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# nekman

THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE \$1.41 LD FE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1874.

No. 92.

#### anoor Notes.

The book had resof No ve estle have securod an alvano d'34, a week. The paper collar manufactories Troy. N.

fall time. \* The employers at Labanon Fornace are agit-

ating the salification co-constite store, and seems to be moving in a way that promises

The Longshoremen of Philadelphia are on a Frike against a reduction from 30 to 20 cents per hour.

The j urneyman tailors, of B'oomington, reduction of the perce t. in their wages, but twenty per cent., never.

The cost ow ers of Newcarle have decided not to accede to the renewed application of the miners of that district for an advance of 20 per cent. in their w gra.

township, B alford Co., Pa., evidently mean business. Tuey are about to e-tablehacooperative store, and sever d thousand doll rs' capital will be subscribed in a very short time. This is a step in the right direction.

An ap liention was made to the L & S. Railr ad Company recently to make a reduction of ten per can am the wages of employees, but the Superinten lans sent an answer that the men were receiving none too much

A demonstration to well me William Osmon , a chephord, who has been suffering six months' imprise ment in Taunton Gaol, was held at Taunto con the morning of his liberation, Friday, January 2nd, 1874. A demonstration through the sir ets took place; after which a public occuting was held in the open market place to present him with a purse of gold.

The Grovers of San Francisco, have organiz d a cig or manufactory, to be carried ou ex clus'vely with white labor, and have already \$12 000 subscribed. Their officers are: J. Gi-breath, President; C. Goldbeck, V co. President; J. Buhlart, Secret ry; their office is of individual action, and their motto is "Ter at No. 114 Knar ex street. This is a good per cent. all round and no surrender." They movement, and we hope that they will suc-

The Ama'gamated Society of Engineers ( England), through its Executive Council, have determined to present Mr. Allan with a testimonial, as a mark of their esteem for his phroughout the kingdom will have become inconstant and indefatigable labours in connect corporated in one union. Such men are in tion with their association, as well as for his great demand throughout Birmingham in parpublic services rend red to trades unionists for a period of more than thirty years, and for employment in the surrounding townships. twenty five years as general secretary of this

The wages of coal-miners in Great Britain, averaged in 1871. \$1.22 per day; at the present time they receive \$2 per day. In 1871, the mine owners rec ived a profit of fourteen cents per ton, now they receive a profit of eighty-seven cents per ton Yet the coalminer is responsible for the entire increased coat of coal in t at country.

A society has been organized among the employes of the boiler department of the Baldwin Lecomovive Works for the assistance of those in needly circumstances, who have been thrown out o' employment. A weekly assesment is to be made on the employed men's wages, amounting from eighteen cents to one dollar, according to amount carned.

A special despatch from Pottsville, Pa., agys, a stubb ru feeling exists amongst the miners in that region The proposition of the al laborers cannot fail to result in a large operators has been rejected, and work is suspended in Pot sville District. Over nine thoumand men are idle, and all coal operations have been stopped. The miners say they will not under any circumstances submit to the operators' proposeds, i'sthey are not materially changed; there will be a prolonged struggle. It is expected that the miners of Columbia and Northumberland will join the strikers.

At a meeting at Newport recently, in conmeetion with the National Agricultural Laborers' union, one of the men discharged by the Queen's stoward at.O.borne appeared on the platform and stated that he had worked twenty-seven years on the estate, and he and six others were "sacked" by the steward simply because they asked for 2s. a week more wages. He believed that the matter never meeting resolved to petition Her Majesty.

On M reday Dec, 22nd, 500 ironworkers held. with closed doors, a protracted meeting a Bilston, in South Stoffor shire, to fix the term to be proposed on their behalf at the ensui-; meeting of North of England and StaTordshire ironmasters and men. The operative rejection Y., employ over 2000 girls, and are running the employers' offer, alike as to money and time. They demanded 13s, as a ua imum and 10s of a minimum for juddling and limited the terms of agreement to six mon hs. It was announced that North Staffordshire an Shropshire would each be represented at the conjoint meeting.

On Thursday night Dec. 19th a meeting of delegate from shops of all branches in the engineering trale was hell at the Imperial are still on a strike. They will consent to a hotel, Southwark, when the chair was taken by Mr Cinham .- The following resolution was agreed to :-- "That in view of the present coming straugh and the probability of large strikes in the engineering trade in the early part of next year, and remembering the I bere manner in which the London men subscribeto the late Newestle nine-hours movement. The Farmers Association of Wyalnsing this meeting is of opinion that if necessary we shall appeal to the country for subscriptions immediat ly any large body of men come out in order to support them."

> The strike in the Burnley district shows no igns of a termination. There are still about 1,000 men on strike, who are receiving suppor from the Amalgamated Association at the rate of £800 pe week, the men receiving 12s. 6d. per week, and in the case of families an extra allowance of 1s 31, per week for each chilheing mide, Comparatively very few of the Burnley m n are leaving the district; but in the case of the Cornwall men brought into the neighborhood by the masters, the A. ents of the Association are actively employed indusing them to return home, the necessry expense for this being defrayed by the Association out of a special fund.

> The tin plate workers and japanuers of Wo' verhampton have been unable to induce their masters to come to a general arringement ato the demon l for an increase of 10 per c nt. Certain of the employers al ege their re-dinesrogive a rise equal to ten per cent, on the average, but they decline to give it all round. The men, however, see difficulties in the way are now meeting to determine what shall be their future action. I have I tile doubt but that they will get a substantial rise, the more so as there seems to be every probability that is a very short time all this class of operative ticular, and there are none of them with u

The Home Labour Market, in view of the Christmas holidays, is naturally slack in most branches; and, apart from the season, several industries are still only partially emplyed. At Belfast, a large number of flex spinners are on short time; and at Nottinghan the difficulties in the lace trade are not yet finally a justed In the Midlands there continues to be dearth of artizans who have had experience in engineering and boiler work, and generally it may be remarked, that thorough tradesmen have no scarcity of work to complain of at the great centres of industry. In some instances higher wages are still being asked, but the executive of the better organiz d Unions is not in all cases i favor of the claims put forward. In some p rts of the mining districts an indiaposition to admit raw labour to its share in the rapidly developed work, consequent on the high pri e of fu-l, may be noticed; but the comparatively low wages of the agricultur drafting off of their number to other fields of occupation .- Labor News.

#### THE LONDON TRADES' COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the London Trades Council was held on Monday night at the Rose Tavern, Old Bailey; Mr. Walkinson in

Mr. Shipton, the secretary, read a lengthy report detailing the work performed by the conneil during the past year. Almost the first hands for their bread, who were as careful question taken in hand by the council was the thinkers and as intelligent citizens as any who employment of soldiers in the barvest fields by could be found in the upper classes. (Cheurs.) farmers who had locked out their laborer for There were abundant evidence that man of belonging to the union, and an assurance had the members of the Heuse of Commons had no been obtained from the War Office that such a practical knowledge of the customs and requirecourse would not be allowed in future. On ments of the class to whom the legislation was had been fairly stated to the Queen, and the the conviction of the gas stokers for conspiracy, intended to apply; the Acts affecting hipping. the conneil at once took measures for obtain- the Criminal Laws bearing on Trades Unious, with.

ng a mitigation of the sent noe on the men. It e Masters and Servantal Act, were cases in ncluding the bolling a rable meeting at Exeter Hall and the raising a fun! for the esphort of the families of the men. Os account of this fun I £274 10s. 8d. was r orived by the conneil, and £253 Os. 51 expended. The aention of the council was directed to the inustice of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. the Muster and Servint Act, and the unsatisactory state of the Conspiracy Laws. To blain the repeal and amendment of this class egislation against trade unions, the conneil erganized the successful demonstration of the London trade societies on Whit Monday list n Hyde Park, which, it is hoped will have its Ine influence on the Givernment. The other main question occupying the attention of the conneil was the Agricultural Laborers' Union povement. To all in this movement the connei have received anherintions to the emount of £245.5s. ld., which had been dissibuted amongst the various laborers' unious, end in defraving the expenses attending the ormation of the Folcal Union of Agricultural ind Ginoral Libinars. The number of Lindon trailes societies affiliated to the Trailes Connei vas 46, with an aggregate of about 20,000 members. The income of the Coun il for the ear had been £83 10s 61, and the excendiare £62 11s. 9d., leaving a balance of

£21 ls. 81. The coursel, according to the report, is composed of the r or sentatives from the following rades :- B ilermakers, book inders, lootclosers, bricklasers, cabinot-makers, carneners, gas meter makers, gilders, ladies' shoe makers, painters and decorators, tobacco pinemakers wire weavers, wood turners a dizing workers. Those are chosen from the delegates f the affiliated trales at the annual meeting. There are 38 distinct tride societies, repre enting 14.759 members in the Landon dist jet, a'then hithere are mony thousa de more inlirectly represented affiliated to the council.

## REFRESENTATION OF LABOR.

GREAT MEETING AT EXETER.

On Monday evening, 15th December, 1873, by wirkingmen, who assimbled under the But without labor all the money and I nd in anspices of the Exeter branch of the Indor the country would be of no real use. (Hear, League, to c under their principles and the hear) If wages were so important to the claims of the two condidates on their support. Wo king class, they had a right to combine to Mr. W. Skinner presided.

worl ingmen of England to see that they were those labor was always being discussed—but properly represented in the House of Common. Gods one side of the question was put forward It was said that the workingman had no capit -that of the capitalist. (Hear, hear) Now tal, but he c ntended that I c tad, and that they demanded direct representation of labor, quital was his labor. (Cheers) It was to injorder that the rig to of the workingman their interest to see that men were sent to might be put forward, protected and cons li Parliament who would support the fair sud, dat d on a legitimate basis (Chee's ) Another just rights of labor. (Cheers.) They might thing requiring attention was the homes of the feirle claim to have some few members of their poor. He had been in some places in Devonoun class in the legislature, and then they shire where he found the laborers living in would have some charge of the legislation dwellings that would be a disgrace to any affec ing them being properly shaped.

life in the work-hop, the factory or the mine, send to Parliament a direct representative of were the men to satisf ctorily represent the farm 1 bour. (Cheers) Next, they claimed laboring classes. And if from local circum the right of citizenship for all, and would send | ple of a federation of trades' councils." stances it was found in possible to return one to Parliament men who would extend the of their own class, then the policy of the Leas franchise to the counties. To press these mie was to support the next best man in the field-the candidate who came no arest to their requirements and wants (Cheers.) Some people stared at the proposal to send a workingman into the House of Commons-that assembly which was largely composed of the sons of noblemon and rich men who, if they had to trust to their brains-as the working men had-instead of the length of their purse, would live and die, but little would be known of them. He felt it unfair that the working class should be excluded from the legislature. But he was happy to say that their platform had greatly increased in popularity. Many of the most thoughtful and prominent men in the country bad given their adbesion to the principles of the League, feeling that legislation satisfactory to all classes of the people would never be enacted unless it was suided by workingmen in the Honse. Of late year their class had greatly increased in intelligence, and there were men who had to labor with their

coint. (Tear, horr.) It passing be might mention that one who fully recognized the justice of the claims of the workingman out for war I was Sir John Coleridge, who very frankly ulmitted that he did not pretend to have r horough knowledge of the workingman's wants and customs, and in legislation bearing on the lab ring classes he felt that it would be of the greatest advantage if practical working men were in the House to advise. Mine and lindowners the army and nevv. the church. and other similar interests, had their numer ous direct repres ntatives, and it was about Intelv for the interest of the country that labor should assert its rights, and men from their class, who by self-denial and their own exertions, deserved respect, would be returned in the next Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. George Potter said that the time had

prived when workingmon should be directly represente in Parliament. Persons connected with trades should be sent to Parliames to express the wants and wishes of those trades throughout the country. (Cheers.) The necessity for direct representation was obvious. Whilst the e were some popular members in Parliament who were friends of the working classes, yet they were only theoretically acq ain ed with their was to and were not able to give prictical expression to the wants and chnicilities of the trades. (Hear, bear.) There were about thirteen millions of work people in En land, and it was evident that they ought to have their interests represented in the House of C mmons. (Hear, hear.) All ther interests were represented—in short, the interests of the f w w re represented, whilst the interests of the vany were not. The Lengue had been formed to obtain a recognition of the rights of workingmen, as ditaling their claims before the country; they wished to get every workingman to j in and be able at some future time to return workingmen to Par iament for various cities (Hear, hear.) There were matters vitally concerning them. Wages greath on corned them. Inhorwas he workingman's capit l. He was sorry to see that many people did not fully recognize this-they he Temperance Ha'l, Exctor was, crowded looked on money and laid as the only capital. protectibeir labor, and get as much as they The chairman said that it was time for the could for t. (Cheers.) In the House of Comcountry. The qu stion of the agricultural Mr. Broadburst said the Lague f lt that laborers was often brougt t before Parliament, en who had passed the early years of their but very little was done; now they wanted to things forward they must send to Parliament men of their own class. The e were difficulties in the way—the expense of elections among (L. ud amplause.)

unanimously:—

That this meeting of workingmen of Exeter and district, having beard the explanation of the object and aims of the Labor Representation League, pledges itself to support the Exerce b arch, both by morri and material assistance.—Bee Hive.

A famine prevails in five districts of the bank of the Volga.

## AMALGAM TED SOCIETY OF TAIL RS

The Greenwich I much of this acciety held their first aniv: 1841y dinner at the Three 🕻 🛚 🐾 London-treet, Greenwich, on Tuesday, Nov 5th. Mr. J. H. Longmaid occupied the chalr. In the removal of the cloth he addressed the members on the importance of such meetings, and proposed "Success to the Amalgamated Tailors and their Executive Council."

Mr. McDo ald eard he felt pleased to observe the progress made in the branch during the short period they had been in existence, and he was encouraged to say that the future for the trade wore an aspect of brightness. The omalgamation now num! ered about 20.000 members. Though the men of London numhored about 16,000, and were of the better paid class of the trade, at present only 1.400 and become identified with the unio . Still there was a great hope of an immense number falling in o their ranks from the influence of the united action of the country. The next toast of the evening was "The Progress of the Greenwich Branch, o upled with the name of the Secretary, Mr. Wm. Stent," who said it was a pleasing duty to him to inform the vi itors and members that during the twelve months the branch had been in existence they had made a steady and grafual increase, b th numericaly and financial'y, starting as they did, with eighteen members, they now numhered nearly 60 members with a capital of £30 after paying all expenses.

