell you, when recommending this spot, that it was the residence of there friends of mine. lest you should oppose it on that very account It is at Mrs. Cambley's that I want you to visit to-morrow, a house where I have spent many a pleasant hour Mr. Cambley and my father were intimate friends; indeed, there is some slight connexion between cur families. Edith Burton is his niece, also a distant relation of mine; she has lived with the family since the death of her parents, many years ago. Mrs. Cambley has one daughter, Grace, about the same age as Edith, that is, several years younger than myself. Her father died when we were on our first Continental tour he was a man of considerable property, and i suppose they continue to live in very good style; I used to spend the greater part of my holidays with them, but that was when they lived in T\_\_\_, and I have only once vinted them here, but then my stay was a tolerably long one."

"It is not Grace Cambley whose beauty l have so frequently heard you admire?"

"Yes, she is, or rather was extremely loveor do you expect this from a pretty doll-a ly, and I have no reason to auticipate her less so, accomplished, and; so far as I can form an

such intimate terms with her as with Edith. who, in almost every respect, differs from her cou-in; she has no beauty, and possesses few accomplishments; but, I am persuaded, the is endowed with an intellect of a high order, although its powers, little understood by herself or any around her, lie waste and unprofitable, in a great measure, at present. Since her nucle's death, it is not likely that her home is so happy a one; for the attachment sulsisting between Edith and her uncl was a very close one, and in no manner would be allow her to be treated differently to his own

"I wondered," said his companion, after a all the most pleasant scenes and quiet moks of this place. Now I remember that you used plain face will add an exquisite charm to one occasionally to write to the Grange, Lown- quaintance, which afterwards ripe ed into the borough."

> your promise that you will go with me, to re- formation of friendships does not depend upon new my intercourse with them."

"Certainly, if you wish it, provided you allow me to centine my civilines within reasmable boun s. There are a good many "A yielding temper, a will which shall be tolerably comfortable looking mansions in Lawnbor ugh; I should not wish to be caled upon to play agreeable in all their drawn -

> where else, unless, indeed, it be for hal anhour's chat with Miss Will's, and there i cer-

"Why not?"

"B cause she would enterta u me with an account of everything that has happened in when, to me, with a knowledge of the place and some liking for the relator, it may be only tedions."

By this time the two gentlemen had ap-

proached the declivity which forms a steep but often-trodden descent to the sez shore Whilst they follow its path, we will spend a few words descriptive of the character and position of those whom we have thus far mtriduced into our tale. In part, the disposition of the elder has been declined in his companion's remarks; such, too, as we have described him in appearance, he was in character : a- a boy, his grave and studious bent of mind was the frequent subject of nemark and wonder; every surrounding circumstance depend this inclination; he was the only child of his widowed mother, and for many years the was his only intimate companion; herself a highly educated woman, she labored earne-tly to direct his mind to the requirement of knowledge which should expand and elevate his intellect; he possessed one of a naturally high order, and unburdened by association with other children, or amusements of a triffing kind (for such had never seemed to have any charms for him), he soon outstripped his teacher, and obliged her to seek for help to form a mind which already gave evidence of so much power and vigor. Still, in an early education such as this, there is a great want. It may, and probably will, form an exalted coaracter, possibly an eminent one; but it will not make a happy man. Life and griety are as necessary to the right development of c ildhood as is the sunshine to the opening flower; their absence has sufficed at times to tinge a whole after-life with sadness, and to blunt the enjoyment of many of its pleasures. Mrs. Travers acknowledged the truth of this when she became aware how entirely Ernest was withdrawn, beyond what his studies required, from those companions with whom it caused her, although the fruit of her own judgment, was lessened by discovering how closely the exclusive taste that he thus nour ished must bind him to herself. Even when she sought to moderate it, her mother's heart could not but triumph at the effect it wrought.

Perhaps the most delightful hour of recreation for both was when he, abandoning some more abstruce study, would take his place at her side, and read aloud from any tavorite author; his mother's glance was a comment apt enough for whatever subject might engage him, and in it he often sought the expression of his own emotion, whilst she was accustomed to read his feelings in the deepened tone of that full, rich voice, dearest on earth to her. Then was he happy, and heart and mind were both at rest. The reading over his mother would perhaps speak of those sublime truths, eternally true, which are drawn from a fountain that has never been defiled with aught of error, or polluted with anything impure; and he listening to her, with a reverence the subject and the apeaker alive demanded, would seldom reply beyond the sigh, which seemed to regret that such faith, such unquestioning reliance, were not his. She had taught him to bow the knee at the spring of knowledge, to love all the noble and the good that the page of this life's history may unfold, and to regard with atern batred everything of a mean and grovelling tendency; her inability to go beyond this was her keenest regret.

It had been her hope, encouraged by the grav and studious disposition Ernest so early manifested, to see him enter that Church of which his father had been a distinguished ornament; but now, with him, she relinquished the idea, at least until there should be a firmer faith and a more active desire. Her Mary Lester. You know what we were told fortune was ample; therefore, no necessity messing the choice of a profession, the subject "I did not say that a mere perfection of opinion, amiable; but I have never been on was entirely waived, with the carnest hope in

own life, fettered its operations in the service of others. When at college, Ercest acquired high honors, and was regarded with respect eve by those who ranked above him : his mother's pride grew more intense, yet it could mud was becoming more involved in the labyrinch of dourt, which the intricace of lamon wisdom wid ofttimes wied around itself. Her, prayer became more fervent that light might he bestowed upon him from the source of all fest in its own beautiful simplicity. At college Ernest Travers formed an ac-

most is timate friendship, with Frank Went-

any assim lation either of taste of coar eter:

in the present case, the difference in both was striki g. Frank was considerably younger in his manners; several young ladie; were toan Ernest, quick, vigorous, in atient of very bitter against him, who I suspect requirdesappointment, and high spirited. With ed very little encouragement on his part, to good abilities, and much warmth of heart and fall violently in love with him. I think I disposition, he was everywhere a general favorite. Before he knew much of Ernest, he was "Oh, you need not fear; I shall visit no- surrounded by gay and lively friends, amongst whom he appeared on all occasion to take the really introduced to him. Frank has so conlead. He was much liked for his generous and chee ful temper; and, as they perceived the growing intimacy between him and Tran is the question I should like answered." vers, it was with some vexation that they prophesical has entire withdrawal in time from their set. They were right. Shortly, a walk is sure to press it." with Ernest Travers was preferred to the gay-\*st of their entertainments; and often the two would be seen together, setting forth for a long ramble, their books under their a ms, to

> fail back upon if conversation lost its relish. Frank Westworth was one of a large but wealthy family; he had been educated with a view to the law, and it was thought give fair promise of success in his profession; but, so ae little time before, Ernest Travers, being in gaged in preparation for leaving England, in or ler to visit the Continent for the second time, and to make perhaps a two years' residence there, heard from Frank that it was his warm de ire to accompany him. Somewhat surprised at the wish, be represented to him the probable length of his stay; but finding Frack even more desirious to go with him, on this account, he gladly welcomed the proposal.

> Their return happened a few months before our history commences. These had been passed by Ernest with his mother at Walmstock, he constant residence; and by Frank in a return to the duties of his profession. He was about growing tired of them and of London, whon Ernest joined him, and persuaded him to visit Lawnbor, ugh in his company. Ernese's object was simply to gain pleasant r tirement; the choice of place, therefore, rested with Frank, who, as we have seen, selected Lawre borough from motives independent of these.

> It may be as well now to say a few more words about Grace Cambley and her cousts Edich, spoken of by our friends. T.mit by the b auty of the evening, they had lift home with the intention of taking a long welk; some moments were spent in debating which cirection they should choose. The b ach was preferred, especially by Edith, but then Mes. Combley baving given them a commission which would take rhem into the town, is must be lace before they could reach it. They consulted their watches and looke i at the sun, till at length determining that they had suffi cient time, th y hastened through the busi ness which carried them into Law borough, and took the nearest way to the sauds; they had a subject of unexpected interest to dis cuss. A chance encounter with Miss Willis gave her the opportunity she she was eagerly desiring of imparting news she knew would be as welcome as unlooked for.

"Did you say it was Mr Travers with Frank?' Grace said, they had heard her describe their meeting.

"Why, my dear, I am not positively cortain, because Frank did not introduce his friend; but I can have little doubt of it, for he was a very tall, handsome, dignified-looking man, just such as we have always heard Mr. Travers described."

"And Frank has been here some days, you say !" exclaimed Edith. "How very strange, that he should not let us know."

"Verv." replied Miss Willis. "I told him so; but he turned it off in his usual way, and promised me a call, soon. I think he said he should endeavor to see you to morrow."

"Which way did you see them turn?" asked Grace.

"Towards the cliff, my love. I dare say they will take the sands on their return ; so, if you are going down to-night, you will very likely meet them."

It was this idea which was probably present to both Edith and Grace, as stepping upon the sands, they almost insensibly slack ened their pace. "It is certain to be Mr. Travers with Frank," was Grace's observa-

"No doubt of it," said Edith. but I cannot get over the strangeness of his behaviour, to come here and vet keep his arrival secret from us! It seems incomprehensible."

"I dare may it has something to do with the other day, about an engagement between her and Frank Wentworth."

"I think there is some truth in it, because

her mind that time and her own influence, it accounts for him kes scales feek of going with the blessing of thed, might dispet the abroad for such a long trop without wishing chold which, whilst it cast a shadow over his any of us good-bye, and also for Mary's pale looks and evident unhappiness; but you said you would ask her about their acquaintance, if you could find an opportulity; did you?"

"Ye ; and her manner with what little she said in answer to my questions, proved to not be unmixed with grief, that so tair a pros- me that we had heard nothing but the touth; pect had recrived a blight, perceiving that his still, I,do not see how it ought to account for Frank's negle t of us. Surely be d d not come here maware of the Lesters' removal to Lawnborough."

"Perhaps he did; but, Edith, you will hear all about is to morrow; he will be sure short pause, "to find you so alle a guide to light, and that the truth miget be make mani- to call now, for he knows Miss Wibis well enough; and most likely he reckors upon our being fully informed of all that took place when they met, by this time. I am quite curious to see this Mr. Travers; whee I was "That is the Cambley's; and I yet wait worth; it was but another proof that the staying last year with Mrs. Bailie i heard a great deal of him; be was proconneed very handsome, and extremely elever, but too fastidio is and reserved-almost proudly soshould know him from their description."

2 And ir m Franc's said Edith, "I appear to know him as accuracily as if I had been stantly spoken and written of his free d."

"Well, Edith, will be call to-morrow? that

"And it is one that I am sure I cannot reply to; I rather think he may, though Frank

"Elith," said Grace, after a short pause, "I have a presentament. Do you see those two figures youder? they have just come down from the class. I am atmost certain they are strangers, and it is from the port Miss Willis spoke of; depend upon it they are Frank and his ferend.

\* Edith regarded them attentively for some time, "I believe you are right," s.e s.id: "indeed, I don't think t ere on he a doubt of it. Let us loster a little that we may see which way they turn."

"On, no! we had better go forward; it would be so provoking to miss them now."

(To be Continued.)

## HUNTED DOWN.

In a pleasant valley on the banks of a little stream on the W storn frontier is situated a little village, composed for the most part of miner's cabins theatt and the rule structures there are a veral large buildings, residences of man whose fortunes have grown with the little town, which have some precensions to are litestoral beauty.

