terfere. (Hear, hear.) The rate of wages

must be left to those inexorable principles of

political economy to which we all bow. They

Vol. II.—No. 36.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1873.

No. 88.

MR. LOWE AND TRADES UNIONS.

DEPUTATION TO THE HOMB SECRETARY.

On Wednesday a deputation of members of the Parliamentary Committee waited upon Mr. Lowe at the Home Office. The deputation included Mr. Howell, secretary Parliamentary Committee; Mr. Macdonald president; Mr. Guile and Mr. Odger; they were accompanied by Mr. T. Hughes, M. P., Mr. Mundella, M. P., Mr. Palmer, M. P., and Mr. James Wedderburn.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., in introducing the deputation, said their object was to alter the law as to trade societies. They considered that recent legislation had made matters worse for them, though he and the members of Parliament who accompanied him through the unionists' position had been improved.

Mr. Howell said they represented between 700.000 and 800.000 trades unionists. They did not want law made in favor of trades unionists, but they wanted it to be on a footing with other citizens. Trades unionists, for instance, were not allowed to summon a man in a district where the cause of offence arose unless they held property in that district, and thus the intention of the act was interfered with... He believed there was power vested in the Home Office to remedy this without going to Parliament. Then with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, they wished that to be entirely repealed. They were not in the habit of condoning or palliating any of those offences against which the law was supposed to be levelled, and they simply desired that those offences should be dealt with under the ordinary law of the country. That set thad caused an amount of heart-burning that no other act had done, and they felt that none of the prosecutions under the act justified its continuance. Rattening and assaults could be dealt with the general law.

Mr. Lowe-You have mentioned rattening and assaults, what do you say about picket-

Mr. Howell said that picketing itself was legal under the old combination laws which this set repealed. They did not consider it snorally wrong or in any sense unlawful. Picketing was very much misunderstood. The ebject of picketing was to give information to workmen who came from a distance of the state of trade matters.

Mr. Lowe-Evon where a large number of persons assembled where workmen had to pass, you would say that that is justifiable? Mr. Howell-Perhaps we should scarcely

say that we should justify such an act.

Mr. Mundella-We object to its being pen ally dealt with.

Mr. Lowe instanced the case of the man who used to follow Miss Burdett Coutts with case the law had no remedy.

Mr. Mundella-There ought to be a remedy, and we want one for trades unionists.

Mr. Howell next referred to the Master and Servants Act, which made a breach of contract criminal. This was quite exceptional. and did not apply to any other contract between those who were not trade unionists. If a man broke his contract he was. liable to be sent to prison as a common felon. Though there was power under the Mines Regulation Act to prosecute a master, it was impossible to do it, and yet the men were prosecuted criminally and sent to prison. With regard to the law of conspiracy, they were centent with the bill of last session which the Government apported. Mr. Harcourt's bill would prevent indictments for such offences as led to the conviction of the gas stokers.

Mr. Macdonald said that with regard to the law of master and servant they very strongly objected to the 14th clause, which gave power to a magistrate to assess damages without any restriction, and it frequently happened that such damages were imposed that the man was obliged to go to prison from inability to pay. The act was thus an instrument of oppression. He represented a society of 130,000 men whe unanimously desired the repeal of the criminal portion of the Master and Servant Act, which had caused very great annoyance.

Mr. Love-Do you object to the justices as a tribunal ! . .

Mr. Macdonald-Entirely.

Mr. Lowe-Supposing any question arose between an employer and employed would you object to the justice?

Mr. Macdenaid-We prefer the county court judge or a stipendiary magistrate to a justice, but should like a stipendiary magis ne ar j

Mr. Muudella-The ontire workmen are fired of justices' judgments.

Mr. Guile (of the Irenfounders' Society) having spoken,

Mr. Odger said there was one point of the Criminal Law Amendment Act that had not been touched, viz., that were he to go into a shop and tell them that they were working for less wages than elsewhere, and that they ought to have more, he might be convicted of coercing

Mr. Lowe-Not by merely telling them this; there must be a case against which the act provides, viz., rattening and assaulting.

Mr. Odger-I need not use threatening

Mr. Lowe-I think so.

and molesting.