#### THE LONDON TRADES AND THE FEDERATION OF EMPLOYERS.

A meeting of delegates from the trades' societies afiliated to the London Trades' council was held on Friday evening at the Rose in n. Old Pailey; Mr. Edwin Coulson, of the Bricklayers' society, occupying the chair. The Chairman follyadmitted the right of employers to unite together in federation, and said all that they, as trades' unionists, had to do was to take such measures as would protect their unions from any aggressive act being attempted. By a singlar coincidence one of the main objects of the present meetings was to consider a scheme for the federation of all trades' councils throughout the United Kingdom, suggested in a circular from Mr. Prior, the secretary of the Sheffield Trades' council. Mr. G. Odger said that as a member of the 'Irades' Parliamentary committee, he was desirous before the general discussion commenced, of stating to the meeting that a full meeting of the Parliamentary committee would be at once held, when the gross misstatements made to Mr. Lowe by the employers' deputation would be considered, and a reply drawn up and published respecting the assertions so tecklessly made. After a long discussion the following resolution was carried :-"That the delogates to be sent to represent this council at the Sheffield Trades' congress, be instructed to advocate the princi-

#### WHIMSICAL

Eyes, mouth, chin and nose all contribute to indicate the character of their owners, and other things. But they would, if possible, now somebody finds that the hair has a similar have some representatives in at the next electuse. Straight, lank, stringy-looking hair inti n, a d when the workingmen had got the dicates weakness and cowardice. Curly hair thin edge of the wedge in there would be denotes a quick temper. Frizz y hair, set on plenty to come forward and drive it home. one's head as if each individual hair were readyto fight its own neighbor, denotes coarseness. The following resolution was then carried Black hair indicates p rescal courage, especially when one is cornered, with a wonderful d. gree of pertinacity and a disposition to hang on until whatever is under aken be accomplished. Also, a strong predisposition to revenge wrongs and insults, real or fancied. Brown hair denotes a fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, capacity for business, and reliability in friendship, in proproportion as the hair is fine. Very fine hair Ru-sian province of Samara, on the left indicates an even disposition, a readiness to forgive, with a desire to add to the happiness The working colliers in the employ of of others. Persons with fine light-brown or Mesers. Barber, Walker & Co., have sub- auburn hair, inclined to curl or friz, are quick scribed £50 as a Christmas donation to the tempered, and are given to resentment and funds of the Nottingham General Hosp tal | reverge. Light blown bair, inclined to redness with a fr ckled skin, is a certain indication of The wharf laborers an I mombers of the deceit, treachery, and a disposition to do sometrade organizations in Cuba demand their thing mean by a friend, when that friend can pay in gold or its equivalent, and threaten no longer be used to advantage. By rememto strike unless their terms are complied bring these items, quite an amusing parlor game of fortune-telling may be instituted.

z peun.

#### NATURE'S NOBLEMAN.

Thou art one, oh brawny worker, Thou art one of Nature's own, Though thou hast no ancient patent, No long list of g ories flown. No baronial hall or manor, No high so mong knightly name, Then art noble if thy lineago Comes unheralded by fame.

The mobile stalwart miner, in ther earth for spoil, noble, sturdy mason, anding our the heavy toil. le have got a crown majestic That will never meet decay, Ye have got the grice of manhood That will never fade away.

Thou art noble swirthy blacksmith, Singleg o'er the for e's glow, Son of Valeau, son of labor, Natures strong is on your brow. Then out noble, man of iron, Not a carl or dake e'er clings, To a prouder rank or station-Thou art one of Nature's kings.

Thou are nobler, pa ient printer, Tian those potentates of earth, God's elected royal sconnges, Fall of evil, void f worth. Thou art greater than the tyrant Wearing Europe's brightest crown, Ye armonarco in lependent. He frail fortune's tinselled clown.

Cap of diam ards, robe of purple, Countless seris and breath of state, Ca mot make a urpers royal, Cannot make a madmin great. He whose hands are rough with labor, Labor in the forge and field,. Bears the truest marks of greatness, Bears the patent Nature scaled.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

On the bosom of a river, Where the sun unloosed its quiver And the stalight gleamed forever, Sailed a vessel light and free. Morning dew-drons hung like manna On the bright folds of her banner, And the zephyrs rose to fan her, Softly to the radiant sea.

At her prow, a pil t, beaming In the finsh of youth, stool dreaming, And he was in glarious seeming Like an angel from above. Through his bair the breezes sported, And as on the wave he floated, Oft that pil t, angel thro ted, Warbied lays of hope and love.

Through those locks so blithely flowing Buds of laurel bloom were blowing, And his hands full soon were throwing Music from a lyre of gold. Swiftly down the str am he glided. Soft the purple wave divided, And a rainbow arch divided On his curvas' snowy fold.

Anxions hearts with fond devotion Watched him solling to the ocean, Prayed that never wild commotion 'Mid the elements might rise. And he seemed like some Apollo Charming summer winds to follow, While the water flag's low carol Trembled to his music sighs.

But these purple waves enchanted, Rolled beside a city haunted, By an awful scell that daunted Every comer to the shore. The night shades rank, the air encumbered, And the pale murble statues numbered Where the lotu asters slumbered, And woke to life no more.

Then there rushed with lightning quickness O'er his face a morsal sickness, And the dew in fearful thickness Gathered o'er his temple fair. And there swept a dying murmur Through the lovely Southern summer, As the beauteous pilot comer Perished by that city there.

Still rolls on that radiant river, And the sun unbinds his quiver. And the sunlight streams forever On its bosom as b forc. But the vess-l's rainbow banner Greets no more the gay Savanna. And that pilo's lute drops manns On the purple waves no more.

Enles and Sketches.

## THE BEGGAR OF SAN-MARC

A VENETIAN STORY.

CHAPTER IV.

While this scene was taking place in the another quarter of the city.

Stretched up on a law pallat in one corner of

p ossed sobs heaving her gentle bosom, and the tears, in large liquid drops, resting upon her long brown eye-lashes. She was very pale, and her features, levely as they were, seemed as if sharpened by famine. Her lux triant golden tresses, gathered in a knot upon the top of her beautifully formed head, were as a crown of a virgin innocence to the fair girl, while her dress, although of the most humble material, was yet arranged with a natural ease and grace, to which no studied form of fashion could have added a charm.

Crouching at her side was a small tame gizella, its graceful toad resting upon its shoulder fore feet, and its large brown cy s. with an expression of almost human affection, fixed upon the pale countenance of its young mistress.

On a little table which stood near the bed were several wax figures, in sulded in the most I fe-like and perfect symmetry; also clusters of truit and flowers of the same facile material, true i form and c lour to the ve y perfection of nature. At the head of the bed was susper ded an ebony crucifix, at the foot a picture of the Nirgin; nor were these last the only things which impart d at air of holiness to this meagre apartment; for old age and maiden purity were there, and hall well it. In the window stood a little vase in which one solitary flower was blooming. It looke : sickly and pining, as it were, for a purer atmosphere, although so carefully and tenderly cherished by Isola. Po r Isola! it had been watered by her tears, and her sighs had fanned its opening petals,

This window, the only one, looked down upon the dark, sluggish waters of a lagune, upon the opposite bank of which was a long row of dilapidated dwellings, from which old beds and tattered garments protruded brough the pointed windows, and half-naked cinldren were paddling in the slimy waters. In strange contrast to the poverty of the apartment I have described, was the long flight of rich merble steps, supported by heavily-car ed piliars leading down to the lagune from the story above, and parading themselves, as it | were, directly by the window.

For some time no sound broke the stillness of this little room. The old man remaine? quiet; and at length, overcome with weariness, the head of Isola sank upon the couch, and sleep, like a gentle mother, enfolded her. The sola h of oars, and the near rippling of the water, suddenly aroused the gazella, who had remained motionless watching the slumbers of her mistress, and appearing to understand, as if imbuel with human instinct, how beneficial a few moments' repose would prove to her.

Beneath the window a gondola softly gluled, and mooring his light craft, the gondolier. springing quickly up the steps, gently opened the door, and entered the apartment. Slight as was the noise he made, it awoke Isola.

"Blessed Virgin, I thank thee!" she exclaimed. "Ah, Gluseppe, I feared you might not come to-day-my poor father!"

"Holy Mother! what has happened, Signorina? what ails the Signore?" cried the g indolier, hastily approaching the bed, and gazing anxiously upon the old man

"Alas, Giuseppe, I fear my father is very ill! Last night, in cro-sing the Ria to, we were met by a party of rude mon, and, ex asperated by an insult offered to me, my father struck one of them a blow---"

" Diavolo! insult you, Signorina! The ruffishs—would they could taste my stiletto!" exclaimed Ginaeppe, setting his teeth, and half drawing the weapon from his bosom.

"They attacked my father," continued Is "regardless of his old age, as they were reckless of the sacred feeling which dictated the blow; and Heaven knows what would have become of us, had it not been for a stranger who interfered in our behalf, and with noble generosity defended us. Ab, Giusoppe, I shudder now to think what might have been my fate, but for his timely assistance! It was fortunate, perhaps, that the arrival of the police put an end to the affray; but I could not even stop to pour out my thanks to this generous stranger, for my father drew me ha-tily away from the spot. It was with difficulty we reached our home, my father seemed so weak and exhausted; and then Giuseppe, he sank into the same state in which you now see him. I fear he has received some severe internal injury. What shall I do? without money-without friends - must I see my dear father die for want of care and proper nourishment?" exclaimed Isola, bursting into tears.

"Courage, Signorina; it may not be so bad as all that !" answered the gondolier, striving to conceal his emotion. "Thank the Virgin, Giuseppe has a few ducats still-here they are, Signorina; now tell me what I can do for

"Giuseppe, you have a wife and children," answered Isola; "X cannot take what is theirs -only if you could bring hither a physician, perhaps he could help my poor rather. Oh if he should die, Ginseppe-if he should die !"

"Don't weep, dear Signorina," said Giuseppe, wiping a tear from his own eye; "I Hotel R - a very different one, and yet will instantly go in search of one-I will bring nearly conno tel with it, was enacting in a little wine, too, for the Signore—it may revive him."

"Wine ! do you know, Giuseppe," cried a small's fling apartment, was the old beggar Isola, catching his arm, "that for two days of San Marc. His eyes were closed; but, if we have not tasted food? And that, driven sleeping, the contraction of his brow still de- to despair, my poor father, yesterday, for my noted suffering. Kneeling by his side was sake, begged alms in the public walks of Isola, tenderly bathing his temples, half-sup Venice!"

"Blessed Virgin! what do I hear! and I, wretch that I am, have both caten and drank while my noble lord was starving!" cried Giusoppe, beiting his breast.

"This morning," continued Isola, "I stole out with these little wax figures, which I sat up all night to finish, hoping to sell them, that I might procure a little food for my dear father when he should awake; for in the fray last night, even the little sum which charity be stowed upon us was lost; but no one would buy-I could not bog, Giaseppe-alas! My poor little gazella, she must not starve; take her-perhaps some one will buy her who cau ta e better core of her than her unfortunate mistress; but they cannot love thee more, my poor Ninette!" and Isola threw her arms around the neck of the little animal, which rested its head fondly against her cheek, and with its soft tongue licked the small hand of ita mistresa.

"Sel) Ninette! now the saints forbid!" exclaimed Giuseppe. "No. Signorina, I will take the lijkle creature home to the children, and feel her well-bless your dear heart, I would sooner sell my own little Line! No, no, I will keep her for you until the Signore is better."

"Will he be better? tell me, tell me, Giureppe; do you thma he will live?" crie l Isola, catching eagerly the hope which these few last words of the gondolfer inspired.

"Signorina, God is good-my honoured master may live, but-

"Gius ppe, if my father dies, pray God to take his child also."

"Ah, who knows what a skilful physician may do for him? Courage, Signorina; I will fetch one in less than twenty minutes, and some food too, for you my dear young ladysinner that a am, that have already broken my fast, and drunken my flagon of stout Falernian !"

"And the sazella, poor Ninette-will you take her with you, Giuseppe ?" said Isola.

"I will return for her, Signorius." saying, the honest goudolier hastened from the spartment, and the next moment the rapid spiash of oars assured Is da that the assistance she so much desired for her father would soon be procured.

#### CHAPTER V.

In the meantime our American party having visited the Ducal Palace, it was proposed by Winthrop, as there was yet time before dinner, to row across the Lido, whose shady groves and rich greensword offered so tompting a contrast to the stately marble domes and pavements of Venice; and Mary, hoping by that means to keep Irving with them, gladly acceded to the proposition.

It was a lovely day for such an excursion, and our friends glided Juxoriously across the Giu lecca, reclining on the soft velvet cushions of a gondola, whose tasteful drapery swept the silver surface of the waves, and listening to the music of the gondoliers as they sang verses melody the light rippling of the water formed a pleasing accompaniment. Beautiful as was the scene, it had but little charm for Irving. Away from those bright waters and the brighter Italian sky, his thoughts wandered to the gloomy aisles of San Marc, and the song of the gondoliers was lost in the memory of the sweet and touching tones of the beggar's daughter. Silent, therefore, he sat, as the gondola kept its easy motion, more than ever tary sadness which these tender reminiscences regretting that he had not pursued his search, | caused her; and Irving, with the watchful or that he had yielded up the morning to his eyes of love, reading the clear page, softly

canal, when a gondola was seen swiftly ap- a shadow upon that beloved brow; to me the proaching, and, as it neared the one in which very heavens seem to smile, as I think that toour party were scated, the gondoliers possed morrow, dear one, will make you mine! their oars a moment, and exchanged a gay galute :--

odd passenger there-where are you going music we have listened to in other days-I with so choice a freight?" cried one.

"tor this pretty little gazella belongs to the upon the happiness of his child! O Charles, lovel est Signorina in Venice!"

"Well, buono riaggio!" (pleasant journey), cried the first speaker, as he once more sank these which now surround me, so replete with the oar. But Mary, attracted by the beauty of the little animal, entreated the gondoliers blissful dream!" to stay their movements, and motioned Giuseppe to approach nearer.

tender eyes! Do you remember, Charles, the little fawn we had at home when we were me would have never been, but for those your blessing all these years. Don't throw children? Ah, I wish this pretty gazella was mine!" she exclaimed.

"Perhaps we can buy it, Mary-will you sell the gazella, friend?" said Winthrop, addressing Giuseppe.

"Sell Ninette, Signore !-ah, no, not for poor old Signore may be dying, and my beloved Signorina is nearly starving!"

"How-what tale of distress is this-of whom are you speaking?" inquired Irving.

"Of a noble Venetian gentlemen, Signore," replied the gondolier, respectfully. "You are foreigners; but I can tell you, there are many such in Venice now begging their bread, whose ancestors swayed the Republic!"

" Vera, vera (true, true), Giuseppe!" ox-

claimed another gondolier. "Ah, my beautiful lady," continued Ginseppe, turning to Mary; "could you but see the povera Signorina, you would pity her! She knows her old father cannot much longer cherish." survive his sorrows-for the physician has

just told her so-and then she will be cast friendless and alone upon the world! Ah, she is an sngel, Signora! She could not see sell it !"

"And yet you refuse to part with it!" said Winthrop.

"Yes, Signore; I will keep her at home as a plaything for my little ones. Better days may come to my young lady; and would not Ginseppo feel like a knave to know that he could not lead back Ninette to her young mistress!"

Irving, who had li-tened with deep interest to the words of the gon lolier, now suddenly explained-"Where is she? Conduct ne to her. If too late to save the father, something may be done to comfort the poor daughter!"

"Ah, grazie, grazie (thanks, thanks), Signore! may the Holy Virgia bless you for the deed!" cried Giuseppe.

"Let us all go!" said Mary, her eyes filling with tears; "poor girl, my heart acher for her! Oh, row quickly, friends, let us not lose a moment."

With swift, glancing oars, the gondoliers now followed in the water of Giuseppe, who, joyfally turning his gondola, left the Guidecca, and sped on toward the dark lagune, among whose decayed palaces dwelt in their misery the old man and his shild.

As they reached the foot of the stairs, loud sobs and shricks met their ears.

" Holy Mother! the poor Signorina-what has happined! cried Gius-ppc, as with a bound he cleared the steps, and pushed open the door, followed closely by Irving, who, in his eagerness, had left his companions far behind.

It was all over. In the old embrace of death the old man rested kindly. His sorrows were ended; and the heavenly smile which lingered upon his moble features told of the joys which greeted the soul's advent to another and a brighter world.