At one side of the value scales the fort waten gives it its mans, and, in times of trouble with the red up of the forest, affords a place of temporary refuge for the inhabitants.

Half way up an eminence, a mile distant from the village, on the vary varge of a rocky cliff, stood two persons, a man and a woman.

The woman, or girl-for she was scarcely oighteen-was beautiful as a dream in form and feature, though now per face was pole as death, and there was a look of terror in her soft brown eyes. At her side stood a man of perhaps six and twenty, dressed in the garb of a hunter. His face was brutish and repulsive, and was best close to the face of his companion, who would have repelled him had it been in her power; but outh her elender wrists were pinioned with stout thongs of raw hide, showing that sae was wholly in the villain's power. The man had thrown one arm around the girl's slender waist, and lifting the other, he pointed down toward the little village in the valley.

"Irene, you may have the pleasure of tak. ing a long farewell look at your late home. as I must leave you here for a few moments before we start on our bridal trip to the west-

He laughed mockingly as he spoke the last words, and looked down with a triumphant expression into h-r face.

The maiden's eyes had followed her captor's gesture, and rested now upon the little village, around which the shades of night were slowly gathering.

"Do not be too sure of making your escape, Martin Hammond," she said slowly : "there will be men upon your track before the night is over, and who will not give up the search until your hiding place has been found."

"Before my trail can be discovered. I shall be far away with the prize I have won," he answered. "But my time is precious. I have yet another tack to perform before I can bid adien to Fort Kenton forever." He stepped close to the verge of the cliff, and gazed down the awful precip ce.

"Irone," he said, again turning to the maiden, " here is the spot I have chosen as a suitable place to leave you for a short time while I am absent. It is a position from which you cannot escape while your hands are tied, and it is secure from danger of the wild beasts of the forest."

"I do not fear the wolves, Martin Hammond," the girl returned. "I would face a thousand, rather than go with you to your home among the Indians. Do not hope to take me with you alive, for I will die by my own band ere I will be dragge I away to worse

"I admire your spirit," he said, coarsely, "I should soon tire of a bride who had no will of her own. But I am at ut to try your nerves a little. Look down over this precipice."

He drew the troubling form forward; she gazed for a moment over the cliff and then drew back with a shudder.

"It is a pokerish place," he said, smiling grimly; "but you need not be afcaid of falling over. I'm going to keep a fast bold of you."

He draw a long steip of rawhide from the bosom of his hunting frock, and fastened it about the young girl's weist; an I then, lifting her in his arms, swang her over the verge. She closed her eyes, and her face grew pale as death, but no sound come from her bloodless

He lowered her slowly, inch by inch, till her feet touched a narrow ledge of rock jutting out from the ragged wall, scarcely wide enough for a secure foothold.

Her eyelila opened slowly, and sinking down upon the mass-covered rock, she gazed around,

Stepping back, Hammond tied the end of the rawhide cord to a small oak, and then, looking down at his captive, he said :

"I will return with all possible haste, Miss Marston, as I fear you will soon grow tired of your position. I have not far to go."

Irene answered his mocking speech without looking un.

"Should you be so unfortunate as to meet any of the men who are upon your trail, your return will be som what delayed, and I trust that it may be so."

"Thanks," e said lightly "I should deem myself fortunate indeed were I to meet a cer; tain friend of yours-Gay Osis by name-I fear that you would lose a lover and I an enemy." And, turning, he sped along a rocky path which led town the mountain.

With one hand grasping a revolver in his bolt, and his eyes scanning each bush and rock in his path, in whose shadow an enemy might lurk, Hammon t pursue I bis way till he reached a small brook which crossed his path. At its side he halted and g zing carefully around for an instant, stopped into the shallow water and went sio viy up the little stream. At length he limited beside a large rock, cov ered with moss and running vines, and kneeling upon the earth, he brushed aside the many-hued vines, disclosing an aperture into which he crept. In the cavity he stood erect and gazed around the hut, for it had evidently been intended for a nabitation or hiding place -was built of poles and burk, several feet square, with a sloping roof covered with moss and vines in so skillful a manner as to seem a part of the rock itself, against which it leaned. At one side there was a bed of skins, with several traps and rude utensils scattered around. Scooping in one corner, Hammood bags. These, one after another, the border ruffian transferred to the bosom of his hunting frock, a chuckle of satisfaction breaking from his lips as he placed the last in his capacious breast picket.

Cautiously he left the but, replacing the vines over the entrince, as he found them, and then sped away, following the little stream's c urse to the path which led to the cliff where he had left the fair captive.

The sun had sunk behind the distant mountains, and the red glow was failing the western sky, giving place to the dull groy which precedes darkness. Hammond felt that night would ome muon him ere ha could start upon his flight, unless his movements were hastened ; but he determine I at the same time to proceed upon his journey in the darkness, rather than remain till morning in so dangerous a proximity to the town. As he harried along through the gloom, a dark figure suddenly darted out of the bushes at one side of the path and caught at his sloeve.

With a low exclamation the outlaw started back, one hand seeking the hilt of the bowie knife in his belt. But his fears were allayed, as the figure spoke in a tremulous, boyish voice :-

"Martin Hammond, where is my sister?" Hammond shook off the boy's grasp as he

answered: "I know nothing of your sister, Leonard Marsden. How could I?"

"You lie!" the boy cried, his over flashing through the darkness, one slender arm upraised. "You have stolen her and carried her away to the mountains. Help!" he shouted. "Here he is ! Father ! Guy !"

With a savage curse Hammond sprang to-

ward the boy. "Hush, you young cur !" he exclaimed, in a tone of suppressed passion, "Another word from your lips and I will thrust my knife into your heart !"

But, fearless as a lion, the boy sprang atthe outlaw's throat, shouting for help at the top of his voice.

Another curse broke from Hammond's lipe as he struck the boy's arms saide, and gresped him by the shoulder with one hand, while he raised his weapon with the other.

Even as the glittering blade descended, the boy grasped the outlaw's arm with both hands, and strove to avert the blow; but his slight | your bosom !" strength could avail but little against the athletic ruffian, and in an instant he was crushed down upon the earth, the cold steel grazing his throat.

At this moment there was a hurried trampling through the underbrush close at hand, | young man's shoulder.

and the second of

and a man's voice rang out upon the night

"Lee ard, where are you?" Marcin Hummond was at heart a coward, and as the manly voice sounded in his car, he relaxed his hold upon the oy's throat, and in an instant he had twisted himself from beneath the shin ng blade.

"Here, Guy, here!" he shouted, as soon as he could find his voice.

Foaming with fear and rage, Hammond struck wildly at the boy, and then turned to the flickering light of the torches, no bullet flee; but his sim was untrue, and the weapon glanced harmlessly off, inflicting no wound. Agile as a practised gymnast, Leonard sprang; But Guy Otis determined to run the risk neck, clung with all his strength.

Already fleeing through the gloomy forest, pursued by one who had cause to hate him, ! across the muzzle, Hammond dered not halt to tear off the boy's clasp, bu hurried on as fast as it was possible burdened with the fatal gold and the boy's slender form, which clung like an incubus to his back.

Again and again he stumbled, but recovering his feet, staggered on until he could hear no sound of his pursuer; then halting, he tore off the boa's clasp with brutal hands, and hurled him, bleeding and so seless, at the east, and by its feeble light, which grew strongfoot of a giant oak, where he lay as though dead

For a moment the outlaw stood silent, listening for a sound of his pursuer, and soon the hurried rustling of leaves, and crackling of dry twigs, rold of the approach of some one moving hastily, and again Hammond turned to fly, with one swift glance at the boy's still form, lying close to the foot of a tree.

On through the forest he rushed with headlong haste for some moments, when suddenly, through the gloom directly ahead, flashed the bright light of a torch, and as he halted in dismay, the man came rapidly forward, and as the light streamed over his form, he shouted-

"This way, boys! Here he is! Halt, you villain!"

But Hammond had turned once more, and was flying as before; and ere many moments another torch appeared in his path.

"I am sarrounded," he muttered, as he halted to catch breath. "I must fight my way through or be captured. Curse the gold that has brought me into this scrape."

At this moment another torch became visible through the darkness, and a voice familiar to the hunted man's ear rang out upon the night air.

Answering shouts came from every side of the circle, of which the ourlaw was the center, and his bronzed face became pile as death. He looked eagerly around for some hiding place, and through the gloom discerned the massive trunk of a large tree, whose gnarled limbs came close down to the earth. raised a flat stone, which covered a small In an instant he stood beneath it, and was cavity in which lay a number of buckskin about to spring up among the foliage, when his foot came in contact with some yielding substance. Stooping, he laid his hand upon the body of Le-mard Marsden, lying where he had hurled it. The body was warm, and as Hammond rolled it over, the boy mouned as in pain.

"He is not dead," the outlaw muttered. "and he may yet serve me to some pur pose."

A broad stream of light fell suddenly over and around him, and looking up, Hammond saw two men, the foremost bearing a torch, emerge from the forest and approach him with rapid steps. Another and another appeared, until a dozen men, clad in rough, toilstained garments, with bronzed faces and grizzly beards, stepped forth from the shadows and advanced, surrounding the tree to prevent the outlaw's escape.

"Martin Hammond, you are surrounded

and cannot escape. Will you give up?" The speaker was a man whose silver hair and beard proclaimed him to be past the prime of life.

"Never!" he hissed between his clenched

As he spoke the word, a young man, who had spoken first, sprang forward, revolver in

"Back!" cried Hammond, "back, Guy Otis! Another step, and I will blow the brains of this stripling from his skull !" And he raised the boy's slight form and held it before him as a shield, the muzzle of his revolver pressed to his temple.

A low cry of horror came from the young man's lips, and it was echoed by the others. "Hammond, you have murdered my boy Oh Leonard, my son, my darling !"

"No, old man," returned the outlaw;" your son is not dead, though his life hangs by a single thread. You cannot harm me without killing him."

"But where is my daughter?" cried the old man, in a trembling voice.

"She is in my power," Hammond answered briefly; "and unless you permit me to go in safety, she will never live to see another day.' Guy's face grew deataly pale, and the grasp ipon his pistol was rigid as steel, as he muttered -

"Villain ! villain ! Oh, that I had you in my power. I would tear your false heart from

"Threats are usoless," said the outlaw, coolly, "and I am far from being in your power."

"Oh, Guy, what shall we do !"

And the old man laid his hand upon the

turning to the st-lwart hunters who stoud gathered close around, he said-

"Friends, how shall we act? Shall we let this ruffian escape ?" All were silent.

Every one of the rough miners loved Irene Mariden, as they hated her abductor, and no one of them would have scrupled to shoot him dead. But as he stood leaning against the tree, his pale yet determined features shown by could reach him without passing within a hair's breadth of his living shield.

up, and clasping his arms around the outlaw's and suddenly, without a moment's warning, he raised his revolver, his keen eye swept across the sigh a and a stream of fire flashed

> A terrible cry of pain and rage echoed through the forest, and then the outlaw turned and spring into the woods ere a hand could be raised to stop him, leaving the body of the boy where he had fallen when Guy's bullet shaltered his arm.

> Again the race for life began, and, as before, he who ran to save his life gained rapidly on his pursuers. The moon was rising in the er every moment. Hammond shaped his course toward the cliff. Every moment the sound of bis pursuer's footsteps-grew fainter, and when at last he came out upon the summit of the cliff, he could hear no sound of him, though he knew he would follow on his track like a bloodhound. At the very verge he halted and gazed downward.