Mr. Macdonald said the masters had introduced the discharge note in certain places, which had the same effect of preventing men from working as coercive picketing, and no law could reach the masters.

Mr. Mundella said that the Criminal Law Amendment Act should be absolutely repealed. The act was very abstruce, and having consulted the ablest lawyers, to say nothing of magistrates, they confessed that it was most difficult to bring all the contingencies of the act together so as to deal out justice. The more likely thing to occur to lay magistrates was to leave out of consideration certain things and convict upon one item. The very first conviction under the act was at Boltor, and it was overfuled at very great expense to the workmen. Then another case was that of distributing bills, which was appealed against, and the case was withdrawn. The Chipping Norton case was familiar to them; and them there was the case were seven women were sent to prison because a man heard them say "Bah" to a workman. There were other cases. But there was no use in pretending that there was equality in the law in this respect. Anybody might cry "Bah" to him for his political opinions or the color of his hat. and no notice would be taken of it. But with respect to those who came under the Criminal Law Amendment Act it was far otherwise. The law against these offences instead of applying to the whole community applied only to trade unionists, and not to the masters. In business they were accustomed to threats, and he could name several men in the House of Commons at the head of large firms who were told that if they did not cease to supply goods to co-operative stores the senders would cease to trade with them. What was that but a threat? And rather than resist the weak men had been compelled to give way. He had also seen letters from employers, stating that so many men had struck work, giving the names of the men. The employers who received those letters knew that they had not to employ those men so named, and that was jus a counterpart of the action of the men. Mr. Lowe-There is no threat in the case

von have stated.

Mr. Mundella-But the man is punished en the other side if he does anything to hinder a man from accepting employ.

Mr. Lowe-No; he must have assaulted or molested.

Mr. H. Palmer-But the cases are construed

against the workingman. Mr. Lowe-Whether this is combination in criminal case I am not prepared to say.

Mr. Mundella-Now I come to one serious offence in the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Rattening means either malicious injury te property or the hiding of property. Why should it not come under the general law, and

not appertain to one class of the whole com-

munity only? There is the Malicions Injury to Property Act. Mr. Lowe-The hiding of property would not come under that act.

Mr. Mundells-I think it would. There is no reason for the Criminal Law Amendment

Mr. Palmer-I have moved for certain returns showing the number of committals and offences both as regards masters and men. I believe you will find the committals against the masters blank.

Mr. Lowe-I am acquainted with all the cases against the men, and there is not one against the masters I think. I have listened with great interest and great profit, and I must express my thanks for the clearness and brevity with which you have given me your views. It shows that you know your case, and have well considered it. I can assure you that this subject has engaged my very serious attention, and the subjects brought be- worthy of it. (Hear, hear.) With regard to forc me are well worthy the consideration of the first point—the financial considerations.

the Government. I will consider to the best of my ability the statements which have been made to me, and I hope to come to some conclusion which may be satisfactory to you. At present I am not able to say more than this, that I shall give the matter my best considera-

The deputation then withdraw thanking the right hon, gentleman for his courtesy.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE NINE HOURS' BILL.

A delegation of representatives from nearly all the Factory Act Associations in Scotland waited on Mr. Disraeli on Thursday afternoon in M'Lean's Hotel for the purpose of presenting him with an address thanking him for past efforts the working classes of the country. I had in the cause of reducing the hours of labor in mills and factories, and asking sary to dilate upon the subject; but that as his support for Mr. Mundella's Nine Hours' Bill. The following towns were represented on the occasion-Glasgow, Paisley, Barrhead, Pollockshaw, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Forfar, and Brechin.

Mr. Bremner, Secretary to the Glasgow Association, commenced by an address in which he stated that the work. ing people of the country were anxiously looking for the right hon. gentleman's favorable consideration of any measure which had for its object a legitimate reduction of the hours of labor and improvement in the moral, social, and domestic condition of the women and children employed in mills and factories throughout the realms.