Poor Isola! Alone, and heart-broken, had she met the trying hour-alone had she wined the death-due from her fither's brow-alone had she received his last sigh ; and then, no longer able to restrain the utterness of that grief, which, in fear of disturbing her beloved parent she had so bravely controlled, with a s'meak of despair she threw her elf upon the lifeless body, and winding her arms about it, gave way to her wretchedness.

It was at this moment that Giuseppe and Irvin burst in. It needed but a glance to assure the latter his presentiments were right, and that in the dal and living before him he had found the beggar of San Marc and his lovely daughter!

#### CHAPTER VI.

Six months from the date of the last scene I have described, a happy circle were seated in a balcony overlooking the waters of the glorious Hudson, heaving in the silvered brightfrom their own Tasso, to which charming in ss of a June moon; and up and down its graceful sweep, until lost within the dark shadows of the Highlands, white sails, like snowy clouds, flew before the gentle windthe same gentle wind which, bearing upon its wings the sweet fragrance of countless b'ossoms, whispered to the heart of one of the partythe fair Isola-of the far distant home of her childhood under the bright skies of Italy.

Her speaking features betrayed the momenwhispered: "Why so sad to night, dearest They had nearly reached the middle of the Isola? The eve of our marriage must not find

"Forgive me," she replied, raising her eyes tenderly to his; "there is something in this "Ha! Giuseppe, by the mass, thou hast an scene which touches my soul like notes of was thinking of my father, Charles. Ah! "Choice, indeed, Matheo!" replied Giuseppe; from those realms of bliss above does he smile when I contrast the sad scenes which marked the last year of my poor father's life, with

it be my care no rude storm shall arouse you!" murdered a train full of people must be, and "What a perfect little creature-what replied Irving. "In the joys of the present, you'll know if you don't stop where you are. let the bitter past be buried-joys which to A steady hand and a clear head have been sorrows which first awoke my sympathy and | them away, Ned, if you don't care for my my love! Yes, Isola, I loved you from the love, don't ruin yourself." first moment that I saw you in your sadness, kneeling at the feet of your father, upon the pavement of San Marc, and shall over bless the hour, when, led on by an interest which I you again." afty zeehina-though Heaven knows the then could not explain, I found you in that money is needed enough, for even now the moment of your desolateness and woe, when night I felt that I had forgotton my promise death had left you an orphan!"

"And I, too, Charles, must bless that perceiving yet generous spirit of yours, which has given me so dear a sister !" said Mary Winthrop, embracing Isola.

"I acknowledge, Irving, that I thought you a romantic, headstrong youth," continued perverseness of yours rendered my ridicule minutes to reach the depot! and my advice alike powerless, and has given

THE END.

## **GUELDEN'S LAST JRINK.**

I have travelled this road every day of my her little favorite starve, and so she bade me life since it was laid, in charge of the San Francisco, the prettiest and best engine on the line. I was a Southwestorn road, running as we will say from A. to Z. At A. my mother lived, and at Z. I had the prettiest little wife in the world, and a baby, the very image of his pa. I had always had a dollar put by for a rainy day, and the boys spoke of me as an odd kind of man. To be shut up with an engine, watching with all your eyes, and heart and soul, don't make a conscientious man talkative, and I never squandored my leisuro, spinning yarns and listening to railway jokes in the round-house. My wife's name was Josephine, and I called her "Joc."

I never belonged to any of the railway clubs or other organizations, and never should if it hadn't been for Granby. Granby was a nephew of our division su crimtendent, and it's a failing of us men of the road that we liked to be noticed by the fellows at headquarters, if only p runtted to touch the hem of their garments. Granby was a showy tellow and often rode with me from A to Z He had a go d opinion of me, and as far as I knew, we were friends. Once he said to me:

"You ought to belong to the Railway Scientinc Club, Guelden."

"Never heard of it," said I.

"We meet once a fortnight," he replied "and have a jolly good time. We went practical, thinking in a of your sat, and I'll propose you if you like."

I was food of such things, and I had ideas that I fanced might be worth something. But an engineer don't have many nights or days to himself, and the club would have one evening a fortnight from Joe. I said :

"I will ask ber. If she likes it, yes."

"Ask whom?" he said.

"Joe," raid I.

"If every man had asked his wife, every man's wife would have said : 'Can't spare you, my dear,' and we should have no club, at all," said Granby.

But I made no answer. At home I told Joe. She said:

"I shall miss you, Ned; but you do love such thing, and it Grauby belongs to it, they must be superior men." So I said "yes," and Granby proposed me.

Thur day fortnight I went with him to the rooms. The real business of the evening was the supper.

I had always been a temperate man. I did not know what effect wine would have on me, but coming to drink more than I had ever before had at the club table, I found it put steam on. After to many glasses, I wanted to talk, and after so many I did.

I seemed like somebody else, the words were so ready. My meas came out and were listened to. I in de sharp hits and even came to puns. I heard somebody say: "Granby, by George, that's a mon worth having. I thought him dull at first." Yet I knew it was better to be quiet Ned Guelden, with his ten words an hour, than the wine-made wit I was.

I was sure of it when three hours after I stumbled up stairs to find Joe waiting for me, with her baby on her breast.

"You've been deceiving me," said Joc. "I suspected it, but wasn't sure. A scientific club could not smell like a bar-room."

"When means that I do," said I.

"And look like one," said Joe, as she locked her elf and baby in the spare room. One night I was diessed in my Sunday

before me. "Ned," said she, "I never had a fault to

find with you before. You've been very kind and good and lovi g always, but I should be sorry we ever met if you go on this way. Don't ask what I mean-you know."

"It's only club night," I said. "It will grow," said she.

Then she put her hands around my neck.

" Ned," said she, "do you think a t ing so much like a belted and strapped down demon as steam is fit to put into the hands of a drunken man? And some day, mark my words, not only Thursday night, but all the happiness, I seem to be the sport of some days of the week, you will be the same. I have often heard you wonder what the feel-"And a dream, dear Isola, from which let ings of an engineer who has about the same as

My little Joe! She spoke from her heart, and I bent over and kissed her.

"Don't be afraid, child; I'll never pain

And I meant it; but at twelve o'clock that and my resolution:

I couldn't go home to Joe. I made up my mind to sleep on the club sofa, and leave the place for good the next day. Already I felt my brain reel as it had never done before. In an hour I was in a kind of stupor. It was morning. A waiter stood ready to brush my Winthrop; "but when I see before me the coat. I saw a grin on his face. My head lovely prize which rewarded your zealous pur- seemed ready to burst; my hand trembled. suit, I also must be thankful that this very I looked at my watch; I had only just five

Joe's words came to my mind: Was I fit to to our home and hearts one whom it will ever take charge of an engine? I was not fit to be our pride and happiness to love and answer. I ought to have asked some sober man. As it was I only caught my hat and rushed away. I was just in time.

The San Francisco glistoned in the sun. The cars were filling rapidly. From my post I could hear the people talking-bidding each other good-bye, and promising to write an l come again Amonget them was an orr gentleman I knew by sight-one of the shereholders. He was bidding two timid girls

"Good-bye, Kitty; good-bye, Luc." hear.' him say; don't be so nervous. The Sun Francisco is the safest engine on the line, and Guelden the most exceful engineer; I would not be afraid to trust every mortal to their keeping Nothing could happen wrong with the two together."

I said, "We'll get through somehow, and Joo shall never talk to me again. After all, it was easy enough." I reclod as I spoke. I

heard the signal. We are off.

Five hours from L. to D.; five hours back again. I knew now that on the last run [ should be myself again. I saw a flatter and nover knew what it was until we had passed a train at the wrong pl ce. Two mi ates more and we should have had a collision. Somebody told me, and I laughed. I heard the share--holder say respectfully;

"Of course, Mr. Guelden, you know what you are about ?"

Then I was alone and wondering whether I should go taster or slower. I did something, and the cars rushed on at a fearful rate. The same man who had spoken to me before was standing near me. I heard the question :

"How many miles an hour are we making ?"

I didn't know.

Rattle, rattle, rattle ! I was trying to slackon the speed of the San Francisco. I could not remember what I should do-was it this or that-faster or slower? I was playing with the engine like a child

Sidde by there was a horrible roar-a crash. I was flung somewhere. It was in the water. By a miracle I was sobered, not hurt. I g ined the shore. I stood up in the ground between the track and the waters elge and there gazed at my work.

The engines was in fragments, the cars in splinters; deal and dying and wounded were strewed around-men and women and children, old age and youth. The c were groans and shricks of despair. The manned cried out in pain; the uninjured walls; their dead, and a voice unheard in any other, was in my car, whispering "murder!"

The news had gone to A., and people came thronging down to find their lost one. Sparching for an old min's daughter, I' came to a place under the trees, and found five bolics lying there in all their rigid horror-an old weman, a young one, baby, and two tiny children. Was it fancy-was it pure fancy, born of my anguish-they look like -oh, beaven! they are my mother, my wife, my children-cold and deal.

How did they some on the train? What means had brought this about? No one could | ed her sway even to the worthless dust heapanswer. I ground, I sere one !, I clasped my and from the filthy waste brings out the shinhands, I toru my hair, I gazel on the god face of her who gave me bir h, on the levely, cold face of my wife, on my innocent calldren. I called the a by name; there was no answer. There never would be-there never could be.

A whistle! Great God! Onward up the track thumlered another train! It's red eyes glared up n me; I threw myself before it; I felt it crush me to atoms !

"His head is extremely hot," said somebody. I op ned my eyes and saw my wife.

I was so rejuiced and astonished by the sight of her that I could not sp.ak at first. Sho repeated the question.

"for the train went over me, but I feel no selling the large pieces to the poor, the refuse pain."

my wife.

the matter with me. I was in my own room; the purpose of imbodding the newly made opposite to me was a crib in which my child bricks into compact squares. The coal sust was asleep. My wife and child were safe. Was having been fired, the mass, burns with slow I delirious, or what could it be?

"Jue," I cried, "sell me what has hap-

pened." home in such a state from the club that I with the utmost rapidity: boncs, rags, paper. couldn't wake you. You weren't fit to manage old iron, glass, and broken crockery, and even steam and risk p ople's lives. The San Fran- bread, as they are eliminated from the mass cisco is half way to A. I suppose, and you've being piled in separate heaps. The bones are been frightening me half to death with your | put to a score of different uses. Of the several

dreadful talk," And Joe began to cry.

It was only a dream; only an awful dream. But I had lived through it though it were a reality.

"Is there a Bible in the house, Joe!" I

" Are we heathens?" cried Joc.

"Give it to me this moment, Joe." She brought it, and I put my hand on it and took the onth (the solemn to be repeated here),

that what had happened should never occur after many changes, as a tothpick or toothagain. And if the San Francisco ever comes to grief, the verdict will not be: "The engineer was drunk." .

Ball Cards and Programmes, Posters, in plain and colored inks, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed in first-class style at the tale, 

#### SCIENTIFIC.

PRISMOIDAL RAILWAY.

Messrs. Lafferty Bros, of Gloucester City, N.J., have 1 stely constructed a four tun 1 comotive on the above named novel plan, which is thus described in the Philadelphia Ledger:

It is built for a street railroad company in Georgia. This engine can with propriety be called a velocipedo, as it rests upon two wheels, one following the other. The rail or track upon which it is to run, a sample of which is laid in the yard of the builders, is styled a "Prismoid, or one track railway." and is composed of several thicknesses of plank, built up in the style of an invested keel of a vessel, with a flat rail on the apex. Upon a trial of speed, about 12 miles an hour was attained, and the inventor and pat ntee chims that the speed can be almost doubled on a long hened

Mr. E. Crew, of Opelika, Ga., is the inventor and patentes of both tracks and engines, and he claims that his inventious demonstrate a tractive power superior to anything in the locomotive line of equal weight. The capacity for running on curves is very much greater than the two rait system. The track upon which the trial was made contained 36 feet of lumber an 18 pounds of iron to the lineal foot, proving itself equal to a span of 20 feet, remaining firm and unyielding under the pressure of the engine as it traversed the road. T e revolving flanges attached to the eagene, and which run on the outside of each wheel, Mr. Crow claims, absolutely lock the rolling stock to the prism, and obviate the n cess ty of so much h avy rolling stock in light traffic at a high rate of speed. It is also claimed 'that a prismoidal railway built with a base of 14 inches and angles of 45° can be built at a cost of \$3,099 per mile.

The invertor is of opinion that his ongine and track are particularly adapted to the propelling of canal boats, and will compete successfully with horse power on canals without necessarily interfering with the use of the iatter, but he does not state in what way. The e-gine will shortly be shipped to it destination, Atlanta, Gu., where it goes into operatio on a street railr ad, built at an elevation of 12 feet above the sidewalk.

#### THE SAVINGS OF SCIENCE.

Doubtless many of our readers have perused Dickens' excellent novel "Our Mutual Friend," and hence are, in a measure, familiar with the London dust heaps. P rhaps it will be re membered how the great writer describes their c atents, and, in his inimitable style, sketches the queer people who often spend their Lve. among them in secking for treasures. Those patient searchers are or ations of the past. Their t disome occupation is gone; for Science. with her inventions and processes, has extend ing gold. The ordinary waste of a single household may be roughly estimated at a barrelful per day, an I London, it s said, conains five hundred thousa d houses. Hence, the reader may form some idea of the wonder ful ingeouity which contrives to utilize the enormous aggregate of one hundred and eighty million barrels of refuse in the course of a single year.

The local authorities of London sell the privilege of removing dust and garbage from each district to a contractor, who corts it away to a large yard in the suburbs. There hill rade analysis, into component portions. The most valuable of the latter are the waste pieces of coal, and the breeze or coal dust and hau burnt ashes. The amount of waste of the "I must be crushed to pieces," said I, latter may be measured by the fact, that, after breeze is sufficient to bake the bricks that are "There he goes about the train again," said | rebuilding London. The material is used by the contractors who generally combine the Why, I tried to move—there was nothing | builder's trade with their regular calling, for combustion for two or three weeks, aided by the circulation of air which is kept up by the method of stacking. The other constituents "It's nine o'click," said Joe. "You came of the dust heap are separated by the sifters tuns of bones that are picked out of the dust enough, they are remarkably free from in the course of a week, some go immediately to the boiling houses, where every portion of fat and golatin they can yield is extracted; the former substance is bought by the soanmaker, the latter is utilized to make the patent preparations employed in cookery, photography, etc. The large bones are use by the turners and are converted into hundreds of knick knacks, so that the bone you may have picked at dinner again cuters your mouth; brush, while the smaller pieces, for anght you know, have been calcined, and form the very charcoal toothpowder on your toilet table. Fragments that cannot otherwise be employed are ground very fine and treated with sulphuric acid, constituting an excellent artificial fertilizer. Bono dust is also use! by bakers for the purpose of adulturation, so that the pectical remark of the giant in the fairy

"I'll grind his bones to make my bread,"

Another important product extracted from bones is phosphorus, for which there are an tnat is saved in the process of boiling, is employed to make the commoner sinds of

Scraps of paper abound in the dust heaps. These are carefully sorted, the white from the colored and printed. The soiled pieces, which ca not be profitably manufactured are used to mako papier mache ornaments, dolls' heads, ctc.; the clean paper is returned to the mill, and even the printed paper has the ink discharged from it, and goes again into circulation. Old rags, of course, are valuable to the paper maker, although the discovery of other materials renders this form of waste not quite so important as formerly. Greasy eish cloths cannot go to the mills again, so they are sent to hop growers, to whom they are valuable as fertilizers. Woollen rags if they happen to b dyed scarlet, are treated for the recovery of the cochineal, which is used as a dyeing material; and other valuable colored rag, are ground up to make il ck paper.