> Clearly shown by the bright moonlight, he s w the maiden reclining upon the ledge, her pale face turned upward.

> With reckless haste Martin Hammoud clambered down the rugged wall and stood

"I have come back, girl," he cried, his voice sounding hoarse and unnatural. "I have came back, never again to leave you. Do you hear me? We shall never leave this ledge alive. We will die together."

Irene gazed up at the ruffin with mute terror in her eyes, powerless to move.

His face was pale as death, but splashed with blood, giving him the appearance of a demon. His right arm hung dangling by his side but his l-ft was raised in the air, holding a long glittering knife.

"Girl. I could not escape from this place, even if I would. Your lover, corse bim! bas shattered my arm with a bullet, and I cannot cl mb to the top of the cliff with but one hand I must die here, but I will not die alone; you must die with me. He is coming; I hear his footsteps on the rock. He will find his bride, but not alive !"

He bent over the maiden, his blazing eyes fixed upon hers, his hot breath fanning her cheek, and his knife raised for the fatal

The maiden could hear rapid footsteps approaching, and, knowing that help was at hand, she uttered a wild cry, and then, with the strength born of despair, she hurled the outlaw back, even as the shining weapon fell. The ruffian, weak from loss of blood, staggered back, tottered for an instant on the brink, and fell; but, with a desperate att-mpt, he clutched a jutting portion of the rock, are hung suspended, his evil face just above the

"Heip!" he cried wildly. "I did not mean to harm you, Irene. Save me!"

At the same moment the face of Guy Otis appeared above.

"Oh Guy!" cried Irone, breathlessly.

"Irens? Irene! found at last!" And in a moment he had leaped down be-

"Help, help, in Heaven's name!" moaned Hammond, his face convolsed, his eyes starting from their sockets.

Kneeling, Guy attempted to grasp the outlaw's hand, but as he did so, the fingers slowly nucla ped, and the terrible face shot downward, never again to be seen by men.

## SCIENTIFIC.

## HOW TIN PLATE IS MADE.

A paper recently read before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, by Mr. T. S. Speakman, representative of the Institute at the Vienna Exposition, gives the following interesting details of the manufacture of tin plate as carried on in Wales:

In the opinion of Mr. Henry I. Madge, tin plate manufacturer, of Swansea, in Wales, from whom I received the following informaation, the manufacturer perfers making his own iron to purchasing it, because he can thereby insure a more equable quality; he therefore buys suitable pig iron.

For common coke tin plates, the "iron bars" are made from puddled iron. The puddled ball is sometimes squeezed and sometimes hammered; much depends on the care of the puddler to bring forward his ball that all its parts shall be equally decarbonized, when the fracture will be of a uniform, dull gray color. without crude admixtures of bright crystals. The unreduced crystals produce "wasters" of the iron plates; and if any such escape the notice of the mill manager, the wasters are thrown aside again after being covered with tin. If they escape the eye of the "assorter," the tin plate worker will find them fracture across the augle or bends of the sheets in work-

hammer, sometimes both This operation should be carefully executed. As the publied at the same time the rou hiers must b: so managed as to be welded into a solid compast mass, which cannot be so well done in after operations. Some say it cannot be done a terwards, as the whole mass can never again be brought up to a thorough welding heat throughout, unless at the expense of much waste and loss. The bloom from the "shingler" is at once passed through the rolls, or roughed down to No. 1 bar. Some prefer letting the blooms lie exposed to the action of the elements for a time, and others think it of no import. ance. The bar, while hot is cut into lengths and piled, five pieces being put and heated together in the "balling" or reheating furnace. When the faces are brought up to a welding heat, and the whole mass softened, it is again taken to the hammer, some rolling at once, others returning the bloom into the furnace to again bring up the heat. It is then rolled out into the finished bar, of suitable size and thickness for the kind of plates required.

Some manufacturers have made very good iron from the puddled ball direct, saving in wasters and improving the quality; but as the labor and number of hands were reduced by this mode, the men struck against it, and spoiled the r work if not well looked after. This kind of iron was homog-neous and not fiberous, as the iron "piled" and brought through the reheating furnace is. The "shi gler" must be very careful to form a second bloom under the hammer, and the bloom should be upset once or twice, so as to secure a welding of all the rough edges. If, after the shingling, the bloom has lost too much hear, it should be reheated. Care and expedition will remedy that necessity, and the reheating furnace dispensed with altoge her. The saving is much in cost and waste; but the trouble with the workmen was great. Some also preduced very excellent iron from the puddling furu: co by adding to the charge about 60 lbs, of ser p or shearings, the trimmings of the places when cut to size! The 60 lbs. of shearings were thrown into a bath of saturated solution of nitrate of soda, but added to the charge during the 'boiling." The advantages gained were: the scrap iron improved the charge in proportion it bore to the whole mass; it was melted down quickly without waste, as the smelting took place under the surface. The weight of solid cold iron would take it to the hottom of the charge, carbon would be eliminated by fusion with the nitrate, and thereby improve the quality of the charge again. T e ball was treated in the same way as ordinary puddled balls afterwards. The iron was tough a charcoal iron, with the characteristics of puddle? iron, arising from caudities; for crystils unreduced were not exterminated but greatly lessened. A careful puddler can at all times prevent these crude lumps to a very great extent. Another saving arising out of the process was that the scrap "shearing." formerly put into a furnace and reduced to a welding state, bammered out and rolled, gave only a return of 13 per cent to the tun, whereas the other returned the full weight of the shearings.

The bars are cut up into the required sizes, brought to a cherry red heat in a reverbatory furnace, rolled out to a certain length by gage, "doubled," and returned to the furnace, rerolled again doubled, heated and reheated The several foldings of the sheets adhere slightly.

After the sheets have been cut down to the size for trimming, they are separated from each other by what is called opening; during the process of opening, 'stickers' and imper fect plate are thrown out, and passed sheets then go into the "pickling room." There they are put into a hot pickle of dilute sulphuric acid, to be cleansed from oxydized and silicious matters, and undergo another rough examination in the "scouring process;" that is, any plate not cleansed is rubbed with sand in water Defective sheets are again thrown out and the sheets or plates are now passed into the annealing room.

The annealing furnace is a large reverberatory furnace, capable of holding several annealing pots. The pot is composed of a stand, of sufficient size to take the sheets, with a raised rim. Several hundred sheets are piled on the stand, and a square box-shaped cast pot completes the pot. This is inverted over the sheets, and the space between the rim of the stand and the rim of the invert a pot is filled with oxide of iron, to lute it down and exclude the air. The pots are then put into the furnice until it is full, and the whole brought up to a cherry red heat or a little beyond. About eight hours, are necessary for its perfect saturation by the heat. When removed from the furnace, they are slowly cooled in a place free from draft, and then the nots are opened. The plates never lie pertectly flat, and should be of a dark straw color at the reaces. If the air should get in, in small quantities, a deep blue color will cover the sheets more or less. The plates adhere slightly, are again eparated and ready for the second pickling toom. The plates are then submitted to a hot but more chemically cleansed; taken from the acid bath, they are well washed in ruuning water, and

The tinman takes the plates from the water ing them up. The puddled ball, produced bath; (where they lie some hours) and plunges | colution.

Guy Oris stood for a moment silent; then, under the best conditions, is then taken to the them wet into a bath of hot palm oil, called "shingler," who submits it to the squeezer or the "greese pot." When they have ocquired the temperature of the greese por, they are removed with tongs and quickly submerged ball is rugged and full of cin ler, the cinder into a bath of tim. The cil mixed with the has to be squeezed out by this operation, and water from the plates floats as the top, forme ing a flux which covers the maned tip and prevents oxidation With the times, the sheets or places are continuall. kept miring and separated, to insure the tin getting? tween all of the sheets. When the bath has recovered its heat, which it generally does in about half an hour, the tiuman examines the charge, and if he finds that perfect amalgamation has taken place between the two metals, he removes them with a tongs to the next bath, which is kept at a low temperature.

> The temperature, raised by the change from the "tin pot," is again allowed to cool down to a few digrees over the milling point of the tin, when the plates are taken in lots of a dozen or two at a time, and laid on an iron slab, which is at the side or head of the pot. The waste metal and greese run back into the pot, the slab being inclined. The workman then takes up sheet by sheet with the tongs, and dips each into another tath of fine metal, kept at a heat little over melting point, immediat: ly withdrawn it, and places it in a rack immersed in a large pot of melted palm oil kept at the proper temperature, where they are allowed to remain a certain time

> The sheets are then slowly lifted out of the grease by a boy, who separates them into proper lots by counting carefully, regulating the intervals of time between them. The grease recoils from the top plate; and as little is left on the sheets, they are again placed in a rack in the open air to cool, a lad takes each sheet in a tongs, and dips the lower edge into a small bath of melted tin so regulated that the sheet can only enter to about the eighth of an inch. It is kept long enough to melt off the drops of metal which adhere to the lower e |ge; and when lifted, the sheet is struck to throw off the superfluous metal from the edge. The places are again put into a rack, and taken while warm to a bin of bran, where each sheet is thrust into and under the bran, to get rid of the grease which adheres. It is then passed on to a second and third bond, when the grease is pretty well behind in the last lin, which is kept filled with new bran. The sheets are turned out covered with flur dust and bran, and dusted off with cotton shaggy cloth.

The next process is in the sorting room. Here the finished sheets are laid on tables. and each sheet undergoes an examination by the sorter, who throws out those shearings which are defective in the iron or trimminos. The latter are reheated to regain the tin; the imperfect sheets are sold as "wasters" at a less price: the sheets are counted, and the box of 109 lbs. weight is composed of 225 sleets of 14 inches by 10 inches, for home use or for exportation.

## ZINCING IRON.

The following is an excellent and cheap method for protecting iron articles exposed to the atmosphere, such as cramp irons for stone. etc., from rust: They are to be first cleaused by placing them in open wooden vessels, in water, containing three fourths to one per cent of common sulphuric acid, and allowed to remain in it until the su-face appears clean or may be rendered so by scouring with a rag or wet sand. According to the amount of acid this may require from 6 to 24 hours. Fresh acid must be added according to the extent of use and of the liquid; when this is saturated with sulphate of iron, it must be renewed. After removal from this bath, the articles arc rinsed in fresh water, and scoured until they acquire a clean metallic surface, and then kept in water in which a little slaked lime has been stirred until the next operation When thus freed from rust, they are to be coated with & thin film of zine, while cold, by means of chloride of zinc, which may be be made by filling a glazed earthen vessel, of about two thirds gallon capacity, three fourths full of muri tic acid, and adding zi c clippings until effervesance ceases. The liquid is then to be turned off from the undissolved zinc, and preserved in a glass vessel. For use, it is poured into a sheet zinc vessel, of suitable size and shape for the objects, and about 1:30 per cent of its weight of finely powdered sal ammoniac added. The articles are then immersed in it, a scum of fine bubbles forming on the surface in from one to two minutes, indicative of the completion of the operation. The articles are next drained, so that the excess may flow back into the vessel. The iron articles thus coated with a fine film of zine are placed on clean sheet iron, heated from beneath, and perfectly dried; and then dipped piece by piece, by means of tongs, into very hot, though not glowing, molten zine, for a short time, until they acquire the temperature of the zinc. They are then removed and beaten, to

## A NEW DYE-STUFF.

ause the excess of zinc to fall off.