Mr. Cullen then presented the following address to Mr. Disraeli;

To the Right Hon. Benjamin Discard A.P. Right Hon. Sir. -- We are representatives of the factory workers of the manufacturing dis-tricts of Scotland, and we hall with profound satisfaction your visit to this our ancient city. We avail ourselves of your presence amongst us to tender the most grateful and heartfelt thanks of the factory workers for the service you have rendered in promoting successful factory legislation, from the results of which so many blessings, socially, mentally, and physically, have been conferred upon the men and children employed in that branch of our national industry. We are not unmindful of the hearty co-operation and valuable aid you gave our cause in early life, nor of the active assistance you have always rendered in more mature years. It is to gentlemen like yourself, who espoused our cause when it was popular to do so, that the working pe are most indebted, and to whom the gratitude is more especially due. Permit us therefore once more to offer you our well-earned thanks and congratulations for the past, and to ex press a hope that in all our future efforts still in upholding your interests I look to the infurther to improve the condition of the female and children portion of our fellow-laborers you will give any legislative measure having for its object a further reduction of the hours of labor a favorable considerations, so far as i appears consistent with the best interests of the employers and employed, whose welfare we believe to be identical, and whose future prosperity depends upon the extention of the textile trade of this nation.

(Signed) JAMES LYNCH, Prest. Glasgow Assu. John Middleton, Prest. Dundee Assn.

Nov. 20, 1873.1 Mr. Disraeli, in replying, said-Gentlemon I remember my support of the Ten Hours Bill as one of the most satisfactory incidents of my life, and therefore I need not say that I sympathise generally with the subject you bring before me. The measure was opposed by persons of great influence and by many parties in the State, and at one time it seemed impossible that it could have succeeded, hecause then neither of the two great parties avowedly upheld it. But as time advanced it was successful in its progress, and I am glad to say that those with whom I ast generally in public life uniformly and unanimously unheld it, and they have been repaid for the great effort which they made-because it was not made without much sacrifice hy, the results, which in this case have been quite satisfactory. It has tended to the elevation of the working classes which depends upon two causes. If their wages rise and their daily toil diminishes they are placed in a favorable position, and if they don't avail themselves of that position they only prove they are un-

must depend upon demand and supply. But when you come to the hours of labor, you leave financial consideratione and enter into secial ones, and there a Legislature can intorfere, and, if with discretion and with wisdom, no doubt to the advantage of the country and of the working classes. With regard to the particular point which you have brought before me, it is not for the first time under my consideration. Two years ago, in the centre of British industry, and in the great county of Lancashire—the glory of England—I received many communications and many deputations on that subject. I said at that time that it was unnecessary for me to state that I was favorable to the general policy requested by proved it, and therefore it was quite unnecesregards the details of the particular measure which was brought before me, I requested that I should have sufficient confidence placed in me by the working classes that they would allow me to consider those details when they were brought before the House of Parliament in the shape of a measure. I could not of course pledge myself beyond a general sympathy with their cause. Since that time I have omitted no opportunity of making myself acquainted with all the details connected with the subject which you have brought before me to-day. I have communicated with great employers of labor. I have received from them much information, and I have made myself acquainted with their views; and all I can tell you now is that the result of my deliberations and the result of my researches are favorable to the views you uphold. (Applause.) But I reserve to myself my right-for your interest as much as for my own—that, whenever the subject is discussed I must be considered per fectly free as to all the details and as to the general condition under which any change canbe made. I should be opposed to any change in which the general sympathics of the em ployers were not with the employed. I helieve myself that, with calm and dispassionate discussion, and with those inquiries pursued in the impartial spirit to which I referred, the result will be-at least I hope the result will be --- that there will be very little difference of opinion between the working classes generally and their employers; but I am satisfied myself that it is unwise to make any alteration of this kind unless there is a general concurrence of sentiment. I only wish to make one made by one of my friends who has aided me, party. If I uphold these views, I assure you, although the expression of my opinions may be different to what you are accustomed, it is quite an error in any of you in supposing at terests of a party. (Hear, hear.) My views upon this subject were formed long before I was in the prominent position which I now have the honor to occupy with respect to one of the great parties in the State. These opinions have never changed. It is to me a subject of great gratification that the large majority of the gentlemen with whem I act in public life have the same opinions on the subject as myself; but I could not for a moment take any step in this question with reference te the interests of a political party. I believe it is for the interest of the country that the position of the workers of the country should be such that they may rise as I wish to see them rise, and as I think they are rising in social and political considerations. I have confidence in the working classes. I do not knew any body of men or any order of men who are so interested, to my mind, in the glory and greatness of our country as the working people of England; and I have long been of opinion that if that state is brought about in their condition which I think is fast accomplishing, and which I hope will be accomplished when. in addition to adequate remuneration for their toil, they have a reasonable diminution of their labor-there really will be no class in the country placed in a more happy position than the intelligent and educated working classes of the community. It is only by labor and constant employment that life is really endurable. It is delightful with occupation without it it is intolerable, and you ought to be aware of that! It ought to be impressed