The great markets for all old woolen fabrics in E gland is the town of Batley and its neighborhood, in Yorkshire, the great shoddy metropolis. A writer says, regarding this u anufacture : "Reduced to filaments and greasy pulp, by mighty toothed cylinders, the much vexed fabric re-enters life in the most b illight forms, from the sold plint cloth to silky mohairs and glossiest tweeds."

Cotton and woollen rags are both valuable when separate, but of late years it has been the custom to weave the cotton and woollen together, the warp being made of the latter material and the west of the former; thus mixed, however, the fabri: cannot be converted into paper or cloth. Many en leavors have been made to effect a separation, and at present the rage are placed in a closed received and subjected to steam at a very high temperature. The result is that the cotton comes out pure and fit for the paper maker; the wool is reduced to a dark brown powder, known as ulmate of ammonia, and is employed to enrich manures which are poor in nitrogen.

A very important constituent of the dust heap is the old iron, battered saucepans, old pails, rusty hoors, horseshoes, and nails from the road. All soldered articles have the solder extracted from them, as it is more valuable than the iron, and the cheaper metal is then in-lted. The horseshoe nails are not mixed with the common cast iron, as they are much sought after by guamakers for the purpose of making stub twist barrels. Scraps of iron, it is found, may be made very useful in securing the copper in the streams washing veins o' copper pyrites. Pieces of battered iron are placed in tanks, into which these are collected; the copper quickly incrusts the iron, and in procoss of time entirely dissolves it, so that a mass of copper takes the place of the iron. The residum, in the shape of a colored deposit, is at times taken out, dried, and smel ed.

The savings of science, however, are not all made in the dust heaps of London, though in the brief ontline we have given, of the mode o' utilizing some of the constituents of the waste of the great city, a vast economy is indicated. A singular and recent French discovery is that sheep draw a considerable quantity of potash from the land on which they graze, much of which is ultimately excreted from the skin with the sweat. It was pointed out by Chevreul that this peculiar potash compound (suint) forms no less ti an one third of hary wool it constitutes about 15 per cent. of the weight of fresh fleece. As the suint may be extracted by mere in mersion in cold water, t is easy for the manufacturers to produce more or less concentrated solutions from which the potash may be recovered by appropriate treatment. The development of this new industry is principally due to MM. Maumene and Rogelet, and their process consists in evaporating the solutions, which are sent to hem, until a perfectly dry and somewhat charred residue has been obtained. This is placed in retorts and distilled very much in the some manuer as coal at gas works, and the result is that, while much gas is evolved which can be used for illuminating the factory, and much ammonia is expelled which can be collected and utilized in many ways, there remains a residue which chiefly consists of carbonate, sulphate, and cholride of potassium. These three salts are separated by the usual method. and then pass into commerce. Curiously soda.

The wool manufacturers of Rheims, Elbeef, and Fourmies annually wash the fleece of 6,-750,000 sheep, and the amount of potash, reckoned as carbonate, which these florers would yield if all were subjected to the now process, represents a value of \$400,000. The by products of gas works are so valuable now that factories are actually set up boside such establishments for their utilization. The most once came, at a great cost. from Egypt, but is has to be brought to the surface before the ficient for the purpose. The friable perous shouldered, dark-visaged back-woodsman, en-

is fulfilled both figuratively and literally. residua are afterwards heated in iron pans with sulphuric soid, to which is added the ammonia from the gas liquors, and the three endless number of uses; and, finally, the fat | bodies combine with water to make common or ammoniac il alum

Nearly every article of the tillot bottle or sachet is made from waste, sometimes from foully odorous matters. A peculiar fetid oil, termed tusel oil, is formed in making brandy and whiskey. This fusel oil, distilled with sulphuric acid and acetate of potash, gives the oil of pears. The oil of apples is made from the same fuzel oil by distillation withfulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. The oil of pineapples is obtained from the product of the ction of patrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid, Oil of grapes and ol of cognac, used to impart the flavor of French cognac to common brandy, are little else than fusel oil. The artificial oil of bitter almonds is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the feeld oils of gas tar. The wintergreen oil of New Jersey is artificially made from willows and a body procured from a distillation of wood.

Dyes. like perfumee, are often derived from the most repu sive sources. The waste heaps of spent madder were formerly a great nuisance It is now found that this hitherto waste can be used, and at least one third can be saved by treating it with hot acid. Prussian blue is made from pieces of horse hoofs or refuse woollen materials by fusion with iron an I alkali.

Perhaps the most important refuse product that can be mentioned, and proceeding from a systematic manufacturing process, is that known as soda waste. Large quantities of this substance are rejected as useless by most alkali works, and it has been, for many years. problem and a reproach to chemistry. It is a great loss; and, if we can but recover it, no small victory will be achieved.

#### HUMOROUS.

#### UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Those zealous Christians who cannot believe in the existence of religious duties, outside the walls of a church, may be entertained by the following story:- "A lady called upon the wife of a stober, in order to ascertain why she and her husband did not attend church. The woman conducted her visitor to the little kitchen, where her husband sat by the fire. He had just come home for half an hour to have his tea. and was, of course, in his working clothes, and his face and hands were of a deep oily black, after the manner of stokers. "Now, ma'am," said the woman, pointing to him, you see that there man; that's my husband and I'm bound to do a part by him, aint 1? Surely," said the visitor, auxious to aphold the principles of matrimony. "Very well, then; would you like to know how I pass my Sundays? A washing of he! Never a blessed moment has he to wash himself through the w-ek, out early and late, and balf the night, too, and blacker nor any crow all the while. Well, on Sundays it is fitting and proper that he should try to look like a Christian if he can, so he sets me to it after we cats our breakfast, with a bucketful of of soapsuds and a scrubbing brush, and I rubs at him, off and on, all day, till my arms ache, and he aint much better than he wor; and after tea I goes at him again. and sluices him down till you'd think a born nigger 'nd come out white; and, if you will believe me, madam, when I polishes him off "How do you feel?" said she; "a little women, sieve in hand, separate the mass, by a the weight of raw merino wood while of ordi. with a dry towel afore be goes to bed, he's only a light brown, after all!" What was to be said to such stubborn facts? especially when the good woman fluished with the unauswerable argument, ' So you see, ma'am, them as wants to live religious has best not marry a stoker."

## ADVISING HIM TO "GIT."

President Lincoln was celebrated as a narrator of stories applicable to peculiar circum stances, and was, doubtless, credited with the narrative of many he never told; but he was accustomed to tell good stories, and the following is represented by its writer to be ONE OF "OLD ARE'S" BEST

During the winter of 1862-3, when Grant was in command in West Tennesse and Northern Mississippi, and cotton brought such high prices, and was so difficult to obtain, a delegation was at the White House, seeking to obtain passes from Lincoln, to allow them to go into the "secesh region" and bring out the precious staple. The President objected to granting such passes, stating that he did not wish to interfere with any of Grant's plans. The General, he added, would probably not allow parties to pass beyond the lines, as they might be spies. "Gentlemen," said he, "I will tell you an an-edote in point. Many years, ago Bob Lewis, of Illinios, having had a violent attack of the land fever, concluded to enter some land in Northern Minnesota. Buying a good horse in St. Paul, where he enterimportant is alum, which, like sal ammoniac, ed his land, and with his evidence of title in saddle bags, he started on the road to St. now mainly procured from an aluminous shale, Cloud. There were but few settlements on which forms the root of coal mines, and which the way, as Bob pursued his course. seeking to locate his purchase, but wherever a cabin was coal can be gained. This was for a long time found on the almost "blind" road, Bob mide a perfectly refuse material, covering acres of inquiry, as to the section, town and range. ground, like the scorize and cinder heaps; but On the evening of the second day out, he rode chemistry has found it out, an I now obtains up to a cabin, which a squatter, living a few the product by setting fire to the shale, the miles book, said was upon his eagerly sought carbon and sulphur which it contains being suf- land. Sitting at the door was a hure. broad-

saged earnestly in amoking his well-burned cob-pipe. He oyed Bob severely. "My friend," said the latter, " I am looking for section—, town—, range—, and I think you must live on it." Well! yes stranger, I think as how you may be mighty night right," replied calmly, the nackwoodsman. "Am I? Then, sir, what right have you on my land? My title is in my sad He bys, from the United States. Now, what t the have you to show?" Jist hold on a minit, stranger, and I'll show my title," was the reply. The brawny man rose slowly, made a few steps, and reaching up to his long rifle, which hung on deer-horns over the fireplace, he returned with it to the door. Bringing it to the shoulder he cried. "This 'ere's my title, stranger; now I advise you to git." Then with londer voice, he almost yelled: "Git out o' here ! Git!" Bob knew he had not an instant to lose, and striking spurs into his horse, he was off. Now, gentlemen each of you may be a Bob Lewis, representing the civil law, but you may find General Grant the bankwoodsman, representing the military, and he will probably advise you to "git."

#### "FINISHING THE JOB."

The following i cident is related by a Melhourne paper. A certain person was travelling through a lovely district when he heard a great outcry Tainking bashrangers were at work, he fired off a pistol to intimidate them; and presently the no sed con-ed, and a scampering was heard. On coming to the open ground the traveller discovered a man tied to a tree. "Oh, sir !" cried the victim, "I am so glad you are come. I've been attacked by ruffians, and they were robbi- g me when they heard your pistol" "And couldn't you get loose, my friend?' asked the traveller. "No; they tied me so tightly." "And did they rob you of everything?" "No; only my watch. They had not time to search for my money, which I placed in my left boot." "How fortunate," observed the traveller; was the sum considera de?" "Over a thousand, thank Heaven," said the poor man. "Are you sure they are gone?" asked the other. "Oh certain." The new comer looked round and round, and seeing the coast clear, said coolly, "Well, as they're gone, I think I'll finish the j .b myself." And he proceeded to rob the anfortulate victim.

#### A YOKE OF ONEN AT ONE CHAW.

Many years ago a M. Miller, one of the early settlers of an Ohio town, sold yoke of oxen for fifty dollars, and receiving in payment a fifty dollar hand-bill, which he carefully folded up and deposited is his tobacco-box for safe keeping. Mr. Miller was accustomed to make use of the weed at any hour of the day! or night even, wheneverse felt an inclination for it. The night following the sale of the exen he sought his tobased box. Fin log a convenient portion, he pus it into his mouth, and, not readily ob aining the full benefit be ext pected, he conwed it up most vigorously and effectually, excl iming as he did so, "No strength to the tobacco!" Next day he looked for the note and found it gone; reccollecting the transaction of the day and the place where he deposited his transucs, he added, "Oaio ! A yoke of oven at one chaw!"

#### VARY THE MONOTONY.

Home life is ap' to become monoton us, and . monotony means hum frum family hold this matter in their own bands, for men, living an active out-mor life, frequently settle down to inactivity during their evenings, unless roused by some pleasant episode into liveliness. It is a wife's privilege to make the home lively, and to give var ety and interest to home life It is surprising how very little invention is requires to do this. All that is wanted is just an excuse for liveliness. A little valiety in the amusement of the children, if there be any; a lattle delicacy at table, or at an unexpected hour in the evening, some lettle reveity of dress, or the bringing in of an agreeable visitor. When people go trave ling they discover how many things they had at home which before they had barely thought of. Just so, when our friends are absent, they show us in their letters so many qualities of observation and sym? pathy and expression, which had remained undeveloped right under our noses. Somebody has discovered that change of situation has a wonder ully -timulating influence on the mind. We have to accommodate or recives to new circum tone's, and this friction rubin off some of the rust which made us half ine.

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

To gain a name of worth, a man must have an aim, a purp se for which he lives not merely a bubble upon the stream, toned to and fro by each succeeding wave; not merely the plaything of fite, but a being of determination, who looks to some harbor where he wills his boat shall ancher, and sing willing conquers circumstances, and is not their slave.

Book and Job Printing executate neatness and despatch at the World offer.

#### AOTICE.

En shall be pleased to receive forms of interestinguer ining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion publication. Utilicers of Trades Unions, Secretario Longues, . are invited to send us news relating . Oil organishmons condition of trade, etc.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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wish it o be distinctly understood that we do no ur of ressousible for the opinions of correspon

..... 17 0ð

All communications should be addressed to the Hay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.
Our columns are open for the discussion of all quesone affecting the working classes. All communication a ist be accompanied by the names of the writers, not ecessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN,

# Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

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

Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), every Tuesday. Amalgamated Carpenters, alter ate Wednes've

Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Monlders, every Thursday. Miler . 2nd Thursday. Tra les' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday.

Stone Cutt rs, 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 Friend y Society of Carpenters and Jon ers meers in the Temperance Hall, Temperance arrest, on the 1st Fri ay. K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance Hall every alternate Tue-day.

## OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (Kowe'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 Brickleyers. Ist and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Council, 1st Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

### ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.

Tailors 2nd Monday. Coopers, 3rd Tuesday.

Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

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

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will recove sub-criptions and give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties cal ing on Mr. Ternant will please state it they wish the paper continued.

## TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

· City subscribers not receiving their popera regularly, will oblige the pro rictors by giving motice of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay street.

## The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1874

## WAGES & POLITICAL ECONOMY

The Globe of last week refers to a tion against the menaces of Trades to infor that the ignorance and the between the higher and lower sale of ly the present law.

orrors are entirely on the side of labor, and that "penouful deputations" from the men would never fail to win from employers all that justice would require.

We have no conception what form this combination of capita ists will take. but we may safely presume that its action will be similar to that of Trades' Unions. When a strike takes place, the employers immediately concerned will be saved from loss by contributions from the Capitalist Union. But will this fully meet their case? The men, during a strike, require means to subsist while they are unemployed. That is their difficulty and loss. But the employers will not experience that diffi culty. They, as a rule, can afford to strike against the men without appre hensions of the privations of poverty. Their loss will be firs', the loss of profits upon capital, and next, the loss of business; and for such losses mere money supplies will be no compensation. The on yother way in which a capitalist union could fight would be to refuse to employ any union men under any cir cumstances. But this has already and o'ten been attempted, and has utterly filled. Unions are growing and are stronger than ever, and really embrae the best skilled labor of every civil z d country in the world To refuse, then. to employ union men, would be to stop the productive and manufacturing opera tions of the civilized world-not on van impossibility, but in the attempt, sheer absurdity which could only b projected by men utterly ignorant of the laws of political economy, and desperate to defend a filse position and to main tain a profit ble inju t'or.

But our glib new paper writers who are hired to defend the interests of Cap'tal, always invoke Political Eco nomy when Labor arrays it-off against those interests. Trusting to the general ignorance of a true reiouce, with whose princip es they are as unfamiliar as the class they attack, they urge their own solfish views as principles of truth, and when experience upsets their grand theories, the science and not the quack professors, is arraigned.

E-pecially has this assumption of superior knowledge and display of genu ine quickery been seen on the question of Wages, and of Demand and Supply; and as the Gabe invokes the aid of political economy as a means of setting all discontent on the part of working men, we shall offer so no brief suggestions on the subject for the enlightenment of the ignorant, whether Trades' Unions or writers for the Globe.