Since all possible shades of color have been produced from aniline, chemists have turned ... their attention to authracene and alizarine; and Springmiibl obtains an accessory product. dilute pickle of sulphuric seid, and sgain (in the artificial manufacture of ulizarine out of anthracene, from which a beautiful blue can be made, superior in many respects to all kept in clean water until the tinman is roady anili e blues. Dried in a vacuum, it forms, a blue powder, with a few crystals, and differs from aniline color in having the same color is

NOTICE.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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## 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 Tuesday. 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, Temperance street, on the 1st Friday. K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance Hall every alternate Tucsday.

OTTAWA.

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

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

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

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

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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## The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1874.

## THE OTTAWA ELECTION.

. We are sure our readers will be pleased and gratified at the result of the elections in Ottawa, on Tuesday, for the Local House. A glorious victory was achieved by Mr. D. J. O'Donochue. the workingman candidate, his majority being stated at about 600—"noble six hundred." A good deal of enthusiasm was displayed in the evening, and a grand torchlight demonstration made, In the name of the workingmen of Toronto we greet the newly elected, and add our congratulations.

### TRADE UNIONS AND THEIR OBJECTORS.

which are over and again cropping up, and as they have been quoted by those who are opposed to combinations of skilled labor in this Dominion, it may not be amiss to briefly discuss thom. Of course we have no right, nor have weany intention, of finding fault with any one for writing against trades unions; but we have a right to find fault with the manner in which the writer in question (and those who follow his line of reasoning), executes his task. The question is a very serious onc. Multitudes of people are directly interested in it; and large and important interests cannot but be seriously touched by any decided results, one way or the other, such discussions may lead to. The writer in question is the editor of a "financial" paper, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of his readers, that he understands matters of finance somewhat more perfeetly than he does the subject he has and he lacks knowledge. If his arguas his passion is intense, he would be, what the gentlemen of the "manly art" he is more offensive than formidable, and requires to be rebuked rather than reasoned with. The writer shapes and | 2 objection :defines his objections to Trades Unions, and numbers them with the precision hammer for the purpose of knocking them down. No. 1 "objection" runs

1st. By restricting the number of apprentices, unionists deny to boys, even their own children, the opportunity of learning a

trade, and earning honest bread. This objection is modest; but it is not original. So far as the first statement here made is concerned, we, in vulgar parlance, "acknowledge the corn." Trades unionists do, in certain cases, limit the number of apprentices; but we deny, in toto, that they shut boys, "even their own children," out of the means of getting an honest living. Nothing is more easy to make than a charge of this kind; but if it were true, not one word more would need to be said against trade unions; for this one circumstance would, of itself, be sufficient to condemn them in the minds of all right-thinking persons. The thing would be so wicked that socitty generally would riso up and protest against it; but as it is not true in fact, and theretore not wicked in act or intention, those who make such false statements not only offend against truth, but against the most ordinary rules of justice and fairness. We presume, what the blundering writer means is, that Trades Unions, in some instances regulate the proportion of apprentices to the number of journeymen employed, who shall enter their trades. Very possibly some may consider such a restriction wrong, but the practice of centuries prove that it is a wise policy, tending, as it does, to sustain the status of the various trades. We know whereof we affirm, when we say there are no persons in the country more auxious that apprentices shall become musters of their trade than are trades' unionists, and the only reason they exact and enforce their restrictive apprentice laws is, to prevent unscrupulous employers filling their shops with boys whom they are pleased to call apprentices, and who, at the end of a few years, become "journeymen," with little practical knowledge of the trade they are supposed to have learned, than three-fourths of those employers who, because they happen to employ a certain quantity of "skilled labor" are pleased to dub themselves" master mechanics." The editor of the Molder's International Journal, writing on this subject, makes these remarks :--"Trades Unions say in effect: We believe it is right that apprentices should be properly instructed, but only a limited number can be so thoroughly taught.

who you will not learn, who you can not learn the trade, we will do our utmost to prevent you from getting them, and we will refuse to assist them in learning the trade." This course is found to be absolutely necessary; and hence we find that Unionists generally are in favor of the enactment and enforcement of good apprentice laws that will compel employers to teach the trade they profess to every apprentice they may hire.

The inference the writer in No. 1 objection would have the public draw is, that there must be alarge number of boys who are anxious to carn an honest living, but who are becoming a prey on society, because the members of trades unions will not permit them to go to work. It might be very pertinently asked, where are these boys? And then, as a necessary consequence, there must also be a number of trades underhanded, with a surplus of work, and no attempted to air his opinions upon; for one to do it. Would it not have been in his remarks it is painfully apparent | much better, and vory much more to he lacks two things-ho lacks temper his purpose, for the writer to have left off a few of his logical flourishes and a ment was as strong, or his logicas sound, | little of his inferential moonshine, and put his finger upon any such "damaging fact"—did any exist—as we have alluded would call, an "ugly customer;" but to? But the inability to do so, leads him to deal in mere clap-trap and inference. So much for No. 1, now for No.

2nd. They molest, they assault, and have even murdered those who chose to work of an auctioneer before he raises his independently, whereby large numbers are terrified into paying Black Mail to their Committees.

> Those of our readers who are conversant with union 'matters in the old country will at once see the drift of the objection. It is one of those halftruths, which, when stated by malice and listened to by ignorance, is always "the worst form of falsehood." It must be admitted that years back, during the existence of the "combination laws," violence being, as a writer remarks, "the only method men had to enforce their views, men resorted to it, very shockingly and very brutally sometimes; and that even after these laws were repealed, violence was indulged in to the grief and horror of men who were at the head of trade associations." But it may be stated as a general fact, beyond reasonable denial, that the Trades Union Commission which was appointed by the Imperial Parliament to investigate the outrages committed notably by Broadhead in Sheffield and the Manchester brickmakers, if it proved anything clearly and indisputably, it was that the wellorganized Trades Unions were active and powerful agents in preventing intimidation and violence in trade proceedings. The acts of violence which have almost entirely disappeared, and that such is the case is very much due to the wholesome influence exercised by the great trades unions. It is worthy of remark that the "levying of black mail" are the terms used to describe to be a worthy son of so illustrious a be robbed by a few Trade Union leaders, they are cowards all, and poltroons, and, by way of inference again, we must consider the writer in question a man of honesty and courage who de. nounces their treachery and baseness! Comment is superfluous. But let us sec what the 3rd count in the indictment says :--

4rd. They limit the quantity of work to be done by each mán, in many cases to less than half a fair and reasonable day's stint, so that, whereas this commonwealth has been built up on the fact that an Englishman could do more work than any other man, and do it better, it is now held forth that the best man, or at least the best Unionist, is he who does the least.

Trade Unionists do not "limit the quantity of work to be done by each man to less than half a fair day's stint." We thus put a negative against the writer's affirmative, but where is the We will do our utmost to prevent your proof? That there are differences of taking more apprentices than you can

ever have been, and, we presume, there ever will be, such differences of opinion between buyers and sollers. But in place of his swaggering assertion, why did not the writer name any trade, state what he considered a." fair day's work" in it, and then put his finger on the laws of limitation set down by the union? Simply because it would have been an impossibility. There is nothing easier than to make statements by the score; as Hamlet says, "It is as easy as lying;" but when such statements are injurious, if not caluminous in character, some slight degree of proof ought to be tendered by those who make them. And now we come to-

4th. In like manner, they discourage and prevent improvement and excellence of workmanship, by laying down and enforcing whenever they can the rule that all men are to be paid alike, irrespective of skill and industry.

This is but a continuance in spirit and recklessness of what has already been noticed. The trades unions do not fix a uniform price above which a good workman shall not rise. When they do fix the rate of a day's wages, a minimum price is fixed—and that, too, generally at a rate little above what will procure the bare necessaries of life; leaving the power of discharge absolutely in the hands of the employer in relation to any man who may not, in his opinion, be capable of earning the sum named; and leaving him also the power of giving as much more as he may think proper to the workman who is worth more. But as a matter of fact the exceptions are, like angel's visits, "few and far between," wherein the abilities of a superior workman entitle him, in the estimation of the employer, to an advance upon such minimum scale; and there is not the slightest doubt that, in thousands of cases, they would not get even the amount of the minimum scale were it not for the existence of the unions that adopted and enforced it.

## WEST AND CENTRE TORONTO.

We are glad that it is in our power to state to our readers that the Hon. John Beverley Robinson and Mr. Angus Morrison are in the field for the West and Centre Divisions of the city. The names of these gentlemen must at once commend themselves to all, as those of men in every way capable of discharging the functions which, as the people's representatives, will fall upon them.

Mr. Robinson has on four previous occasions been before the people of the city for election, and on one of them the great "Governmental impossibility" on account of his father's intellect and virtues, must ever be venerated in Canada, and as Mr. Matthew Cameron said, on the evening of the nomination, "Mr. Robinson has invariably proved himself the payment of union dues or subscrip- | father." The interests which he has tions. Some hundreds of thousands of ever manifested in our municipal mat men, according to this man, submit to ters and his popularity with all classes of the citizens will be of service to him now, and we do not doubt but that on the evening of the 29th the people of West Toronto will show that they are still loyal to those principles which Mr. Cameron, as their representation, has so consistently and ably maintained. It was only upon the absolute refusal of Mr. Robert Bell to stand, and upon the urgent pressure brought to bear upon him by that gentlemen and other friends, that Mr. Robinson was induced to accept the nomination; but now that he is in the field, all classes, creeds and denominations will join in supporting plished. the man whose motto has ever been " fair play and equal rights to all." His energy and indomitable courage must make him a formidable opponent to those who happen to be in power; and the good will with which

and we think that there is every prospect of Mr. Moss finding that his late contest was no criterion of the feeling of the people of West Toronto. When we find that it was Mr. Robinson who nominated Mr. Coatsworth in the East, and who, of all others, was the most anxious that Mr. Bell should contest the Western Division, we feel confident of the fact that the working men of Toronto will to a man shew their appreciation of Mr. Robinson's unselfishness and integrity.

As to the Centre we feel called upon to say but little. Between Mr. Morrison and his opponent, there is the same difference as exists between the genuino gold and the spurious article which is often palmed off upon the people. The mere fact that their representation so far forgot what was due to THEM as to endeavor in the face of the law and common decency to vote twice at the Mayoralty election, stamps him at once as totally unfit to take once more a seatin Parliament. Apart from this there are charges standing against Mr. Wilkes which unless cleared up are serious enough to warrant his being sent to a place not far distant from Ottawa. The Goldsmith's bill, too, is a matter which to practical men, is not to be explained away by the learned legal opinion of Dr. McMichael. Mr. McMichael's opinion merely goes to shew that the proposed act was not illegal nor unconstitutional, but does not, in our opinion, go to the question of the monopoly intended to be created by the Act in favor of Mr. Wilkes and a few of his connections or employees. A reference to the act as introduced, and the petition against it published in a city contemporary, will establish beyond a question the facts we leave stated. The Mechanics of Centre Toronto have yet to express their opinion upon it, and although it may not be so favorable or costly as that of the learned Queen's counsel, it will be more satisfactory to those who have the interests of the city at heart.