to be one of happiness so long as your labor in

not so executive that you cannot cultivate your

with respect to wages, no Legislature can in intelligence, and have the advantage of them delights of existence which the working classes to a very great degree at present pessess, and which certainly fifty years ago they did not enjoy. I can only say in answer to your address to day that I, of course, will not pledge myself to every minute detail or to everything that you request; and I am sure that you en reflection will feel that it is best to leave me -having given you, I think, in the course of my life some pledges of my sympathy with your class and your condition-that you will permit me whenever the subject is brought before the House to take that course which I think is best for the interests of the country and for your advantage.

> Mr. Logan then thanked the right hon. gentleman for his courtesy in having received the deputation. He begged to say, in regard to the statement made by Mr. Middleton referring to the advisability of the right hon. gentleman supporting the measure from party motives, that he, for his own part, entirely repudiated that statement. He could be no party to any such statement. He again thanks ed Mr. Disraeli for the recoption accorded the deputation.

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE INTO THE NUMBER AND CON-DITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

First-We would state that we have inrestigated the condition of the working classes in order to learn as nearly as possible the number of idle men and women, also to learn if their idleness be enforced or volum-

Second-We should report that there are at this time 10,000 idle people walking our streets, seeking employment or charity by day and sleeping in charitable institutions, station-houses, stables, carts, and hallways at night, all of whom are involuntary idlera, We also find that in this whole city of a million human beings that there are only 1,200 so-called vagrants outside of almshouses. We also find that only about 85 free beds are furnished in the whole city, and that 60 of these are provided by a private citizen at 510 Pearl street, the most of the balance being furnished by the Young Men's Christain Association. We further reference to an observation which has been learn that 11 trades in this city usually employing 26,200 men only employ 5,950 at and who has spoken to the interest of my this time, leaving 20,250 industrious men in enforced idleness. We also find there are to-day 182,000 men, members of various organizations, seeking work, not charity, in this State, and that in the United States, among mechanics and blacksmiths alone, 82,000 are demanding labor. The number of unskilled workmen and unemployed women it is impossible to learn. We also find that 600,000 people live in tenement houses in the city; 100,000 females who earn their own living. We would state also that this number of 182. 000 men idle in the State of New York represents nearly a million human souls entirely dependent upon them. And we find also that 2,000 men and women are turned away nightly from our station-houses, and that these places are recking with filth and vermin, and have become living charnelhouses, and that those who find shelter in them are worse provided for than the criminals lunder the same roof. We learned from the Commissioners of Charity that more than 200 respectable poor persons find lodgings each night upon the floor of our overcrowded almshouses, and that no more can be admitted under present provisions. We learn, further, that from the various lodging-houses for women and girls about 100 per night are turned; away to the mercies of the street, and that many belpless women, widows, and children find themselves on the streets for non-payment of rent, and totally unable to provide themselves with food, and that the average waget of 38,000 working women and children in this city is \$3 34 per week, even when upon you that your life is a life which ought work is furnished them. We learned from

the branch office of the Young Men's Christ-TO HET CONCLUDED ON BIGHTH PAGE 17 CALL

The form of the Mila Delattle nor one one of the and to be and some

Boetry.

SONG OF IRON.

My hot ships blugh the yading seas,
My sharp shears sheeve the lands;
I bind the western prairies
Unto the eastern sands.
Across the gulfs my bridges swing. The lightnings wed my wires; From deep, swart mines my working fling My treasures to the spires.

These are the offspring I begot-My name is Iron; I am Monarch of metal-Autocrat Of power. The oriflamme Of proudest prince droops pale before The mystery of my face; And tyrants tremble when my ore Glows for the human race.