The difficulty may thus be stated. The rise or fal in wages is said to depend entirely on three principles :-the W ges Fund, and Dem ind and Supp y. The Wages Fund is the entire sum of money in a country that can be paid out in wages. This fund depends on the profits of capital. When profits are large, that is, when trade is brisk, that is, when the demands of any of the products of labor are high, the wages fund is large and wages can be increased; but when profits are low the fund is narrowed; and, if by a strike, employers are compe led to give more than the amount of tle fund justifies, that fund diminishes gradually until there is none left, and ruin follows. This is the capitalist view. This view was once supported by John Stuart Mil. But a discovery was made by Mr. F. T. Thornton another political economist, and Mil had the candor to admit at once that the capitali-t view was defective. All money received by a manufacturer, for example, passes into a reservoir fund. It is then distributed into four distinct channels, (1) "Itmay be ret ined as income by the capitalist; (2) it may be saved; (3) Capitalists' Trades Union, lately formed it may be invested in capital producin England, as an agent for "self-protectively; (4) or finally in circulating capital as wages." Now, it is in the Unions." The Globe affects to condemn first channel that the weak point of the such "a dosire to beat down the men" old argument lies. "The employer." we are on the eve of an election-and says Mill, "does not, like buyers of proposes, with the glibness of newspaper other articles, purchase labor for the The losophers, that the mon "should be pleasure of consuming it; he buys it taught a sounder political eco omy," as that he may profit by it productive croasing the freedom and purity of clee- the city. the unfallible remedy which would put powers, and he buys so much and no on end for ever to all strikes, and est be more, as suffices to produce the quantity Hish uninterrupted harmony botween, of goods which he can sell to advantage."

wages. If the employer can hold on to the difference, he will, in the words of be carafully watched by the operative the Westmi-ster R view. "spend it on better style of private living, set up a corrige with it, or send his son to Oxford instead of keeping him in the counting house, or he may choose to add the difference to his money in the back. In the latter case it will probably go elsewhere to employ labor; but in the tormer and equally common case, it will be so much clearly obtained by the capitalist in his strugg e with the laborers, that the latter, if the had held out for he higher rate of wages, would have abtained." "Thus," adds the Review. "labor is a commodity which is excepted from the general law of price; and a wiler field of setion for the combinations of workmen is thrown open with due scientific sanction." Capitalists, then, may demand too much as personal income. Suppose an employer clears as bis income \$20,000 a year-not on unu ual case-on a capital of \$100.000, and the men demand an increase which reduces the income of capital to \$10,000. Is it not clear that the employer is still well paid? Of course he must retrench his expenses. He may have to give up a pleasure trip, or spend less on the adornment of his house, his carriages, his horses, his wines, and his hospitality or the extravagance of his family. But he is no sufferer, and so long as trade is ctive and profits even thus reduced, certain, there is no fear that he will transfer his capital or be rained; while, on the other hand, the workmen receive higher py, enjoy higher comforts, more money is distributed and circulated and general trade benefited, because there is i creased consumption, and increased consumption leads to increased production. The only argument brought against this view is that it organized, the capitalist will raise the price of manufactures and the public have to truth. Experience—and parliament ry reports-have fully shown that high wages do not necessarily increase prices but lower profits; and on the other hand. the increased means in the hands of consumers increase demand and general trade, and conseque tly the profits of capital. The fallacy of the old view which embraces that fund can be narrowed or enlarged, as the capitalist changes his views of what profits he has a right to expect, and what income he may spend on himse f. O. the other hand, the workingman may be sati fied with bare subsistence, or as his culture and character are rated, he may demand polized by capita'. There may be no principle curied out. right on either side. But in strict justice the workman has a better claim | Coatsworth has, and which will, no to necessities than the employer to doubt, colist around him the sympathies luxuries; and the wonderful advance of a large and influential body of the made in wages during the last haf most virtuous of our citizens. He is a century, fully proves not only the capa- strong Temperance man. The necessity bility of enlarging the wages fund for severer legislative enactments for the without injury to capital or to society, suppression of the growing and degradbut the just policy of combination and ing vice of intemperance, is claiming strikes, in demanding higher wages, the attention of all who wish well to Unions nover press wages to the verge the community and to their race, and of ruin, and there is the lost evidence the election of Emerson Coatsworth to in the p rliamentary examinations that the Canadian Parliament mu t be rethey look carefully and keenly into garded as a duty of paramount interest foreign trade and the chances of compo | and importance to every friend of protition, and reduce or cesso their

the trade of the country. subject in our next issue, and examine the questions of Demand and Supply as they effect wages.

#### THE LOCAL HOUSE.

lency the Lieut. Governor delivered his speech before the house. The paragraph the following:-

tions to this Hou e. by adopting the principle of voting by ballot, as is now the low in Gre t Britain; for extending Dipital and Labor. Of course we are There is always, then, a broad margin of our fellow subjects who are excluded

classes, and we hope to see the promised bills pass into law at the present session.

#### EMERSON COATSWORTH.

The Liberal Conservatives have at once shown their sympat'y with the cruse of Labor, their respect for its representatives, and the wisdom of their tactics in selecting Emerson Contsworth as one of the Parliamentary candidates for the city. No man has higher claims or is more worthy of public confidence. For sixteen years Mr Contsworth faith tu'ly fin'ed the office of School Trustee for the city. In England this office is sought by the highest class of citizens. Mon and women-for women there sit at the school board-of the highest telents; of literary and scientific cele brity, and distinguished for their public u-efulness and virtues, regard it as a high privilege to control the education of the country, and compete for the honor of sitting at the Boards of Public Education. They understand how deeply and closely related to the true liberty of the people is public education. and they regard the office corresponding with that of School Trust e as higher than that of a City Councillor. Mr. Co tsworth has cherished similar views of this office; and when Dr. Wright resir ed from the position of Chairman, t' Board of Trustees shewed their high estimate of Mr. Contsworth by unani mously electing him as Dr. Writt's suc cessor. In this regard, as the friend of public edication, he claims the confi dence of the public, and especially of workingmen, whose sons and daughters are educated in our public schools. But Mr. Cont worth is himself a veritable workingman. We cannot even say that he has risen out of the rinks, for he still belongs to them. His hands are pay the difference. But this is not the | rough and strong with hard toil; but in the possession of well trained ment l f culties, of a ready power of speech for asserting, defeading and explaining his views-as a clear, straightforward manly public speaker, he is a match for any of the candidates brought forward by either party in the city. A mechanic himself. he feels that he belongs to the people. lay in believing that the wages fund I thathe is not above them in rank, and that was in a manner fixed beforehand, and their happiness and interests are his. could not be altered. But the margin | In this view then, without regard to Reform or Conservative principles, the selection of Emerson Cont-worth for a true Representative of Labor, is most fortunate and satisfactory. Workingmen are agitating in every country where parliaments exist, to have their special representatives, and in Canada a similar feeling prevails. In the election a larger share of those luxuries mono. of Mr. Contsworth they will have their

There is another claim which Mr. gress, or ler and temperance in the city dem ands when those demands imperil and country, and will be accepted as a great triumph for those principles which We shall roturn to this interesting the friends of temperance are urging on public attention.

In addition to all these claims for support, Mr Continuorth has set in the City Council, where his high integrity and purity of character were a standing reluke to corruption; and in his subso-On Thursday of last week His Excel- quent position as City Commissioner he has carried out improvements and suggestions for the public health and comin the speech which will be of most fort with an energy and ability that interest, we persume, to our readers is cannot easily be replaced, and which, in this respect, will make his election as a Bills will be laid before you, for in- Member of Parliament a public loss to

> In every respect, then, whether as an honorable eit zen, a useful rublic man, a practical frie d of education, a true ch mpion of temperance, Emerson to have a Union Supper.

All legislation in this direction will | Coatsworth deserves and dem nds the support of the electors of Toronto, and if we are not great y deceived, wil secure a larger number of votes than any other candidate before the city.

#### LABOR REPRESENTATION. .

We re-produce from the Ottawa Zimes, of the 12th inst., an account of a Mass Meeting of Workingmen, held in that city, on the 10th inst., from which it will be seen the workingmen of Ottawa have resolved upon bringing out a candidate for the Local House. We were aware that the subject had been under consideration for some time past, and are pleased to learn that matters bave so far progressed as to a decision having been definitely come to upon their nominee. We consider it, however, matter for regret that there should have been even the slightest approach to disunion at the mass meeting, and would urge upon the men at Ott wa, if they desire victory to perch upon their bonners, to sink all differences of opinion upon this occasion; and, the candidate having been nominated, to relax no effort until a ter the day of election, to secure the ceturn of their candidate.

We believe that the signs of the times point unmistakably to the fact, that, perhaps at no very distint day, L bor will be fully represented in the hall of our Legislatures-Local and Dominion; but that time may be hastened or retarded by the action of the workingmen themselves.

Regarded in this light, the compaign that will be fought in Ottawa is not merely a local interest .- nd the influence of the result of that camplign, whatever it shall be-will be felt not only in Ottawa and its immediate vicinity, but in all the large contres of indusry throughout the dominion. The victory of the workingman's candidate in Ottawa, for the Local House, will mem the stimulation of organized bodies all over the dominion to follow their load, that they, too, may send their repreentatives to join the O't wa representative in the Local House,-and thus will be brought about, what we have long been contending for .- a fair reprosentation of Labor in the conneils of the country. On the other hand, the defeat of the workingman's candidate in Ottawa will mean ex ctly the reverse; and the matter of direct representation in Parliament will be put back perhaps

In view of these effects that must fo low their action, it will be seen how necessary it is for the men of Otlawa to work with a perseverance that is untiring; with a zeal that knows no langor; with a determination that will overcome all obstacles; with a unity of nurpose that will produce concert of action. Let them remember that, in this instance, they are, not merely to m intain their own dignity and demonstrate their own power and influence, but to set an example that may safely be followed in other cities.

The work to be accomplished is arduous, but the honor to be achieved is greater. The nominee of the meeting, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, embring to the service of his fellow workers intelligence and ability of no mean order; and we hope to hear that the workingmen of Ottawa, corrying out the spirit of their motto, "Union is strength," are working with a determination and unity that will ensure to them the proud distinction of having the first Labor Representative in the Local House.

#### Y. I. C. P. A.

At a meeting of the Y I. C. B. A., Branch No. 2. held in their hall, Francis afreet, on the 8th inst., the following members were elected office-bearers for 1874 :- C. Murphy, President; E. Meeban, 1st Vice-President; T. Donlon, 2nd Vice-President; R. Ryan, Secretary; M. Mechan, Financial Secretary; C. McDonell, Treasurer; R. Murray, W. Smith, P. Ready, Trustees Mr. Shea, Tyler; Rev J. T. Shan, Chaplain.

## UNION ACCOUNT

The members of the several Trades Unions in St. Catharines, viz. :- The Print rs. Coopers, Tailors, Painters, Shoemakrevresentative of L. bor and a zealous era, Moulders and Joiners, propose shortly

COOP'RS' UNION No. 13 OF ONT.

The following is a list of the office-bear ers, for the current year, of the above flourishing union: President, G. W. York Vice-President, Jones Linsley; Recording Secretary, James Murphy; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Boyer : Sergeant-at-Arms, Peter Brown ; Deputy, Joseph Quinn; Committee, Messrs. McDonell, Sullivan, Cochran, Donohoe and O'Brien. The Union meets on the third Tuesday in the month.

#### "THE COOPERS' NEW MONTHLY."

We note with pleasure the receipt of the first number of this new journal. The New Monthly is published by the authority of the Coop rs' International Union, and is a handsomely got up paper of sixteen large pages. Its contents are varied and interesting; whilst its editorials have all the force and vigor of the old monthly,and that is saying a good deal. A perusal is needless to descant upon it. I cond. 10 of its editorials fully demonstrates the but be a tonished that medical men who truth of some remarks made in the prodiscous that the editors are "thoroughly, fearfully, and terribly in carnest."

SHORT SELMONS.

No VI.

BY A LAY PREACEBB.

We are laborers together with God. -Ist. Cor., iii. 9. My FRIE (D), -It will help us in building up our interests if we early learn to properly appreciate their value; and as the \*smetime we should onde vor to comprehend as far as we may the power at our command. We meet many men who tell us we over-estimate the good we seek; that we aro losing time, money, strength, in seeking to enhance our temporal store and moral virtue, when we had better "bow our shoulder to bear, and become a servant under tribute." We turn and find others who see the alvantages to be gained by worthy effort, and who also see their duty to be in helping other calong in their straggle to attain prosparity, even it, for themselves, they should win but a second place; but they shrink before the app troutly scrong opposition to be overcome, are led to think that the support visible about them is of unreliable moke-up, and after a feeble effort they become discouraged or exhausted, and fall down in the way of their friends. Let us counsel the former class and comfort the latter by the teachings of our text,

The latter part of the verse reals: "Ye are God's husbandry; ye are God's building." Not the Courc's of Corinth alone does Paul call God's husbandry, but all those who "bear one another's burdens, and so fulfill the laws of Christ;" H:s building .- those who do all things to edifying. Here, then, is the measure of the value of our work : It has pleased God to be interested in the vineyard, and to put His spirit into the workmen who rear His house-" Which temple ye are." And now we may assure ourselves of strength-"For we are laborers together with God." Long ago, did the God of Israel send warning to those who made it their business to "buy the poor for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes; yea, and sell the refuse of the wheat."- (Amos, viii, 6.) Now, He not only goes every hour into the market-place looking for more laborers for the vineyard but does the heavy work Himself. He will turn and overturn, but Right is triumph. Let us find comfort and hope in the historic fact that when the Israelites sought a better heritage than the flesh-pots of Egypt, the Angel of the Lord appeared unto Moses and soid: "I am come dowi to deliver them out of the Egyptians, and to bring them unto a good land." We have ome into a goodly land, my friends, but it needs tilling, and the nocks need watch ing, and the trees need runing-and there is a cheerful harvest before us. Mighty Helper, let us labor, therefore, to enter into rest.

#### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A most attractive programme awaits the visitors to the Academy of Music. New stars are the order of the day. The great Adams Brothers, whose engagement some time since, proved so successful, have been re-engaged, and, together with the new cantatrice, Miss Mande LeMoine, draw large houses nightly. The famous Leroux Brothers continue to astonish the audiences by their daring fews. The talented danuse, Miss Roberts, the excentricities of Ned West, and the pleasing performance of the artistes generally, cannot fail to afford pleasure to all who visit the Academy. Mr. Triganne is evidently determined to keep his establishment fully up to the mark of a tirst-class variety theorie.

The Grams trans that on Friday evening last was certainly one of the most pleasant, se well as the most successful balls of the season. There were about one hundred couple present, who participated in the enjoyments of the occasion until the "wasma' hours," and all departed highly grati-Lod with the entire proceedings.

#### Correspondence.

#### EMIGRATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Sin,-As the representative of a Provincial Laborers' Union in the Mother Country, I beg to address you on the presont occasion.

It fell to my lot, some five months ago, to cross the Atlantic in the expacity of a pioneer for the laborers above named.

Before I had quitted the landing-stage at Livers oal, I witnessed a some which, while I have reason to fear it was but too characteristic of emigrant life; was, nevertheless, a disgrace to the country wherein it was possible to occur—I refer to the fifthy condition of the persons of the lowest class of emigrants. The dang r to those who have some regard to decency, involved by heir occupying adjoining births to such people as I have referred to, is so obvious that it are appointed by the Government to prevent the embarcation of persons suffering contagious disorders, should not regard it as within their province to prevent such as suffer from equally centagious insects embarking. I apprehend that the practice of entorcing cleansing which obtains a riv resally among the rec'pients of public r. le in England is equally applicable in the casof assisted emigrants.