## LEARNING TO THINK.

It requires no prophet to foretell that. if the rank and file of the great army of labor expect to take advantage of, and turn to good and lasting account the interest at present manifested in the Labor Reform movement; if they de sire to secure the sympathy and cooperation of the public at large, in their endeavors to ameliorate their condition, or evoke legislative aid in the enactment of those measures which they deem essential to their own and country's welfare, they must prepare to himself fell before his influence, ability occupy a higher position-intellectually were common occurrences fifty years ago and popularity. His is a name which, -in the future, than they have in the past. They must educate themselves to think; they must also learn to think; for themselves. They must be able to give a reason for the hope that is in them, and meet by voice and pen, the specious sophistry employed to prove their position untenable and their demands unwarranted. Those who would win the crown, must bear the cross. Does any sensible, reflecting man believe for a moment, that capital is going to surrendor the tremendous power which it at present wields over labor, without a struggle? Arouse it to a sense of its danger. Let it realize the terrible significance of the labor movement, that it means the destruction of its overshadowing, unhallowed influence-a more equal distribution of wealth-and the aid of the ablest minds in the Republic will be invoked to misrepresent alike its objects and the means by which they are sought to be accom-

Workingmen must remember that the labor movement is daily assuming a new and more important phase. In the past a contemptuous paragraph or slur was deemed sufficient to dispose of their pretensions; the cry of demagogueism his friends are rallying round him is regarded as an unanswerable reply to the best possible test that of all men their demands. Occasionally they who could have come forward, Mr. would be reminded that only fools rushopinion between working men and their Robinson is by far the best. Many ed in where angels feared to tread; We have come across, in an English teach, and if you confine yourself to employers, almost the world over, as to years experience in Parliamentary life that all attempts to redress their suppaper, some of the stereotyped object that number we will encerfully assist in how much work should be done in a and a seat in the Councils of his Sover- posed grievances through the ballot-box tions used by a certain class of news- teaching them; but if you insist on day for a certain monetary consideral eign must surely be a guarantee that he would end in failur ! that the question paper writers against Trades Unions, filling your establishment with boys, tion, is, no doubt, true enough. There will be a fit representative of the people, of finance was entirely beyond their

comprehension; that capital was beyond their reach and influence, and that their schemes were Utopian and impracticable. And yet superficial as these objections are, how comparatively few among those most deeply interested, have been able to reply to, or refute them. Now if this has been the case in the past, when the labor movement was in its infancy, how much greater difficulty, how much more imperative the necessity to prepare themselves for the time, when the talent which God gave, but which the devil has utilized, will be turned against them. They must not ignore the fact that 'they will be placed at a serious disadvantage. In fact, the staple argument used to their disadvantage has been :-- " If these men know what they want; if they do their own thinking, why do they endorse, by their acquiesence in, the very measures which they affect to condemn? Why don't they refute our arguments; why do they allow half a dozen men to act and think for them? Their conduct proves one of two things: either that they don't feel an interest in the proposed reforms, or that they are too ignorant to understand them." While we admit the style of reasoning does not possess even the charm of novelty, its specious plausibility has, in a great measure, moulded and prejudiced public sentiment, and placed their friends at a serious disadvantage.

These are truths they must ponder over and profit by. They must readread carefully—think—think carefully -and think for themselves.-Workingingman's Advocate.

### CHINESE LABOR.

We have frequently in our columns copied the remarks of the American Labor Press on the subject of coolie labor and its detrimental influence upon the labor cause especially on the Pacific slope; but we little imagined that the question would so soon likely to become a "bone of contentention" with the operatives of this Dominion. But it would appear from the remarks of the Hon. Edward Blake, at a meeting held in Stratford, recently, that, in one respect, it will come nearer home than California or even Massachusetts. The report of the meeting referred to, state that Mr. Blake, in alluding to the Pacific Railway, declared it to be the intention of Mr. Mackenzie "to build it in pieces, and the western section by Chinese labor." Our readers are pretty well informed as to what has been the result of the introducction . of "pig tail" where the experiment has been tried; so we do not consider it necessary to say much upon the subject at present. It is possible, that between this time and the day of election more light may be thrown upon the subject; but should there man is too apparent to render it necessary for us to say what his course of action should be. We subjoin however the following extract from the Mail, every word of which we are sure will be heartily endorsed by the workingmen of Canada :--

It was one of the great arguments in favor of the early construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway that, as it progressed westward the navvies who a the certainty of work and good pay would induce to come to Canada from England and other parts of the Old World would settle along the route of the railway, take up lands and hasten their development, and, as a consequence, add to the wealth and population of the Dominion. This has been the experience all along of the Central and Union Pacific Railways, and the several lines in Kausas and the surrounding States and Territories which have grown so amazingly within the past three years. The Dominion Government, which ought to be the encourager of emigration, tell, not the Canadian public alone, but the people of all Europe. whence we draw our labor supply, that the door is to be closed against them, that they will build the railway after their own fashion with Chiuese labor. The experience of "Chinese cheap labor" in California and Massachusetts has not been of a kind which should induce its use in Canada, particularly when among our own laborers and artizans there is a growing scarcity of employment. It is a poor comfort to the old countrymen now in our mids', who find it difficult to get enough to do to keep bread in their mouths and coats upon their backs, that they are to be thrust aside in the construction of the Pacific railway, such as it is going to be, that the heathen subjects of his Majesty of Japan may find employment upon it. We repeat that if this scheme is carried out, not only will great injustice be done to the white population of the country, but a check of the most serious kind will be given to the colonization of our great prairie country. The railway will not serve half its purpose if settlement do not go hand in hand with its extension. We want to see farms cut out of the vast fertile wastes of the North wost, to see villages and towns spring up after the fashion of those which obtained such rapid growth during the building of the Pacific Kal-way in the Western and South-western States. For such results we need not look unless the road is constructed by white labor. The Government's determination to import Chu.esc laboris an insult to the workingmen of Canada, common.

and a direct slap in the face to every intend-

### SHORT SERMONS.

NO. VII.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

My Father made your yoke heavy, and I will add to cour yoke. -1st Kings, xii. 14.

My FRIENDS,—We find in this sentence the avowal of a plan which is often to be found in practice, in our day, and which -wicked, cruel in its carliest workingshas not grown beneficent in the least degree

King Solomon, in exercise of the Divine gift of extraordinary wisdom, had built up the Jewish nation till it towered high above all powers of the earth, and the kingdom which had once exacted an oppressive "tale of brick" from the Israelite slave, was now glad to have a treaty of amity with the Israelite princess. But in an evil day he forsook the blessed policy which had made the City of Peace first among the chief places of the world, when "all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom which God had put into his heart." He had thrown open his court to the greatest extravagance, and rich revenue from manufacture and commerce melted away as fast as gathered; the just judgment which had been once administered and which always -by the very fact of its justice-favors the producer as much as the consumer, had given way to corrupt counsel and harsh enforcement. And, with the kingdom in this condition, "Solomon slept with his fathers, and his son Rehoboam reigned in his stead."

After Solomon's death-Jeroboam came back to Bethel. He had once been a captain of great valor in the Jewish armies. also was ruler in Bethel-belonging to the house of Joseph-and was from his youth a very industrious man. He had been exiled for "political reasons," we would say now, perhaps; really, because during Solomon's reign, prophecy said he should become king. On his return he states the case, the condition of the country, to Rehoboam; for to do this had the people recalled him from Egypt-knowing his clear judgment and unflinching bravery. He delivers his message, and asks whother the people may look for relief at the hunds of the new Administration.

Rehoboam's answer is unmistakeable. My father made your yoke heavy, and I will add to your yoke." The tribe of Joseph at once set up a standard of separation, to which nine tribes came promptly, and "the glory is departed from Israel."

My Friends-All this happens over and over again in our time; all but right action on receipt of the answer. We find sometimes Conservative, sometimes Liberal, Tory, Whig. Radical, or-well "their name is Legion "--rulers inviting us to their installation in office, and as we call upon them for relief from various disagreeable or heavy burdens, or the consideration of demands which, as our ministers, they are in dary bound to render, they not be, then the duty of every working- carefully say with Rehoboam. "Depart yet for three days," and then with him again "We will add to your yoke." Now, clearly, it is economy, it is wisdom, to call to our ruling, "industrious young men," and men who will not fear to raise up a standard against oppression in the collection of tribute or corruption in its expendituremen wise and good in all the work of the law. So may it be.

## TAILORS' OPERATIVE UNION.

At the last regular meeting of the above union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:-President, A. F. Jury; Vice-President, J. H. G. Widenger; Secretary, W. Mair: Treas., J. Bondidier; Committee, J. Ridout, C Simons, J. Kelly, - Whitman, and - Riley. Trustees, J. Bondidier, P. McCarthy, and - Parks Delegates to Trades' Assembly, A. F. Jury, J. Kelly, and — Gregory.

## STONECUTTERS' STRIKE.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that all stonecutters are requested to give Toronto a wide berth for the present, as there is a strike in the

Two miles of the tunnel of the Great Western Railway, between Merchyr and Aberdare, caved in on the 8th inst.

No actual distress is yet reported at Calcutta, from the districts threatened with famine; and the rainfall had in parts been beneficial to the winter crops.

At a secret meeting of the Chicago Workingman's Association on Jan. 16, it was resolved to sever all connection with the internationalists, and that hereafter the two organizations shall have nothing in

## Correspondence.

#### THE WORKINGMAN'S REPRESEN-TATIVE.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) SIR,-It is is a significant fact amongst the most zealous supporters of O'Donohoe, J. J. Withrow stands prominent. Withrow is a Protestant and a carpenter; O'Donohue is a Roman Catholic and a lawyer. I have nothing to say against the creed of the candidate; but as a lawyer he can have no we have to remember that when the carpenters of this city agitated for nine hours,

J. J. Withrow was the first and most prominent to resist their demands. No doubt, like most successful men who rise from the ranks, he is very anxious to throw off all connection with the class from which he has sprung, and to claim fellowship ance or neglect on the part of mothers, with a class which he considers more respectable. Let him use them, and they no doubt will use him. But let overy working man be true to his own class and support the man who has not combined to injure that class. The working men who vote for O'Donohue are friends of Withrow. If O'Donohue gets into Parliament he will represent the Withrow class-employers and capitalists who will legislate to perpetuate capitalist and tyranny, and resist every demand of working men made on behalf of their order; and therefore every vote given for O'Donohue will be a vote against the interests of working men. Emerson Coatsworth has never combined against the rights of working men, and as School Trustee, Alderman, and City Commissioner he has displayed integrity, high principle, devotedness to duty, and independence, both of party spirit and selfish motive. Let working men then be faithful to their interests. If they vote for Coatsworth, they vote for a man of their own order, and who has neither dishonored that order nor is ashamed of it. If they vote for O'Donohue, they vote for Withrow and the selfish interests of greedy capitalists and unprincipled employers.

Yours, &c., CARPENTER. Toronto, Jan. 20, 1874.

## REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1873.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) Sir,-So recently as 1869, the Provincial Legislature recognised the importance of registering the births, marriages and deaths which annually occur in the Province. They passed an Act in that year by which they constituted each county, and each city or town withdrawn from the jurisdiction of such county, registration districts. The Clerks of the Peace were at the same time appointed Registrars. These districts were sub-divided into townships, incorporated villages, towns, and wards of cities. The Clerks of these municipalities were to act as Divisional Registrars, and when a "competent person" could be discovered, he was to be appointed. "Ministers or other persons authorized by law to celebrate marriages," are henceforth required to report them, and medical practitioners are bound to report births and deaths. Justices of the Peace are empowered to visit neglect of this law with fine and imprisonment, and yet notwithstanding all this machinery, and much more, it requires but a cursory glance at the present report to perceive

that it is sadly ineffectual in its workings. The key to this inefficiency will probably be found in the concluding section of an amendment to the preceding Act, passed in the following session, which relates to the remuncration of the Registrars. If the people themselves are too penurious to carry out the law of registration, their representatives will be but playing at statistics when dealing, at all times, with incorrect figures-calculations based upon them will be at once costly and fallacious. The opening figures of the present report preclude the possibility of attaching import ance to it. "611 registrations" of all kinds for forty townships, in excess of those of the previous year! The births of 1372 are reported to be 23,367 against 24,830 for 1871, thus showing a decrease of 1,453had war, pestilence, and famine overrun the land during the period referred to, one might possibly have given credence to the figures, but inasmuch as we enjoyed a happy immunity from such scourges at the time, the figures merely represent a waste of labor and expenditure. The assumed total of marriages is probably more trustworthy, as they would be reported by a different class of men; the number is stated to have been 10,450, being 511 ter of supreme unimportance to the present turned out too, and was driven into the

the deaths, the figures, 982, are supposed to represent the number which occurred in the county of York, while the Toronto cemeteries record the internent of 1,840 persons. To whatever extent these cemeteries may be used by the districts adjoining, that consideration is confessed to be wholly inadequate to account for so great a discrepancy.

When a lady is stated to have died at the mature age of 123, moreover, it is a statement decidedly suggestive of dotage on the part of somebody concerned. Apart feeling in common with working men, and | from the question of wholesale omission, or mis-statement, however, there still remains matter for the gravest reflection, in relation to the fearful mortality among children-nearly 29 per cent. of the recorded deaths during the year are those of children under three years of age. Such a fact would appear to suggest gross ignornurses, or doctors. The diseases of children are attracting much attention in England through the establishment of hospitals for their reception, and such a state of things as that just disclosed, would appear to render the erection of a children's hospital in Toronto highly desirable.

One regards "classified causes of death" with misgiving if one happens to have any apprehension of medical ignorance, and reflects on the inducements they have, who sign the certificate of dissolution, to spare the feelings of weeping relatives. Were human physiology to be generally and judiciously taught in schools, much would be done to diminish the bills of mortality. The Registrar General's comments on the performances of his subordinates exhibit such a charming state of unsophistication that one must needs extract one or two of them for the benefit of the public. "This table would be of incalculable benefit to the public were the registrations at all approximate to the estimated number." And again "the value that correct registrations would be to the public is manifest from the number of applications made to this Department during the last twelve months for certificates of the particulars of births, marriages and deaths."

It is due to the Officials of the Registration Department to state that they have made efforts of various kinds to stir up the sluggish provincials and those nearer home, to the dtscharge of their duty in the matter of registration. The simple plan (proposed by the late minister of Agriculture at Ottawa) of having the registration of the Dominion conducted from a central office appears to afford the only prospect of this national work being effectually accomplished. That a document issued in Her Majesty's name, and bearing the Royal Arms, should exhibit many mutilated specimens of the Queen's English is lamentable enough. All of which (as the phrasegoes) is respectfully submitted."

OESERVER.

Toronto, Jan. 20, 1874.

THE QUEEN'S LABORERS AT 03-

The National Laborers' Union have just eld a meeting at Newport, Isle of Wight at which Mr. W. Herbert, who was annonneed as late a worker on her Majesty's es'ate at Osborne, seconded a petition to the House of Commons for the assimilation of the borough and county franchise. In doing this, he said he had worked on her Majesty's estate seven-and-twenty years, and was discharged, with six others, by the steward, Mr. MacPherson, for asking for an increase of wages. The chairman, Mr. George Mitchell, put several questions to. Mr. Herbert, of which the following, with their answers, are specimens :- "It has been reported that the Queen's laborers at Osborne have half an acre of land each. Is that so ?-A. It is no such thing. There's not a quarter of an acre to some cottages. Others have not more than 12 or 14 rods, heavy bad soil, which we have improved and made what it is by working early and late. What were your wages ?-14s. a week, but 2s. a week was deducted for house rent, so that we had only 12s. a week to keep wife and family. Had you any extras?-We had 3d. an hour for working overtime at harvest and haymaking, but that didn't come altogether to more than 10s. or 12s. for the whole time. Had you any perquisites-clothes, or a pair of boots occasionally !-Oh, no; nothing of the kind. If you were taken ill, what became of you?-We might have an allowance for a week or two, but then it was dropped. When you asked for this rise, how were you treated ?-The steward gave seven of usa week's notice to leave, and to give up our cottages in five weeks. Were more than in the previous year. That the the cottages wanted for others !- I don't "happy couples" should be registered as know about that; I know the one I was "of the same religious denomination" or turned out of is empty now. What became otherwise, one would suppose to be a mat- of your poor old father?—Oh, he had to be

and had wor something like thirty years on the estate. And all because we asked for 2s. a week more week! We wish to state the case fairly. I believe your father has an allowance from the Call Yes; has an allowance from the Call Yes; but after we asked for the rise, and pherson said my father had no right to pension, and he tried to get it stopped; but Sir Thomas Biddulp wouldn't listen to it. I don't believe the matter has be laid properly before the Quaen, and laborers on the estate have nothing to s against her. It's the steward who has done it. He was offended because we went straight to our mistress instead of going to him. That's the secret.".

The late Marquis d'Ourdre left 20,000 francs to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, to be awarded to the discoverer of a simple and easy process by which any illiterate person might satisfy himself that death had really taken place, and a prize of 5,000 francs to be given to an inventor of a scientific method for cbtaining the required certainty. T & 5,000 franc prize was divided among four competitors, but the 20,000 one was not awarded.

7.3 For all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, go to the Workman Office. Call and see specimens of work.

## NOTICE.

## Stonecutters Wanted

KEEP AWAY FROM TORONTO.

As they are at present on strike here.

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 Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Association, by charging the time of holding the Annual Meeting and other amend-ments. W. P. HOWLAND, President. Toronto, Jan. 20th, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

## **ELECTORAL DIVISION**

## WEST YORK

GENTLEMEN,-

The Government, as an act of purification, has wisely, as I believe, dissolved the late Parliament, and caused writs to be issued for a new election, I therefore again appeal to you for your suffrages so generously extended to me at the last general election.

As my political views are well known to you all, and I will have an opportunity of discussing the questions of the day in the event of a centest. I do not doem it necessary to address you at greater length on the pre-

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAIL-OR and CUTTER, Queen City Clething Store use 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, Rubher and House Shoes.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

## CHRISTMAS GOODS

FANCY WOOL SCARFS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

FANCY WOOL CUFFS. SHIRT STUDS, ETC.,

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves & Hosiery AY LOW PRICES.

## GEORGE ROGERS,

330 Yonge St., opposite Gould St

## **EATON'S**

## СНЕАР 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.

as to future generations. With regard to town, though he is over eighty years old, Corner Yongs and Queen Strests

## The Rome Circle.

#### SOME MOTHER 8 CHILD.

At home or away, in the alley or street, Whenever I chance, in this wide world, to and then all you have left is two poor dag-

meet A girl that is thoughtle s, or a boy that is wild,

And, when I see those o'er whom long years bave rolled. have roused, whose hearts have grown hardened, whose

apirite are cold, Be it woman ali fallen, or man all defiled.

A voice whispers softly, "Ah, 'tis some mother's child."

No matter how far from the right she hath strayed :

No matter what inroads aishonor hath made; No matter what elements cankered the pearl;

No matter how wayward his footsteps have ; **Ն**թու :

No matter how deep he is sunken in sin; No matter how low in his standard of j.y; We matter how guilty or wrong, he is some mot .er's boy.

That head hath been pillowed on tenderest breast;

That form hath been wept o'er, those lips have been pressed;

That soul bath been prayed for, in tones sweet and mild; .

For her sake deal gently with some mother's child.

### THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A dreary place would be this earth Were there up little people in it; The song of life would lose its mirth, Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds to grow, And make the a lmiring heart surrender; No little hands on breast or brow, To keep the thrilling life-chord tender.

The sterner souls would grow more stern, Unfeeling nature more unhuman, And man to steic coldness turn, And woman would be less than woman.

Life's song, indeed would lose its charm, Were there no babies to begin it; A doleful place this world would be Were there no little people in it.

### THE UBIQUITY OF BEAUTY.

In the deep sea, color'd branches Of the corel, bantoous forests Built by tiny builders, shadows Cast by cloud- high sailing Over the blue aky.

Shells of varied tints, and publics Rounded by the rolling waters, Chattering in the sandy shallows, Rugged rocks all green and glossy With the clinging weeds.

Clear bright glory of the morning, Filling sky. and sea, and land With a golden flood of beauty, Light and challow softly blending; Like a woven robe.

Music, with its gentle breathing. Soft and solome, speaking accents Unto noble hearts of feelings Born of harmonies eternal As the Universe.

Harmonies of joy and sorrow, As the universe eternal: Blended sights of light and shadow Spread around us and above us Blanty overywhere.

## FINDING EACH OTHER OUT.

R b r: Collyer say: that after young people marry they have found each other out, and may spend a lifetime doing that. "Some mar ded folks find each other out as I have read of mariners in ling out the polar world. They or lead Beethoven had therefore not the leave he shores of their single lives in the spring lays, with tears and bonedictions; sail him After the first tew passes of the brush on a while is sue shine and tair weather, and the in I their way little by little into the gold latitudes, where they see the sun sink gan swelling and irritating his cheeks and foreday by lay, and feel the frost creep in, until head he was both horrified and greatly enrag the slive up at last and turn to ice sitting at and. He bounded to his feet with his hair on the same table. Others, again, find each oth read, and, while endeavoring to get rid of the was as we have been finding out this Contine placter, exclaimed --a. They nestly cown at first among the mealows, cl se by the clear streams; then ster!" the good through a belt of shadow, lose their way and find it again the best they know how and a second into larger horizon and bett r la: it they meet their difficult hills and climb those together; strike deserts and dismal places, and cross them together; and so at Is he my stand on the further reaches of the mo creates, and see the other ocean, sunning fte f, weet and still, and then their journey the coupei for the day; they keep together disassering indiffere ce to divide them, and no third part a to interfere, for if they do, it may be need W Hiam and Mary of England had permore we great Louis to divide their throw py. is a dividing their hearts.

to an hear my definition of marriage?

shears so joined that they cannot be separate l, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them.' The definition is as wit y as it is wise, and he might have added, part the shears

"So it is possible we may grow aged in find-My heart echoes softly, "Tis some mother's ing each other out. and wondering why we never saw that trait before, or struck that could. temper; but if there be between us a true heart, if the rivit holds, then the added years will only bring added reasons for a perfect union, and the sweet old ballad will be our pealm for life :

"'John Anderson, my Jo, John. We cloud the hill together; And many a canty day, John, We've had wi ane anither; New we mann toddle down, John, But hand in hand i we'll go And sleep together at the toot, John Anderson, my Jo."

We must find each other out, and then it Thus tarnished and sullied, she is some mother's is possible that, like my mother's old shears, over which I used to ponder when I was a child, one side is greater, and the other, by consequence, less.