Where'er my fervid forges gleam, Where or my hammer smite; Where er my pathways interseam The spaces—there is light. Within the hollow of my tread Puissant cities rise, And deserts burst in wine and bread, With dawnings from my eyes.

I quicken all the plodding years, I make the world grow tall; The master-secrets of the spheres I liberate from thrall. I weld Earth's adverse thoughts in one. Rear the vast Future's shrine; And carve the ways whereby men run Forward to the Divine.

I am a Prophet of the Time; Behold! there springs the hour, When, flushed by me, through sap sublime Life throbs the perfect hour. And swords shall rust, and shackles fall, And pruning hooks increase; And, as the sunlight, over all Brood dove-like wings of Peace.

THE POOR MAN'S SABBATH DAY. BY GERALD MASSEY.

The merry birds are singing, And from the fragrant sod The spirits of a thousand flowers Go-sweetly up to God; While in his holy temple We meet to praise and pray. With cheerful voice and grateful lay, This summer Sabbath day!

We thank thee, Lord, for one day To look Heaven in the face ! The poor have only Sunday ; The sweeter is the grace. Tis then they make the music That sings their week away : O, there's a sweetness infinite In the Poor Man's Sabbath day.

Tis as a burst of suushine. A tender fall of rain That gets the barest life abloom, Makes old hearts young again. The dry and dusty roadside. With smiling flowers is gay : 'Tis open heaven one day in seven-The Poor Man's Sabbath day !

Tis here the weary pilgrim Doth reach his Home of Ease! That blessed house called "Beautiful," And that soft chamber, "Peace," The River of Life runs through his dream And the leaves of heaven are at play ! He aces the Golden City gleam, This shining Sabath day !

Take heart, ye faint and fearful; Your cross with courage bear; So many a face now tearful Shall shine in glory there, Where all the sorrow is banished, The tears are wiped away ; And all eternity shall be An endless Sabbath day!

Ah! there are empty places Since last we mingled here; There will be missing faces When we meet another year But heart to heart before we part, Now all together pray That we may meet in heaven to spend The eternal Sabbath day !

Tales and Sketches.

BY THE SAD SEA WAVES."

prod S. ADAMS.

"Yes, All, the waves have always to me a sad, uncertain sound:" a, uncorram sound: " , source de ma section de constitue de la constitue de la

"Thore's, no bosh shout it. I am in barnelt; were obliged to succumb, and soon, stopped, The restless see shout ways abjective were obliged to succumb, and soon, stopped, tale in which bitter disappointment is mingled zidl The driver, as soon as the could appears, soil your hands on him.

surgings of your soul on paper. I am sure you blinded with dust, but unburt.

would be a success, at least, in the eyes of love-sick girls ."

"No, no! Alf, yet are sarcastic. You mis-nderstand me. I contile tell you a sad tale that the later was to listen in the later to be dis-condizings as you now profess to be distol with." Indeed !"

Yes; and if you should hear it, you would the Thank you also, she said, in trembling then understand why it is than the sould of accents, Oh, it was fearful! How brave the waves always has such a melancholy effect, and prompt you were !'

"Oh, tell it by all means." Will you listen attentively "

"And not interrupt me with any of your discordant, unfeeling comments?"

" No." "All right; I'll tell it then."

And thereupon Tom Blanchard related to my qurious ears the following account of a hitherto unrevealed episode in his life.

"It was two years ago. I was sojourning for the summer by the sea side, and occupied comfortable quarters in the 'Spray House.' The season was ghy. Beautiful girls, resplendent in all the decorations of the fashionable artists; watchful, wary, gorgeous mothers; eager, restless young bucks, like myself, with a sprinkling of fathers, who oscillated between the attractions of the place and the stern demends of business,—these were the principal elements of the throng that made glad the landlord of the Spray House.

"You can readily imagine that I was not backward in participating in the pleasures of the place. I had plenty of money, and went in on my nerve, as the boys say. Oh, it was a grand carnival of flirting! Hearts were toyed with, smiles were flung about, and glances shot at willing targets with a luxurious looseness. The mad frolics of those in whom nonsense held prime sway made lively work for the anxious matrons, whose grip on the reins was only too infantile in its weakness.