I, therefore, in view of the tile of er gration which may be expected during the ensuing season, beg to invite your attention to the subject. As one who has known what it is to spend eight and thirty hours within the precincts of a Canadian thirdclass corriage, I will also suggest that a limited a :tlay in respect to cloth or leather upon such carriages, would do much to untigate the unavoidable, irksome journey from Quebec to this. Civy.

Yours faithfully, DAVID EDWARDS.

34 Bond St , Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1874.

## MONIREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

The impending general elections has

thrown us into the heat of a joitical contest, and all parties are buckling on their armour for the fight. Meetings for nominations are the order of the day, or rather night, an I all the mon wg a ber a .d officeseekers tacked on to the skirts of every political party are crawling into the pre sence of great mon, (who at other times would not deign to look at them,) ready for any dirty bus ness in the slimy quadmire of politics. If there is one thing more than another which brings shame upon our elections it is that, through our presenfaulty system and the apathy of good men and true, any decent man if he desire to be a representative in Parliament, has to, or at least does, seek the counsel and aid of vile schemers. Many seem to think that universal franchise of itself is sufficient to correct this evil, but this by no means follows. As witness the United States, then in which country, no such amount of political corruption and degradation olsewhere exist. I believe the only true solution of the problem of purity in elections, and making the representation of the people in Pacha nent such as no man need blush at the mans weed to secure it, is by not only having manhood suffrage, or low property qualification, but above all, by the e lucation of the people. A privilege without the knowledge of proper y using it becomes a positive danger, and, the powers which votes undoubtedly give, would be a standing measco to the security of the State, if controlled by a mass of ignorance. I fear this has been lost sight of by workingmen in their agitation, and that is the reason they have been humbugged and cheated more than any other party. While the power of legislation is tremendous, that of education among the people rises above it. One seeks to control men's actions, but the other molds their mind and heart, the motives which impel humanity. Let the various combinations of toilers, those who struggle on from day to day in hard coarse labor, with little or no momeof intellectual enjoyment and the force which knowledge gives, seek for a higher education, and theu, and not till then, will workingmen have the influence they are entitled to. As most trades unions wisely expel any member convicted by a court of law of a criminal off-nce, so should they, through a court of their own appointing, drive from their association any man known to receive a bribe at elections. Let workingmen strive to prove themselves unworthy of the charge which is often thrown at them, of being nothing botter than a flock of sheep, and benght quite as easily.

. THE MONTREAL CANDIDATES

volent and other institutions, and very; was formerly thought in political circles Conservative candidate, but this is doubtful. The hottest contest will be in the Central division, the name of Devlin appearing for the Government, and Ryan as an oppositionist. The former is a lawyer, and an immense brow-beater of petty juries, coarse mannered, very domineering over his inferiors in station; -such is the character he has got, and if he r. ceives any success, beyond that derived from the political interests which he represents, it will be through the accident of his being con sel for the city in the stouggle for the a quisi ion of the park. Ryan is a merchant and President of the Board of Trade. Jette comes out in the East, on the Ronge or Liberal ticket, and Houdon as a Conservative.

#### A WORKINGMEN'S PARTY

is attempted to be organized, and a meeting is called for to-night. It is thought by many that Mr. Grant, President of the Protestant Workingmen's Benevolent Association would stand in the West as a workingmen's candidate, but I have received positive information that he will not, as he cannot afford to be away from his business. The workingmen of Montreal are generally very slow, and it is to be hoped that this new movement will infuse some new life into them. Mr. Howley is mentioned as a probable candidate in the workingmen's interest. This gentleman. although sometimes too noisy for his own and others good, has done good service to questions of a popular character. I believe the workingmen here a lopted generally the principles of the new "Canada First" party, especially that clause relating to the protection of native industry; but of that, more anon.

The nominations will be held on the 22nd, and the elections on the 29th inst.

Phono.

Montreal, Jan. 12th, 1874.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN AT OTTAWA.

On Saturday evening, 10th inst., a mass meeting of the workingmen of this city, was held in the Trade's Hall, Rowe's Block, Rideau street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate from their own ranks, to represent the city in the Local Legislature, during the next two years. The hall was crowded to almost suffication, and the only regret was that a more spacious room was not in requisition. Mr. John Dodd was colled to the chair, and Mr. John C. Walsh acted as Secretary. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, in an able and lucid manner, stated the object for which they were met, setting forth that it was to be hoped that the utmost good feeling would -overn all the proceedings both now and hereafter, and that no matter who might be the nominee of that meeting, all would join hands and show the public what the workingmen of the City of Ottawa could do when united. He hoped and believed that they would not be trapped or hood-winked by the high sounding and soon-torgotten promises of other candidates, many of whom, he had no doubt, would be in the field unsolicited. He believed the citizens of Ottawa at large, would give the workingmen s candidate-no matter who be may be-a liberal support Mr. Dodd, during his remarks, was frequently applauded.

In answer to many calls, Mr. Daniel J. O'Donoghue took the floor, and began his remarks by explaining why the meeting had been adjourned to so late a period. The adjournment from the night originally set for the meeting, was owing to the fact that he as chairman had been requested to adjourn it until after the Mayoralty and ward elections were over, so many workingmen were working in the interest of the several candidates, and could not attend both matters at the same time. It was after the notice of adjournment had appeared in he city papers that he learned that the writ was posted around the city, ordering the election at so early a period. He then entered at some length into the reasons why the workingmen should try and elect a man from their own ranks. He claimed that a workingman while particularly attending to matters beneficial to his class, could, and, he had no doubt, would devote his best'energies to legislate for the interests of the country at large. He hoped the workingmen of Ottawa, should they that night decide on a candidate, would tight it out fairly and squarely and give the lie

the West-Mackenzie, in the Give ament who every day earned heir real by the wome an children in factories and work. interest, who is certainly a strong man, sweat of their brow. The working classes being connected with a great many bone- wanted a lowering of the franchise, and its extension to a certain amount of income, well-liked for his personal qualities. It as well as vote by hallot, to protect them from those who might try to coerce them that Sir J. A. Galt would come out as a in the exercise of the franchise. He believed the leasing of the convicts labor of the Pententiary to the Canada Car Company was detrimental to the best interests of the Province, as it tended to drive honest art.znas and laborers to the neighboring republic, and thought that convict lab r could be utilized for the benefits of the first step towards success, and referring to various other topics of interest to the working classes, he resumed his soat.

Mr. Donald Robertson was then colled upon, and on rising proceeded a say that he beli-ved there was some movive behind the screen in postponing the meeting to so late a period, and thought it was too late now to nominate a candidate with any chance of success. He thought the chances of winning an election would be much better four years hence, when the present Government would have given the working classes an extension of the franchise and vote by billat. While these were his views, the meeting his best support in the contest. He thought that it was unfair on the part of Mr. O'Donoghue to canvass in his own behalf, provious to a radification by a mas: meeting.

Mr. O'Donoghue-" Who did I canvass in my own behalf ?"

M . R dertson-" Mr. Graham." Mr. O'Donoghue-" I deny that charge, and call upon Mr. Graham, if present, to sustain my donia!."

Mr. Graham not answering, Mr. Robertson continued at some length to show why the working are should not nominate one of their own class, but was interrupted once and a while by pertinent questions by those in the audience who did not believe he was determined to go to the poll hims If at in the sincerity of his views. On Mr. Robertson resuming his sear.

Mr. William McEvala rose and said he regretted to see Mr. Robertson taking a a course which was evidently intended to create disunion among workingmen. He defended Mr. O'Donoghue from the imputaions of double-dealing, and stated that it was at the request of himself and others that the meeting was adj urned. He would handle Mr. Robertson without gloves, At the beginning of the matter Vr. Robett son gave his hearty support and help d to frame the political platform of the workingmen, but when the Trades' Council, adopted the name of Mr. O'Donoghue in preference to his (Mr. Robertson's)-he only getting one vote-he ever since tried to bark any further action in the whole affair. He could not help characterizing his action now as a piece of jealously. (About this time an alarm of fire was given, and some of the audience left for the scene of the tire, but the great unjority resumed their seats.) Quiet being restored, Mr. Mct.vela procoeded at considerable length to show that the workingmen, being united, could win. and wound up by nominating Daniel J. Donoghue as the workingmen's candi date, which, upon being put from the chair, was unanimously carried. The chairman New Patent Clasp, the Best and Cheapest then requested those willing to act on committees' to remain after the meeting, after which Mr. Dodd was moved from the chair, and Mr. Gan'd colled thereto. Votes of thanks being tendered to Messra. Dodd and Walah for their able services during the evening, the me-ting which was very orderly all through the proceedings, adjourned.

#### WORKING CLASS REPRESENTATION

The Liverpool trades unionists formally op-ned the campaign on this subject at the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, recently, by the delivery of a lecture by Mr. James Lowry, president of the Liverpool United Trades Council. "On the Right of Labor to Direct R presentation." Mr. Robert Kaght. secretary of the Iron Shipbuilders' Association presi ed There wis a large attentance.

The Chairman, in introlucing the lecturer, urged the accessity for direct representation, and said they might train a man in the University of Oxford or Cambridge he might be s nior wrangler, he might be able to solve all the problems of Euclid, and even measure the stars in the firm ment, and yet if that min had hal nothing to do with the bard realities of life, he was totally incepable of making laws by which the working classes were to be gov-

Mr. Lowry then delivered an elequent and argumentative defence of the principle of direct representation, exclaiming in very minuto. Christmas Prosent. One of our CusTURES would be detail the Trades Council platform, which em. an acceptable Christmes Present. direct to those who were in the habit of braces the to at repeal of the Cruzinal Law speaking of them as "scattewags" and Amendment Act, the mulification of the "roughs." He detested both terms, as Trades Union Act, the abolition of the imprithe inference in every case of the applica- soment classe in the Master and in valts

show to nice home or lay, and the roller of caudidates for Parliament of all I ction expin en. His a x-on sis ioi ever to a ivisto all the political difficulties it was decided to start two candidates, the one filteral the other Cornervative, believing that by doing so the changes of success were greatly enhanced Liverpool being a town in which party tool. ings can very high, and the adopt on of two candilates would entail no party excellice, but leave both Liberal and Conservate of exactly bul need as they are at present; and bling a three-corn red constituency affinded a glorious opportunity for working men to unite and country at large without detriment to the conquer. He next entered a vory interesting honest labor. After urging unity as of the statistics contenting that there was at least 40,000 trades unionists in the to vo, the subscription of is, per head would give a guarantee fund of £2 000; that the payment of 14. per memb r would realize a sum of £31 6s 8d. a week, or for a sum of is, fig., per herd they could, roise a fund of between £1,000 and £1 000 in three months, sufficient to cover the ectual expense of a co-test, to ensure, he believed, a victory, and to montain two candidates in Parliament for one year. But incln '. ing trol s unionists there are 100,000 work. ing men in Liverson - and was not this a working man's question !-- un i they would realizaby a 11 a heal, £2 8 is 81, per week, or £2,708 6s. 7d. pår quarter, with such resources at their disposal, and by the unit d he would, however, give the nominee of section of 14 000 trails unionists and have be ter, success was cert in . M . Lowry concluded his vigo our act impressionel address amidst great enthusiam

> A resolution ple lg ng the moving to support dir et representation was moved by Mr. R Blundell, house joiner, Conservative, a conded by M. Hope, book-ke per, L heral, supported by Mr. Elmund Jones, Basketmaker and carried trianim usly.

> A resolution setting forth the expediency of establishing a guarantee fon lawas in ved by Mr. Morron, shipwright, Leb ril seconded by Mr. Suith, couch builder Conservative, impnorted by Mr. W. Simpson, and carried The latter gentleman declared that if www working mon candidates were bought out they should receive his hearty su our . hat if not all hazar sas an independent working man.

Book and Job Printing executed with neutness and desputch, at the 'Wo km in

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

## ELECTORAL DIVISION

## WEST YORK

Gentlemen,-

The Government, as an act of purification, has wisely, as I bulleve, dissolved the late Paris, north and caused write to be issued for a new election. I there are again appeal to you for your suffrages so generally extended to me at the last general election.

As my political views are we'l known to ven all, and I will have an opportunity of discussing the questions of the day in the event of a combet, I do not doesn it necessary to address you at greater length on the pro-

I have the honor to be your obedi at ecvant,

J SAUNTERS PR ... Of and CUTT R Queen City Cotting Store, 332 Queen Street West, opposite W.M. Church.

## GENTS' OVER-SHOES!

ever offerel in the City,

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WM. WEST & CO., 20.) You je Street.

A large stock of Pall and Winter Books, Shors, Rub-

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

CHRISTMAS GOODS

FANCY WOOL SCARFS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

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## GEORGE ROGERS.

330 Yonge St., opposite Gou'd St]

## EATONS

## CHEAP DRESSE**S**

One of our Cheap Dresses would be an acceptable

COME AND SEE THEM. :

for the Dountaion Parliament are :- For tion was that the reference was to those Act, the limitation of the working hours of Corner Yonge and Queen Streets.

#### The Home Circle.

AN OLD-YEAR SONG. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

As through the forest, disarrayed By chill November, late I strayed, A lonely minstrol of the wood Was singing to the solitude; I loved thy music, thus I said, When o'er thy perch the leaves were spread; Sweet was thy song, but sweeter now Thy carol on the leafless bough, Sing, little bird! thy note shall cheer The sadness of the dying year.

When violets planked the turf with blue, And morning filled their cups with dow, Thy slender voice with rippling trill The budding April bowers would fill, Nor pass its joyous tones away When April rounded into May : Thy life shall hail no second dawn-Sing, little bird ! the spring is gone.

And I remember—well-s-day! Thy full-blown summer roundelay, As when behind a broidered screen, So no holy maiden sings unscen, With answering notes the woodland rung. And every tree-top found a tongue. How deep the shade! the groves, how fair! Sing, little bird! the woods are bare.

But now the summer's chant is done, And mute the cheril antiphon; The birds have left the shivering pines To flit among the trellised vines, Or fan the air with scented plumes. Amid the love-sick orange-blooms, And thou art here alone, -alone, -Sing, little bird! the rest have flown.

The snow has capped you distant hill, At morn the running brook will still, From driven herds the clouds that rise Are like the smoke of sacrifice. Ere long the frozen sod shall mock The plowshare, changed to stubborn rock. The brawling streams shall soon Le dumb-Sing, little bird! the rest have come.

Fast, fast the lengthening shadows creep, The singless fowls are half asleep, The air grows chill, the setting sun May leave thee ore thy song is done. The pulse that warms thy breast grows cold, Thy secret die with thee, untold; The lingering sunset still is bright,-Sing, little bird ! 'twill soon be night. -Atlantic for January.

#### HOME FEELING.

O ye fathers and mothers who have sons and daughters growing up around you, do you ever think of your responsibility in this regardyour responsibility for keeping alive the home sentiment in the hearts of your children? Within the limits of your means, remember the obligation rests on you to make their home the ple santest place upon this earth; to make the wird "home" for them the synonym of happiness. I would not have you import the vices of the outside world into your homes for any purpose; but I would have you to go to the utmost verge of what is moral, to provide at home those things which entice young and growing persons away from home. Let me assure you that you had better spend your money in doing this than in ostenation and luxury, and far, far better spend it thus, than to amass a fortune for your children to spend in the future.