#### BEETHOVEN IN A RAGE.

Danhauser, the painter, says the "Gazette Musical," was an ardent admirer, of Beethoven, who he had met at many musical gatherings at Vienna. It is un loubtedly true that Beethoven was rat or brusque, and carefully avoided making any new acquisiatanceship whatever; but Danhauser's frank and affille manners produced a favorable impression upon him. After the we had met accidently several times. Danhauser thought he would like to take a look at Beethoven's face, so as to preserve for posterity a faithful portrait of the great man. He mentioned his wish on the first opportunity, but Berthoven, under various pretexts, endeavored to avoid compliance, confessing that he had not the slightest wish to see his face reproduce I, and that he was too impatient to endure being posed Danhauser, was not so easily beaten. He never ceased vaunting the merit of a model taken from nature, ad ling that Beethoven owed it to posterity to hand down to them his features.

Daubauser plea 'ed his cause so warmly that at length Beethoven yielded, and a day was named for him to go to the painter's house. At that time, besides painting in oil, Danhauser devoted a great deal of his time to modelli g and inventing patterns for a manufactory of furniture and wood carvings, left him by his father.

At last the day so impatiently expected arrived; the day on which Beethoven had promised to go to Danhauser's. The great composer kept his word, and was most warmly welcomed. After a short conversation, Danhauser prepared for work. Beethoven, after taking off his coat and cravat, was requested to sit down.

"You will not hart my head, I supp se." observed the composer, somewhat dismayed at the preparations he beheld going on

Danhau er tranquilized him, promising to be quick, so as to abbreviate as much as poss ble anything that might be disagreeable in the process. To B ethoven's great asioni hueut, the painter began by passing thin strips of paper on his eyebrows, and by smearing with an ol aginous liquid all parts of his face, where there was any hair. He then asked the com oser to put a small tube in his mouth and to shut his eyes. The reader must latter is covered with tepid plaster in a liquid state. The plaster soon gets coid and forms a solid mass, which, when removed, contain the exact lineaments of the countenance. The operation is exceedingly disagreeable for those subjected to it, because the face is, so to speak willed in, and the patient can breathe only through a small pipe or tube. Besides this the plaster, when drying, produces a very painful sen-ation, to say nothing of the fact that it is no easy matter to remove the cast. because every hair adhering to the plaster is producive of pain. Danhauser had purposely omitted explaining all this to the composer, for fear the latter should refuse to undergo the elightest suspicion of what was in store for employed to lay on the plaster, he seemed alarmed, but when the plaster in drying be-

"You are an imposter, a scoundrel, a mon-

"For Heaven's sake, Capellmeister!" stammercal Da hanser, confused and stupefied But Backhoves, without allowing him to conclude his entence, vociferated furiously,-

Blackguard—cannibal !"

Conhauser said .-'Permit me to-'

\*Keep off," roared Boothoven. Flinging his chair away, and catching up his cloak and hat, he rushed towards the door. Danhauser ran a ter him to offer his excuses. But Boethright in to the said. They allow no danger, without deigning to hear a word, exdo med.

"Be off, you villian, knave, assassin. Take care never to come near me, for I will strangle

Baying uttered these words, he went out, with says: "It resembles a pair of all plastered over with white, like that of the Wormman Office.

spectre in " Don Juan." The door was slau med violently to, and the unfortunate painter terrified and con'used, could still bear at a di tance the maledictions and imprecations which the composer was hurling at his head. After that Boothoven would not hold the slightes communication with Danhau er. Every time he saw him, even at a distance he flew ina passion, and avoided him as much as he

It was not long, however, before Danhauser did take a cast of the great composer's face. after all, and that, too, without exciting any outburst of rage. Beethoven was dead !

#### A YOUNG LADY OF SPIRIT.

A close observer has been watching the English factory girls and gives an amusing description of the dinner bour. The crowds had assembled outside of a certain clokshop in the half hour allowed for dinner. Among the girls there was one ragged, scantily clothed child of about fourteen. She stood for a long period wistfully before the cook shop window.

All the others had gone, and tois forlorn object still stood there ratcling a few halfp-nee in her hand. Finally with a longing look at the luscious display, she paused for the last snuff of the open door and then dashed off down the street. The observer followed thinking that she was seeking a cheeper cook shop, and pitying her. But she stopped at a store ! where second hand finery was for sale-entered, and in a few minites returned with a somewhat faded but still gargeous bunch of artificial flowers, consist ng of a rose, full blown, a poppy or two and a fair sprinkling of wheat. With a glow of triumph on her wizened little face, she cast an eager glance at the right and left, and spying close at hand the secluding gateway of a timber yard, darted across the roul, and crouching in a corner was soon busy with her battered old hat on her knees retrimming it. The observer entered into conversa-

'How much a week did she earn at the factory?' 'Four shillings if I must know.' 'That's very little. Why a handy, likely looking them in the morning, not with the stern 'time girl, as you appear to be, might earn twice as much at least, or the value of it, as nursemaid Such : laces are not difficult to obtain : why do ro ms in his or her childish way. you not make inquiries and better your co dition?' 'Because,' replied the juvenile maker of frisettes at the rate of 8d. a day-as she; make your home pleasant and beautiful. gave certain finishing touches to her off-hand millinery-' because I'm above the poor scum what mustn't wear a feather or a ribbin, and I won't serve anylody, and because I likes my liberty,' and lifting her ragged flounces, she made me a courtesy and sailed out of the timber yard exactly as became a young lady who wore such a resplendent head-dress.

## A BLUSH.

What is there more mysterious than a blush, that a single word or look or thought should send that inimitable carnation over the check like the soft tints of the summer sunset! Strange it is also that the face is capable of blushing, that the hand or foot does not turn red with modesty or shame any more than the glove or sock that covers them. It is the face that is in beaven. The blush of midesty that tinted woman's face when she awoke in Eden's sunny land still lingers with her fair daughters They caught it from the rose, for all know, that, to take the cast of the face the roses were first white; but when Eve plucked one, the bud seeing her own fair face-mor fair than the flowers--blushed and cast its refl ction on her velvet cheeks. The face is the tablet of the soul wherein it writes its acti ns. There may be traced all the intellectual phenomena with a confidence amounting to a moral certainty. If innocence and purity look outward from within none the less do vice, intemperance and debauchery make their indelible impressions upon it: Idioacy, rage, cowardice and passion leave deeper mark even than the virtues of modesty, chastity, truth and bope. Even beauty grows more beautiful from the pure thoughts that arise within.

## CULTIVATION OF THE GRACES.

All our better qualities should be cultivated to the neglect of none of them. If one side of a tree grows, and the other does not, the tree acquires a crooked form-is a mis-shaped thing. Nor are monsters among mankind made only by want of parts, as when the body wants a limb, or a face an eye, or a leg a foot, or the arm a hand; but also by some one part growing in excess of others. Analogous in its results to this is the unequal growth of Christian graces. Let fear, for example, that godly fear which is so atrong a safeguard of the soul grow ont of true proportion to faith, an the result is a gloomy, depondent, unhappy Christain. Or, let that zeal which makes, like a flaming fire in the service of our Gol grow more than knowledge, prudence, wisdom; and like a machine without direction, or balancewheel, generating into extravagance carries men away into the regions of wild fanatic-

Ball Cards and Programmes, Posters, in plain and colored inks, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Job a scaring and stamping his feet, with his face | Printing executed in first-class style at the

### THE INFLUENCE OF HOME.

Theodore Cuyler never said a truor thing han in a contribution a few days ago to the I Y. Independent. He says, 'If the father thiefly talks money money at home, he generally rears a family in the worship of the alnighty dollar. It he talks mainly on horses, sames and races, he breeds a betch of sportmen. If fashion is the family altar, then the children are offered up as victims upon that altar. If a man makes his own fireside attractive, he may reasonably hope to anchor his own children around it. My neighbor Qmakes himself the constant evening companion of his boys. The result is that his boys are never found in bail places. But, if a father h ars the clock strike eleven in his club-house or the play house, he need not be surprised if his boys hear it strike twelve in the gamingroom or drinking-saloon. If he puts the bottle on his own table, he need not wonder if a drunken son staggers in by and by, at his front door. When the best friend that childhood and youth ought to have become their foe, the home becomes a starting post for mortal ruin. A Godless house is a poor school to train up souls fo rheaven."

#### LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Place a young girl under the care of a kindhearted, graceful women, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of athoroughgoing straight forward business man, and he becomes a reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and curcumstances and scenes and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern examples alone, but in a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautif ! If you are able give them a corner in the garden for flowers; allow them to have their favorite trees; teach them to wander in the prettiest woodlets; show them where they can best view the sunset : rouse for work,' but with the enthusiastic, 'See the beautiful sunshine!' buy for them pretty picor under kitchenmaid in a respectable family. tures, and encourage them to decorate their

Give them an iach, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will

## HUMOROUS.

## PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

Judge S. gave his son a thousand dollars. and told him to go to college a d graduate. The son ecture ed at the end of the Freshman's year, without a dollar, and with several ugly habits. About the close of vacation the judge said to his son :

"Well, William, are you going to college

this year?" "Have no money, father."

"But I gave you a thousand dollars to gradu ate on."

"That's all gone, father."

"Very well, my son; I gave you all I could afford to give you; you can't stay here; you must now pay your way through the world."

A new light broke in upon the vision of the young man. He accommodated himself to the easily imagined. He knew he should be situation; he left home, made his way through, severely whipped for losing it. the hopped college, and graduated at the head of his class; studied law became Governor of the State of suddenly a bright thought str. c. hon. Scizing New York, entered the Cabinet of the Presi dent of the United States, and made a record for himself that will rot soon die, being none other than William H. Seward.

### A STRAPPING JOKE. A French musician has been creating con-

siderable social and public disturbances by his inveterate ispesition to play practical jokes. His chief object in life se ms to be to worry Custom House officials. Arriving at a place on the frontier, provided with a quantity of luggage, he would pretend to conceal a huge trunk and a smaller one from the eyes of the officials, or ly the more to excite their curiosity. At last the larger trunk would be opened. It would be found to contain thousands of secondhand trouser straps—an appendix of trouser now | tell. perfectly obsolete-which had evidently been acked by hydraulic pressure, for the most frantic efforts on the part of the employees could not put them back into the trunk. Inthe meantime hundreds of passengers storm at the detention, while the practical joker calmly looks on at the bother he is causing But the second and smaller trunk has now to be examined, and the Custom House people hope there to find him in default. They a k for the keys. The practical joker draws bunches of ponderous keys from every one of his pockets; none will fit, until, at last, their, patience exhausted, the Custom House officers threaten to burst the trunk open. Then the possessor of the trunk calmly asks the angry officer if he is married. "What business is that of yours?" is the thoreply. "Only this: that before you open that trunk I would advise you to go home, shake hands with your wife, kiss your little children, write your will and call at the undertaker's as you come back. There are rattlesnakes in that trunk I never ravel without them." Of course the man leaves the trunk instantly, and a me senger has to be sent to the head director, who is shrewd enough to know that he has to deal with

some pratical joker. Presently the official returns, and asks pompously, "How many snakes have you sir?" "Only six." is the roply-"look for yourself." "Oh, only six! The head of the department says six snakes can pass, but that seven would have to pay duty. I am also directed to state to you if you do not leave this office-trouser straps, snakes and all-in tive minutes, you will be forcibly ejected." "And who is to repack my precious straps, a collection unequalled in the bistory of the world? The law entitles me to all my goods. You took them out; put them back again. The best period of my life is being devoted to finding pairs for these strap ..."

#### AN IRREPRESSIBLE VIRGIN.

Dr. C. Marsh, once a druggist in Roxbury, used to tell this story of himself. He had an engagement to lecture in a town not far from Boston, and was obliged to make the passage in the stage coach. Radioads were not so plenty then as now. Upon the seat be ore him, in the coach, and facing bin, sat a garrulous old lady-an "old maid," he said-who proceeded in a manner more presuming than polite to engage in conversation. Charles wished to con his lecture, and was in no mood for interruption. He was finally persuaded, however, to tell the woman his name

"Law!" she exclaimed, "I wonder if you belong to the Marshes of Needham?"

"No, madam," replied the doctor, sharply, "I belong neither to that family of Marshes, nor to any other family of Marshes you can possibly know."

"Mercy!" cried the antique virgin, "I should judge, from the acid you show, that you must have sprung from the Cranberry Marches!'

"It may be madam," repuid Charles, thinking he could now give the accient spinister a crusher, "since you seem determined to make me sauce for a goose!"

"Lord bless ye," retorted the dame, without as much as wink; "better let your sauce be for the stiff necked gander that's got it now! Ugh! don't waste it, pray!"

Silence followed; but under the glottering eye of his irrepressible antagonist poor Charles could fix his thoughts no more upon the subject of his lecture.

### THE MONKEY AND THE HAWK.

The cook of a French nobleman, whose chateau is in the south of France, hal a menkey, which was allowed the free range of the kitchen, and which was so intelligent that by preity severe training, its natural projensity to mischief had been subdued, a dit was taught to pe form certain useful a rvices, such as placking fowls for instance, at which it was uncommonly expert. One fine morning, a pair of partridges were given to it to pluck. The monkey took them to an open window of the kitch n, which looked directly upon the park. and went to work with di ligence. He soon finished one, which he laid on the outer edge of the window, and, then went on with the other. A hawk, which had been watching his proceedings from a neighboring tree, darted down upon the plucked partridge, and in a minute was up in the tree again, greedily devouring his prey. The const runtion of the monkey at this untoward adventure may be about in great distress for some minute. when the remaining partridge, he went to work with great energy, and strippe off the feathers. He then laid it on the ledge, jn t where he had placed the other, and closing one of the shutters. concealed himself behind it. The bawk, which, by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge, but hardly had his claw touched the bird when the monkey, sprang upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was instantly wrung and the monkey, with a traumpaint chuckle, proceeded to strip off the feathers. This done he carried the two plucked fewls to his ma ter, with a confident and self satisfied air which seemed to say. "Here are two birds, sir; just what you gave me." What the cook said. on finding one of the partridges converted into a hawk, is more than we are able to

## KNOWLEDGE IS 10WER.

That knowledge is power was happily illustrated by an incident that happened in Edinburgh some years ago. A crawil had gathered. around two dogs. The larger one a big and powerful mastiff, had the smaller one in his relentless grip. Every effort hall been made to loosen his hold, such as sliting his care and pinching his tail, but all in vain. At length a quiet scholarly-looking goutleman came up and asked to be allowed to separate the combarants. Assent was given, amid laughter and jears. when drawing a snuff-box from his pocket, he applied a pinch of the titilizing powder to the mastiff's nose, which caused han not only to release his hold, but to make of as fast as his legs would carry him. The scholar was greeted with cheers, to which he only replied, Gentlemen, I have but given you proof that knowledge is power."

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THE WORKINGMAN'S FUTURE. | whence the principles to regulate

From the time of the Norman Conquest until today the ruling power of the nation has been in the hands of the upper classes, and they have governed the country, stimulated from time to time by the moral influence of the working classes upon them. In the carly history of the country they produced the changes in society by the force of a patent power which once set in motion by the classes above them caused every other influence to hold a subordinate position. When the tax gatherer demands the taxes, we see in him the latent power of the whole civil authority backed by the army of the nation, and it was in this way that the workingman made his influence preceptible. But the workingman has now changed from the passive agent; working other bodies by the force of the body of which he is a member, he has become an active agent, he speaks and dictates to others, he bends to his requests the will of the millionaire who formerly oppressed him. From abjection he has risen to the power of influencing things around him. From subjection he has risen to authority, the result of combination by which the strength of a multitude of branches is brought equal to the trunk itself. The embryo state of his existence is passed, he cannot become a chrysalis again, he begins to feel responsibility of his new position which is to labor for the advancement of Society. Machinery is gradually superseding manual labor, and skilled handicraft is almost all that is training at the National and School now required of him, and ere long it will Board Schools. He must found schools be skill alone that is wanted.

The very elements that enter into the structure of animate beings-the life giving principle of creation operates on society and brings into existence a new state of things—changes which are but life. Society is ready to place in the links in the great chain of profession. In creation similarity is death-diversity life. So in society, the antagonism of minds creates intellectual vitality. It is the life giving principle of thought; and as the life giving property of one plant, when applied to the living genns of another, produces a distinct variety of plants, so antagonistic ideas form a coalition of minds producing new trains of thoughts, which result in the creation of new motives of action, changing and growing from one generation to another altering the character of man and the tone of society, elevating the downtrodden, honoring the poor and despised. and placing purple and fine raiment on those who once sat in sack cloth and ashes.

It is possible to conceive of such changes in society that the oppressed classes became the rulers of those who had governed in no merciful hand the actions of the many. It is possible to conceive of men gradually, silently, imperceptibly, assuming to themselves the power that was held by their masters. There have been men of determined mind and will who have overcome every obstacle to their upward journey through life, who have set before themselves a good end and have reached it. Men with mind and decision of character can reach almost any stand point they desire and those who attempt it and fail, will leave the world in a much bigher position than they entered it.

The antagonism of class produces life. The action of diversity creates a new order of things. Men are influenced by the circumstances that encompass them, but the strong mind and will bend circumstances to their behests. This diversity of class is producing a new order of things to day. The workingman now is not the workingman of days gone by. He has an object in view, a life purpose to fill, a part in the nation's history to complete. The changes going on now are but indicative of greater changes in the future, It is not now the upper classes pulling up the lower. It is not the lower classes pullmake room for his ewn, advancement. The formation of trades unions, the exension of these into federation of trades, are the results of the antagonism of class, he conflict of interests, the offspring f diversity, and the creation (of a new but a satisfactory arrangement had been

the constitution of society must spring. The entrance of the workingman into the legislature is but the signal for the introduction of the workingman into our social senates, and to the placing in his hands the highest civic powers. Monetary restrictions to every position in life are being swept away. The representatives of classes are no longer expected to buy the position. The expenses of office are borne by those for whose benefit those offices were created Men of means are no longer required to fill positions of trust, responsibility and honor. From the passive agent the workingman becomes the active motive power, and his duty is now to fit himself for every position of social life, for every office which society requires to be filled, for any honor which his fellow man may desire to heap upon him, and to meet also manfully every struggle which misfortune may place in his path. The age is a critical one for the workingman. He is watched narrowly by the classes above and around him. His vices magnified, his virtues hidden; but he has the power to repress the one and to bring out the other. The candle that has been burning under a bushel must be brought to the light of day. The money that he spends in a public house must be applied to his own social advancement. The fetters of ignorance which have bound him must be broken. He must educate himself, and, above all, educate his children. For them he must not be satisfied with the elementary of learning for his own class equal to those ancient universities now occupied by the rich. Combination can do it and workingmen must combine together to carry out the great purpose of their hands of workingmen the governing power of the nation, conjointly with the representatives of the other great classes. There is a growing feeling that all classes should take a share in the responsibility thrown on men who make laws and carry them out, not only for the benefit of the few but of the many. It is the imperfected education of the workingman that bars him fulfilling those positions where polished manners and high social attainments are looked for.

The history of this country affords abundant evidence that the chief events in the future are to be carried out by workingmen. Their true position is second to that of capital, skill and capital are two elements of commercial skill is rising higher and higher, while the middle class men remain stationary, OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. indicate that the anomaly of past ages is wearing out, and the workingman in rising to power and influence is only seeking to gain his true position. To this end present events are tending and the deduction from the past is that skill and capital will in future control the great movements of the country, while the middle class will hold the position of a medium for supplying the wants of both.—English Paper.

## THE GLASGOW MINERS.

A conference of delegates for the mining district of Scotland, was held in Allen's Temperance Hotel, Galsgow, on Monday, Dec. 29. Mr. Neill Larkhall, presiding. The following is a summary of the reports from the different districts :- West Calder: | variety One or two pits stopped, as the proprietors find working them to be unprofitable. In one of the Larkhall Mineral Oil Company's Works notice of reduction of 1s. per day has been given,—Carluke: Castlehill ironstone pit has been stopped, and about 70 or 80 men thrown out of employment.-Wishaw: On account of the want of waggons, and the strike of enginemen, the works were almost wholly idle for a day or two.-Motherwell district was also partly idle, owing to the deficiency of waggons. Airdrie.—One work was out on strike since last Conference, because two men were allowed to commence work who refused to join the union. A complaint was made to the managers, and they said they could easily fill the pits with non-unionists, and consequently the miners had stopped work.

—Stirling and Linlithgow: One work got notice of 1s. reduction per day. Men struck work on Monday and Tuesday last week.

To de l'udisned in November, 1875 of ERITISH NORTH AMP. RICA: containing the hetest and most authentic de scriptions of over six thousand Cities, Iowns and Villeges in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotie, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbis, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, 'dc., of over fitteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, with a Table of Routes showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sac, Lake, and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villeges, Containing the hetest and most authentic descriptions of over six thousand Cities, Iowns and Villeges in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotie, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbis, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, 'dc., of over fitteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, with a Table of Routes showing the hetest and most authentic descriptions of over six thousand Cities, Iowns and Villeges in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotie, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbis, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, 'dc., of over fitted the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, and general information, drawn from official ing down the higher, but it is the work. lowed to commence work who refused to ingman pushing aside the middle-class to join the union. A complaint was made to work on Monday and Tuesday last week,

come to, and the men resumed work on the former terms. At Riding Colliery there was a set of contract rules, which the men took exception to, and the result would be, unless the rules were taken down or modified, that about 300 men would be out on strike after the New Year .- Maryhill : There was a strike in one of the pits for a day, on account of a neutral man being engaged as a roadsman who had refused to join the union.—Stevenston: In Princes Pit the men were working at a reduction of 9d. and 1s. 3d. per day. They were wilting to put up with that till after the New Year.—Annbank: For the last fortnight the men had been working half-time, and at a reduction of 6d. per day.

The Nottingham frame-work knitters are asking for an advance of wages.

### Miscellaneous.

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IN ORDER TO SUPPLY OUR MANY BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL.

We have purchased from Messrs, Helliwell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by thom on the corner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall en-deavor to maintain the reputation of the

VICTORIA WOOD YARD As the Best and Cheapest 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

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THE UNION

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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 penitentiary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men. E. P. RODEN.

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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

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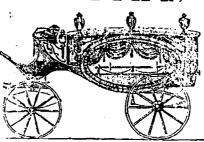
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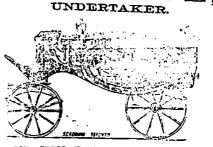


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