And not only as regards amusements, but also comfort and refinement—for children have a keen appreciation of these things-this is much the best policy. Don't send your boy to sc ool in ill-fitting garments, collar all away and chafing his neck, buttons missing, and shoes down at the heel. Don't make a warehouse or clothes-press of his bed-room. Don't ford him in sour bread, and tough meat, and burnt coffee. Don't let noise and dissension and mis ule spoil the hours he spends at home. Don't do any of these things if you can bosaibly avoid it, especially don't do them for the purpose of laying up money for his future use. The richest legacy you can leave him is a lifelong, inextinguishable and fragrant recollection of his home, when time and death have forever dissolved the enchantment. Give him that, and he will, on the strength of it, make his own way in the world; but let his recollections of home be repulsive, and the fortune you may leave him will be a poor compensation for the loss of that tenderness of heart and purity of life which not only a pleasant home, but the memory of one, would have secured. Remember this, too, that while he will never feel grateful for your money when once you are under ground, he will go to your green grave and biess your very ashes for that sanctuary of quiet, comfort and refinement into which you may, if you possess the meaus, transform your home.

#### HOW JOHN MADE IT UP.

He had failed somewhere-in study or deportment, I cannot remember which-and his teacher told him he must stay after school. When the other scholars were dismised John seized a moment when the teacher's back was turned, and slid out of the door. She called after him to come back, but he pretended not itself to heaven. to hear, and ran away. It was a cute trick, he thought, and he bragged ever it a little to Cave, shouted aloud in order to try the effect ocean. At five hundred and fifty fathoms lied on."

the other boys; but he did not go to school of their voices in its deep, still chambers, when the next day. He did not feel like it, he said.

At last he made his appearance again, but inst ad of the punishment he expected, his teacher, who was giving out the subjects for essays that day, only told him to "write a composition about obedience." John took her meaning at ouce, and sat scratching his head and puzzling over his composition about half a day. Finally he handed in the following, which is an actual copy of John's composition :-

"When won tells won to do a thing, and he does it, it is called obeying, and when won tells won to do a thing and he don't do it, it is called disobeying. And when a man or women tells a boy or a girl to do a thing and he don't do it, it is called disobeying, and when a teacher tells a boy to do a thing and he does it, it is called obeying, and when a teacher tells a boy to do a thing and he don t do it, it is called disobeying. The boy's name was John, and he did not obey his teacher, and when she called him back he did not hear her, and he will never do it again."

The teacher was satisfied.

#### WEDDED SOULS.

The married state is entered too hastily by many: entered before judgement has fairly ripened. Contracts of this kind should be made to last forever. There is a touching story in the A ocrypha about a young man and woman who were just married and ready to start together on their untried career, and this was their first cry to Heaven, when the wedding guests had gone, and they were left alone in their chamber, "Mercifully ord in that we may grow aged together." If all young married folks atter such a prayer, and strive to render its fulfilment possible, would not life be sweeter for many? Audubon, our great naturlist. married a good, sweet woman, and when she began to fied him out, she found he would wander off a thousand miles in quest of a bird. She said, "Amen!" and went with him, camped in the woods, lived in log huts and shanties on the frontier, anywhere to be with him. She ontered into his eathusiasm, shared his labor, and counted all thin a but less for the excellency of the glory of being Audubon's wife. When the children began to come to them, he had to wander off alone, but he could not go into a valley so deep or a wilderness so distant that the light would not shine on hin ut of their windows. He knew exactly where he would find her, and how she would look, for while, as Ruskin reminds us, the clou's are never twice alike, the sunshine is always familiar, and it was sunshine he saw when he looked homeward. She understood what it meant "grow aged together." Is there not a lesson for wives in this?

## "MARKS."

As we stroll along the sandy banks of the streams we see the footprints of those who have but recently passed in the same direction some, deep and well cut, and others scarcely visible. So it is with the marks we and our fellows are leaving upon the tramped and tracked path of life, as we wend our way toward the shadowy land beyond.

Some of us are writing our record hold and arge; others, feebly "make their mark" upon time's closely written page. But, although the inscriptions we leave on the world's register are different, some more prominent than others yet each of us is leaving an impress behind tomb shall have closed over us.

The tide sweeps away our foot-steps from the sand, but not thus are erased the strokes we make upon the broad sheet of human destiny. No! Every single step we take leaves a trace that, if not seen again here, will. at least, be read in the full glare of eternity's

This being the case, how vast the importance of asking ourselves the question-"What kind of marks am I making on the great scroll of life?" Now a proper conception of the fact that our lives must leave behind, when we are gone, impressions in the minds and heart; of men, will reveal to us that those lives will be measured in two ways, by their own intrinsic worth and the influence they have upon the destiny of those among woom they sojourned on earth.

In the every day, business life of the world, men are estimated and valued not so much by what they know as by that which they do; this we will find to be the one grearule by which the life work of all is judged Howard lives long after he has been hidden in the grave; not becouse of his noble qualities of heart alone, but because of his self-sacrificing, philanthropic life.

Milton is treasured in the minds and hearts of all who love the emanations of the intellect, on account of his grand contributions to the field of literature; Tamerlane is execrat-d be layas. It has great steppes and immens cause of his cruelty, while we all revere, as nacred, the memory of such as Washington or Lincoln.

Again, not only are we thus "making marks" on the "sands of time," but an influence, silent and unseen, somtimes, it is true, is being exerted by each one of us. An impression is being made upon the weal or woo of our brother man that shall outlast the grandest, most magnificent monum at that ever reared

A party of men, while visiting the Mammoth

a little boy one of the company, with youthful ambition, was led to do the same, and his feeble tones were echoed and re-echoed until, in the distant rocesses they died away.

This is but a picture of life. As we float down the stream, here and there, all along the voyage, our words and deeds echo and re-echo from the hid en chambers of warm, vital, human hearts. Oh, then, let us be careful that every step we take leaves a clear and beautiful track upon the record of human progress-one which will cause only grateful omotions in the hearts of coming generations -one upon which white-robed angels will gaze with joy. Let e ch word that falls from us ou the tablet of immortal souls, be such as will send back to us, not only in time but down through all the long eveles of an endless eternity, a joyful echo, which would not sully even the fair page of Go.l's register.

Above all, let us bear in mind that God Himself is daily, hourly, reading our lives; let uremember that, while tracks upon the sandy shore of "Old Ocean" are washed away by the tide, the "marks" we are making will remain forever, a fixed fact upon the page of cternal

#### WINTER EVENINGS AT HOME.

Dear mothers and sisters, let us get it well in our heals and hearts that home making is far, far above mere housekeeping. Good housekeeping is of very great importance, almost essential; but the real value of house work is, as is makes home sweet and dear. Love is the essential thing, and it will indeed cover a multitude of sins-that is it will lead to mutual forbearance and a desire to make oth rs happy.

In the homemaking business, these long winter evenings are both seedtime and harvest. During the day the children may have been at -chool, the husband and father absent at his business and other members of he family scattered here and there, variously employed Twilight brings the homesick hou for all who love and miss their home. It all the home hearths were glowing then, if all the home lamps were trammed and burning, if all the home makers (the mothers and sisters a d daughters in particular-home making is woman's especial act), were fresh and loving and cheery aud tily, and free from engressing toil at that hour, what a little heaven on earth might bom; become, and where, then, would be the use of asylums and reform

It is of the greatest importance that the little ones should go to bed happy-important for their healths and for their dispositions. And we can all say "good night," and sink to sleen with hearts kindly affectioned one towards another, it will help our soul's groath wonderfully. Then let us have pleasant, social evenings. Let us get the work all done up on the busiest days, if possible, before might comes; and if we have a clean frock and collar and a bright ribbon, let us put them on for the sake of the dear ones, whose happiness is surely aff cted by all these little things.

Now, who will read aloud? Yes I do know how almost, and often entirely impossible this is if baby wakes. Selfish little babies! Buit is the nature of a baby to be selfish, and we must conform ourselves to it more or les until it gets a little older. Games, then, or puzzles, or light work around the lamp.

Pray, tell me why shoul a woman's fingers be busy with knitting or sewing and a man's and made best of all. or boy's beidle or at play? Teach the boys to knit or sew, and when there is need they can employ themselves right usefully so. If they learn to employ themselves while young, if they learn to love work, they will be carving out frames or bracelets or napkin rings, or childrens' tiys while the story is read aloud. If potatoes are to be prepared at night for the breakfast, why can not some masculine fingers

About reading-don't be too prosy if there are children among the listeners. It is boot to read something that interests all at least a part of the evening. Every parent who deserves the juy and honor of parentage, has a young spot in the heart; and cannot fail to be interested in any well-written children's book

#### LIFE UNDER THE OCEAN WAVE.

As every man carries within himself an in ner self, a hidden life, that exsual a quaintainces know nothing of, so the ocean has within its besom a life which is never revealed except to long acquaintance and an almost loving familiarity. It has a life more multitudinous, quite as wonderful, and not less beautiful than that of the land. Its moutains rise higher than Mont Blanc. Its val leve and gorges are unequalled by those of the Lebanen, the Pyrenees, or even the Himsplains, which rival those of North America or Central Asia. It has vast and il imitable forests, which the eye of man has never discerned and never shall, in their entiretyforests that are fuller by far of busy life than even the most prolific of the tropics

"The terrestrial forest," says Charles Darwin, "do not contai anything like the number of animals that those of the sea do." The surface of the waters, which, ploughed by

there is a perfectly uniform temperature, the same in all latitudes. No cold pierces this wonderful covorlet, no storm ever disturb the waters beneath Here in their hadden home, safe from the disturbances of this up per life, are my riads of creatures living, mar rying, dying; warring one upon the other organizing into kingdoms, republics, fami ies working in every form of manufacture, a spinning, weavers, architects, builders; endowed with mysterious instincts which are quite as wonderful in their way as our higher reason, and bound together by my sterious ties which we are equally unable to comprehend or call in question.

#### PROVERES OF ALL NATIONS.

A deceitful man is more hurtful than open

A fox should not be on the jury at a goose's

Justice will not even condemn the devil vrongfully.

A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool. A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.

An old dog cannot alter his way of bark-

An idle brain is the devil's workshop. A pe myworth of mirth is worth a pound of SOTTOW.

Avarico increases with wealth.

A small look will sink a great ship. Buchus has drowned more men than Nep-

Accept nothing from him who promises a creat deal.

fixed. Gri ving for misfortunes is adding gall to cormwood.

Good bargains are pickpockets.

asked for it.

Have not the cloak to make when it begins to rain.

He who would catch fish must not mind getting wet.

He is idle that might be better employed. He who would stop every man's mouth must have a great deal of meal.

He that makes himself an ass must not take it ill if men ride him.

He than knows not when to be silent, knows not when to speak.

He that fears you present will hate you absent.

If an ass goes travelling he will not come home a uo se.

If better were within, better would come

It is better to praise poverty than to bear

#### THE COMMON-SENSE OF DRESS

All h nest and graceful dress should follow as far as possible, we think, the shape of the body, as devised and found good by the great Artificer. Ad that follows those beautiful linemust be itself beautifuk. And all that changes. deforms, or exaggerates those lines must be sens less, ugly, lu cicrous, and untrue. Whether a gown swell out into the hoops of a great ton of Heidelberg, or projest backward like t e reverse side of the Hottentot Venus, it is alike tideous A gown may be of many folds, of many thickness, but it should not turn a woman into a ca icature of the form God made

Dress should be as much as possible true and bonest; simple and rich all joot dress must be. There is no object, unless a bedlamite one, for instance, in swelling the head into the size of a bushel, with heaps of tow and shreds of dead people's hair-hair the auteco lents of which one hudders to think of. The human head, strange to say, was grandly devised, and and ne ds no improvement, if it be only kepe well filled with brains. To blow it out like a bladder is only what a feather-headed milling. could wish to do. The perfect ideal of a head is, we hold a well shaped Greek head, simply bound by braids of its own glossy hair, kno ted behind or woven into a crown more beautiful than that of jewels. No thoughtful person should feel any pleasure in wearing sham jovelry-ham anything. All shams are lies, false pretences, dishonest assumptions, unwort v of common-sense and real gentlehood. The beauty of gold is that it is gold, not that is looks gold; the quiet satisfaction of wearing gold is that it is pure, lasting, beautiful metal, and just what it appears. To wear false golis to wear a miserable pinchbeck deception, wo the only of bagmen and bagwomen, swind lers and courtesans, and unbecoming the quiet honesty and frank sincerity of gentle people.

Perfect dress should be rich, but not exceptional. It should never try to catch the eye, but please the sense with a quiet, almost un conscious charm. It is only the mounteback and the swindler who swagger in red and yell .w. Is is, or ah uld be, only the Anonyma who paints.

A clergyman said, the other day, that modern young ladies were not the daughterof Shem and Ham, but the daughters of Hem

"Vegetable pills!" exclaimed an old lady 'don't talk to me of such stuff! The bes! vegetable pills ever made is appledampling. storms, are such a source of dread to man, ate. For destroying a gnawing in the stomach the protection of these children of the mother there is nothing like it. It always can be re-

#### Sawdust and Chips.

A five-year-old city boy told his mother how to make butter: "You just take a long stick with a cross at the end of it; then you get a big tub, and then you borrow a cow."

"John," sain a schoolmuster, "you will soon be a man, and will have to do busi esswhat do you suppose you will do when you have to write letters unless you learn to spell better?" "Oh, sir, I shall put easy words in them."

A well-known preacher being seen in the strocts of New York in a Shaker garb, was asked by a friend, "What in the world sent you into that community?" The reply was, "Three good meals a day and plenty of warm clothing are not to be succeed at."

An absent minded man entered a Torontoshoe-store t e other day, and wanted his boy measured for a pair of shoes. "But where's the boy?" asked the dea'er. "I've left him at home; I'll go and get him," and off he started for his home, six blocks away.

A good lady, who on the death of her first husband, married his brother, has a portrait of the former banging in the dining room. One day a visitor, noticing the painting, asked, "Is that a member of the family?" "Oh! that's my poor brother in-law," was the ingenious reply.

A decidedly rough-looking individual applied for a license as a to cher of a school from Troy, recently. "Do you think you con manage a school?" inquired the examiner. "Well, I guesa so," said the applicant imperturbably. "If I can't, I can knock the Draw not thy bow before thy arrow be spots out of the youngsters." The vacancy | still exists.

A Detroit negro prisoner, on his way to the penitentiary for lareery, was asked what he thought of his trial. He said: "When de Give neither counsel nor salt until you are lawyer that 'fended me made his speech, I made sure that I was going to take my ole hat and walk right out of dat co't room; but when de odder lawyer got up and commenced talking, I knew I was the biggest rased on top of de earf."

> "Gentlemen," said an auctioneer, who was selling a piece of land, "this is the most delightful land. It is the easiest land to oultivate, it is so light, so very light. Mr. Parker will corroborate my statement; he cans the next patch, and he will tell you how emy it is worked." "Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Parker, "it is very easy to work, but it is a plaguey sight easier to gather the crops."

> As one of our Deputy Sheriffs, a day or two since, was speaking of taking a man to Lenox, be observed he had much rather take a lady. "What! take a lady to jail?" r mark d one of the company. "Oh, ro, not to jei," said he. "But," a lady quickly rejoined, "you would have been glad to have taken one to

> "How do you get along?" sil a devoted wife to her husband a down-town merchant, in the midst of the pavic. "Oh! I shall weather the storm, but I wish I had only a few hundred dollars more. It would be very convenient to sav the least." "Don't you wish you had married a rich wife?" said she, in a teasing way; then rising and going to her room she returned with rather more than the amount required in Unit-d States bonds. "Why, where in the world did you get this?" said the bewildered husband. "Well my dear, you went to a champagne supper seven years ago, and on your roture, finding navigation around the room very difficult, deposited hat, shoes, gloves, and a large roll of bank bills on the carpet. I put it away, a d waited three weeks for you to inquire if I had seen it When finding you were a-hamed to do so, invested it; and here you have it."

#### Grains of Gold.

Religion on the tongue and self in the hear s the way of the world.

It is better to be dull, with an ardent desir to learn, than clever with no disposition to improve.

Every heart has its secret sorrow, which the world knows not; and often times we call: man cold when he is or ly sad.

To admit the righteousness of man, be i ever so little, into the title-deed of heaven, it to admit a flaw into the security.

The grating file is not more necessary to the polish of motals, than are trials for the bright ening of grace in the Christian's soul.

Write your name with kindness, love an mercy on the hearts of the people you come i contact with year by year, and you will neve be forgotten.

A mother has no right to bring up a daughte without teaching her how to keep house, and if she has an intelligent regard for daughter's happiness, will not do it

The covetous man is ever running out into futurity with unsetiable derives after secula good; and if this disposition be not checked it increases as the subject of it increases years. Covetousness is the vice of old age.

Education begins with a mother's or father's nod, with a sister's gentle pressure the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbear ance; with pleasant walks in shady lance and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good.

#### City Directory.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to patronize the following firms.

#### Auctioneer.

JAMES BANKS, AUCTIONEER, AND APPRAISER. Salerooms, 45 Jarvis Street, corner of King Street East. Socond-hand Furniture bought and sold.

#### Barristers, &c.

PEEVE & PLATE, BARRISTERS, AT-TOUNDYS, Solicitors, &c. OFFICE-13 King ST Rast, Toronto. J. McPherson Reeve, Samuel Platt. 42-br

AUDER & PR. Of OR. BARRISTERS,
Astornova, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office,
Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto Street.
33-br

HARRY E. CASTON, ATORNEY-AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Openici—13 Adelaide Street, opposite the Court House, Toronto.
34-oh

HENRY O'BRIEN, ARRISTER.
Attorney and Solicitor, &c., Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE -68 Church Street.

BOULTON & GORDON, BARRISTERS.
Solicitors. Noturies, etc., No. 7 Ontario Hall, D'ARCY BOULTON, Q.C. G B. GORDON.

#### Dentists.

EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE -84 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto.

G. W. HALE, DENTIST, No. 6
TEMPERANCE STREET, first house off Yonge
Street, north side. north side.

PR. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT, DEN-TIST, Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental Col-loge. Office- Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto. 27-oh

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

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

A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S., DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolican Church, Makes the preservation of the natural teeth a speciality.

TROTTER, DENTIST G. TROTTER, DENTIST 53 King Street East, Toronto, apposite Toront Beroct. RESIDENCE—172 Janvis Street. 23-oh

#### Groceries.

CHARLES HUNTER DEALER IN GRO-CERIES AND PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 68 Queen street West, corner Terruley Street, Toronto, Ont. 50-ho

Bhusicians.

A G-N E.W. M. D., (SUCCESSOR Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

## Saoc Dealers.

McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND McCABE, FASHIUM & BUDGE Street

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

MERRY FIELD, BOOT AND SHOE MAKE 2R, 139 Vonge Street. A large and well-assorted stock always on hand.

MCGINNES, 129 YORK STREET.—
All who wish to have good, next, and comfortable BOOTS and Sil als, call at the Workingman's SHOE DEFOR.

77-oh

Tinware, &c.

& T. LIEDALE, MANUFACTURERS of Fin, Sheet Iron and Copperware, dealers in Baths, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c., No 57 Queen Street West, first door West of Bay Street, Teronto, Out.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS!

#### WM. WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

AF FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. TEL

Yonge Street, Toronto.

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store 320 Queen Street West.

## WM. F. ROBERTSON,

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Cont and Wood.

QUEEN'S WHARF.

COAL AND WOOD YARD.

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

COAL AND WOOD. SCRANTON or PITTSTON, all sizes, delivered at

\$7 00 PER TON. GEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, uncut, dolivered at

\$6 50 PER CORD. BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, sawn and split, delivered at

\$7 50 PER CORD.

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

P. BURNS. Office an Yard, corner Bathurst and Front Streets.

## COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Coal Mining Company, have on hand and are constantly receiving their Celebrated Scranton and Pittston Coal, which will be sold at lowest eash price. NO COAL STORED UNTIL PAID FOR. Coal delivered in either Carts or Waggons to suit pur-chasers.

TERMS CASH.

BIG CUAL HOUSE, OFFICE:



YONGE STREET.

WM. MYLES & SON.

## GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD

BAY STREET.

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Beech, Maple, Mixed & Pine Wood Constantly on hand.

ALL KINDS OF CUT AND SPLIT WOOD IN STOCK

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Of every description promptly delivered, at LOWEST PRICES.

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OPPOSITE BAY STREET FIRE HALL.

WM. BULMAN. PROPRIETOR

## EASTERN COAL HOUSE,

On Wharf, foot of Sherbourne street. Order Office,

# Corner Sherbourne and Queen Streets. On hand all kinds of

HARD & SOFT COAL

FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC USE, Which we will sell at the lowest remuneralive prices,

BLOSSBURG AND LEHIGH COAL The very best imported. Retall and by the car load, WOOD, Cut and Split by Steam, always on hand, PINE WOOD, \$4 per cord for summer use.

65 Obtain our prices before ordering elsewhere.

## MUTTON, HUTCANSON &

ELLIS, WHOLESALE SWITCHES, Curls, Chignons, and Nets.

The imitation goods are very fine, an cannot be detected from hair. Just received a large assortment of Hair Nots

All orders left at King street must be alled for at 179 Found street, four doors above Queen street, east side. 41-th



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 1st, 1873.

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

> R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner

26 tf

## FALL GOODS.

McEACHREN

MERCHANT TAILOR, &C. 191 Yonge Street, Has just received a large and good assortment of FALL GOODS for Ordered Work. 52-oh

#### JOHN KELZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR 358 YONGE STREET,

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

A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand 0-oh

#### Newellery.

J. SEC3WORTH,

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

118 YONGE ST., TORONTO FF Spectacles to Suit every Sight.

> ls made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut represents in proper proportions THE \$25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH, In sterling silver case and gold points, full jewelled, warranted for live years— together, with a gold-plated Albert chain—which will besent to any part of Canade, on receipt of \$25, or C. O. D., per express. W.E. CORNELL. Watch Importer,

> > 83 King Street East,

TORONTO. OMT.

Miscellaneous.

## JOHN RAYMOND

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

Mr. JAMES WEEKES,

247 and 249 Yonge Street

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

#### weod, DR

PROPRIETOR OF THE

## OTTAW \ CANCER CURE.

PARAS .. T. AND MARIA ST., OTTAWA, ONT

Cancers Cured by a New, but Certain, Speedy, and nearly Painless Process, and without the Use of the Knife.

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



#### $\mathbf{FIRE}$ FIRE!

We hog to inform our putrons and the public generally that we have RE 3U MED 3USINESS, after the late fire, and we will now clear out,

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

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

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For first-class Pook and Job Printing go o the office of the ONTARIO WORKHAN, 24 Bay street. The Republic Committee of the Committee

Miscellaneous

To the Mechanics of Toronto AND VICINITY.

#### S. A. COGHILL,

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

BLACK WALNUT BED ROOM SUITS,

DRAWING ROOM SUITS,

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,

OFFICE FURNITURE

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

CARPETS MADE AND LAID All kinds of Furniture Repaired.

## JOHN JACKSON & CO.

(Successors to McLeon, Wood & Co.,)

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

Our trade mark, "Cremona and Celeste Organ," is placed upon the nameboard or key slip of all Organs munifactured by us, and having been registered for our sole use, all parties are cautioned not to infringe on the ald trademark.

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

We manufacture the most popular styles, and introduce all the latest improvements. ALL INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

> JOHN JACKSON & CO., GUELPH, ONT.

1873]

67-oh

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Ten First Prizes at Two Exhibitions

## W. BELL & COMPANY,

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#### ORGANS AND MELODEONS

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and Central Exhibition, Guelph.

This grand success, in addition to last year's record of a Silver Med 41, 3 Diploma, and 12 First Prizes, prove that our Instruments in the opinion of competent judges are incomparably superior to all others.

are meanparany superior to all others.

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

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SOLE AGENT FOR TORONTO: THOMAS CLAXTON, 197 YONGE ST.

Organettes and Organs.

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

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WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH. 

10 1 to 1 WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACVILLAN

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#### . THE ARMY OF CAPITAL

Some time since we made reference to the new provement which was taking place is Lad on the part of the Toursd y does not mend the masters Capitalists. Speaking on the above subject Log Is Newspoper has the following: -

antion of a National Federation of Em- | presentatives of the National Wage Fund plovers is an event not to be lightly can bring all their forces to bear at any dismissed as unamportant. But it is | moment upon the smallest trade in the not one, it would seem, condemnable, | country, on any groun is Now, when Labour bogan to shink of traces' societies, the National Feder tion of Employers on tone taken by the City organ-end, indee i, by all the organs of the midding and upper classes—was not quite so moderate. The trides unionist was, not the tride secreties affiliated to the Lon merely a provide to far-seeing wageearner, who had perceized, after, many there was a unanimous resolution t years of suffering through the tyranny meet Capital federation by Labor federa of Capital, that a thousand workmen tion. could make themselves the equa of any master if one could not-he was a firebrand an icnoclast, a dangerous member of society. II his succeeded through evil report, slander, and hostile law making, in establishing his right to speak on equal terms with Capital; and the con sequence has been a vast improvement in his condition. Of late years he has dictated terms to Capital in many important true es-and we may say that in al trades where the workmen are in union, they have gained some substantial advant ges by their combination.

But now we are about to enter upon a new and extraordinary phase of the conflict between Capital and Labour. Capitalists me to form one national body. The Times tells us :- The Federation of Asseciated Employers of Labour donot wish to be called a trades' union. but they should not shrink from a name which explains what they are." They shrink from it, bec use they have revised it so many years. They are more than a trades' noton, however; they are a feder t'on of trades' unions. They have made a letter step beyond that you reached by the working classes, not in the hope of holding the balance even between Labour and Capital; but with the delil or to purpose of stealing a march upon the wage classes. A federation of the capita ists who hold the wage fund of the empire, mu t be a tyranny of the most dangerous kind, so long as the workingmen shall not have drawn a'l labor is, no doubt, on the river or sides. their trade organizatins into one focuand have the machinery ready for a national strike, as a reply to a national lock out.

masters, to e-mpel the workingmen of ing. England to organize a National Federasay that the emp overs who have set this organization on toot have done their utmost to deepen and widen the chasm that has appeared of late years-and particularly during the life of the present Administration-between class and class. The masters have prepared the way for a pitched battle, in which it should never be forgotten-numbers must tell, in the long run.

The trades' union on one hand, and the Committee of Masters on the other, was bad enough, as a necessity; but the coffict was confined to one trade at a time. To unite a series or hostile trade battalions, and train a national trade army, signal for hostilities along the whole pos remarks line, is to put up a new person; the realm. The capitalists may say that they have formed themselves into a national army -like the volunteers-for defence, not defiance; but this declaration does not in the least degree abate the danger of their position. Their attitude justifies the workingmen in the mobilisation of their forces. Nay more, the first appearance of the generals of the Army of Capit I before the Home Secretary warns their antagonists to be prompt. The Marshalls, Asl worths, Akroyds, Salts, Hazleys, and Potters advance upon the Government, demanding that certain proposed alterations in, and additions to, the law affecting workingmen shall not be mode. This is a combined move ment of hostility against the great army of Labor, which we hold to be very impolitic and improper, and for which the will in some way get a living.

eminent employers, who appeared the other dy lefore Mr. Lowe, may be call ed to bitter account. Mr. W. H. S. Aubery's statement in the Times of ease. Their mi chievous activity ha deepened wounds that might have been healed. Their attitude bids the work ingman hope to longer for conciliation The Times admits that the organi- 'II mu the up and doing; since the re-

The political consequences of the be anticipated, in short, only with the gravest mi-apprehension, by all classes: for at a meeting of the delegates from don Trides' Council, held recently

#### LONDON TRADES.

Amongst other aids to London labor th Ashentee war has promo ed an industry that hids fair to be lasting, and of some magnitude, for I found on Thursday, or my B tterses round, a very extensive concorn in the Church-road engaged in manufacturing the pocket filters for the army and silicated carbon filters. As no one employed at the factory can over have been appointiced to this new trade, it is difficult to say what class of mechaoics would be required here. One certain thing remains that it adds to the new industries takin root in London. The other four patents established in this district have had a remarkable success, and at present Price's potent candles, the horse nails, the horse shoe and the stone dressing works by machinery comeanies, employ, collectively, little army of labor. The plumbage and the chemical works out here are also very

In Lamboth the industries in Belvidore road and Broadwall-road, engineers and asphalte works are fairly on for work. The potter:es, whiting works and iron construction builders are active.

In Southwark, engineers, glass works. emery works, gue makers, hatters, iron construction works, ironworkers, moulders, wire workers, and hammermen are wel employed.

In Bermondsey the leather industries are

I heard whilst out here that there was plenty of work going on both at Depiford and Woolwich; but most of this casual

At the East-end, shipwrights, riggers, ship carpenters, painters and sail-make sare somewhat improving. Boiler makers, steam engine makers, engineers, and coop-Was it prudent on the part of the weavers and sugar bakers, are complainers are well employed. Sweating tailors,

On the river, stevedores and lightermen tion of Workingmon's Societies? We are out to some extent. The dock I borers are also slack. Corkcutters and furniture makers are steadily engaged.

In Clerkenwell, the watch, clock, silver and gold trades, speak encouragingly of

Typos and machine printers are very busy, and the like may be said of book binders. Gunnakers, lampinakers, coachbuilders, tailors, boot and shoemakers, and Venetian blind makers are out to a slight degree, and I may add that there is no London trade that requires help from the country at present.-Labor News.

#### CHINESE LABOR.

A recent issue of the Shop and Senate, in order to m ke discord in one the contains the following truthful and appro-

When we see Chinamen making shoes cigars, paper boxes, collars, cuffs, clothes tin-ware, doors, blinds and sash; and washing clothes all day, half the night and throughout every Sunday; we conclude that white people have a slim chance to get a living by labor. Last Sunday we took a walk to various parts of the city, and saw he Chinamen steadily at work, while Americans, white and black, were prepared for, and enjoying a Sabbath day's ce.t. We annot look upon this condition of th n with indifference; it is undermining every good thought in favor of teaching children to work for a living. They cannot competwith the Chinese, they cannot get a living; chinese slaves can do all the work, as the are now doing. We are creating a middle class between the speculator and Chinames that will render property insecure in the hands of the wealthy; an empty stom of will drive them to frensy. They must, and

Fresh us at sent from Canada in a frozen state, has been served at a dinner in Liverpool. The meat was pronounced to be perectly fresh, juicy and tender.

The detectives inform the London agent of the Associated Press, that Henry W. lenot, the fugitive from justice from New fork, has been seen in Belfast, Ireland, and say he was not arrested because his ffonce does not come under the extradition

London despetches, just received from Sir Garnet Wolseloy, state that the King of Dahomey, with a large force of his subjec's, have reinforced the Fantees, and that in affiance has been agreed upon between he two triber.

## Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE,

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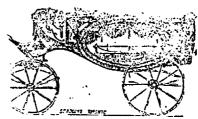


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Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, Uctober 17, 1873.

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