"One day there was a new arrival. A woman with eyes like the reflection of the midnight moon in still water, hair spun from gathered darkness, a round, soft, perfectlyshaped face, complexion of alabaster whiteness, with cheeks of warmest crimson-an indescribable air which was irresistibly fascinating. Ah, words can convey but a faint, tame, insufficient picture of Irene Nance!

"She at once created a sensation, and there was a regular stampede of young fellows seeking introductions to her. She received the homage showered upon her very quietly and cooly, treating all with an easy grace that, to those who wished to approach her beyond a certain point of polite cordiality, was fairly maddening. She was an orphan, so it came to be understood, and said alie was possessor of a snug fortune in her own right. She was accompanied by an aunt, an olderly, respectable, matronly-looking woman, who said but nttle, but who, I more than once noticed, had a very sharp, observant eye. This, however, was as it should be, I thought, for Irene was besieged with attentions, and it was well for her to be under the guardianship of one versed in the ways of the world.

"I fell in love with her, as was to be expected, and did not endeavor to cenceal my admiration. But she treated in a provokingly cool and unconscious manner the bestownly any marked attention, which corduct of course only stimulated my desires.

"She had her carriage, horses, and coachman, and it was not long before I discovered the particular drive she took each morning. forward I made it my daily to a point on the beach which I knew she would pass, and soon it became a part of each forenoon's programme for me to station myself on a certain rocky perch, and look up from my book to greet her as she passed. These morning greetings actually grew to be s part of my existence. For her smiles grow more free and cordial day by day, and threw me into an ocstacy that is always felt by one who imagines himself on a smooth course of true love.

"One morning I occupied my accustomed position, and at the usual time discovered Trends carriage approaching. Something, however, seemed to be wrong. The horses were coming at an unusual rate of speed, and the coachman was standing up in front of his seat, apparently using his utmost exertions, to con-

After a moment's anxious watching, I saw, with a thrill of horror, that the figry steeds wore running away. Irone was in danger

Full of fright and distress, on heraccount, I maked to the roadside. The horses came flying along at a mad speed, heeding notithe energetic pulling on the roins by the driver, nor his frautic shouts at them

My course was determined upon it, so instant. I braced my nerves for a desperate struggle, and awaited the approach of the running team. They were soon close upon mo, and yet appealingly. "Don't be soft, Tom." I have been and I spreng forward and seized the reins But I tell you it is true. Just listen, now, close to the life. I churg with an ironlike to the murisar of the surf. It rushes and religip, and litted myself up from the ground to be rebuffed. He made some rough remark cedes like the caming and going of memories avoid being transpled upon, as well as to bring about receiving the amount due on his wages.

"What is it Wiss Transpled upon, as well as to bring about receiving the amount due on his wages." which one would " (o. 8) 1978 out to 307 a dead weight on the horses heads. I was "Bosh Mary obivory of oldern vitors han able to retain my hold firmly. The animals

with longing regret for something swalldwarf from his seat, and came to my relief. He here the said, an something more than his hands in the irrevocable past. The point of the point of the profuse thanks but I not would be soiled should be attempt it!" said "Oh, come now, Tom, you sicken me. heeding him, ran round to the side of the partitle ruffien.

You'd better turn, poet, and pour out the riage. I was out of breath, and somewhat "Be respectful, you blackguard," said I.

Irono sat upright, clinging to the seat, with a wildown in her eyes, and a frightened flush on hor theck. At made her dazzlingly beautiful. As soon, however, as she realized that the danger was last, the color flod from her face, and she mank back, almost overcome.

"Thank heaven! you are safe," I ejaculated.

"Thank you also, she said, in trembling

"She gave me a melting look that nenetrated to the very marrow of my hone

"Don't speak of that," I said. "It is enough for me to know that you are unhurt." "Is it, indeed?" she said, in a sort of shy

"Your safety would repay us for a dozen broken boues," I rejoined, with fervor, "let alone this slight sprinkling of dast, What caused the horses to run away?"

"I cannot imagine. They are spirited, but soldom fractions. Something must have fright. ened them. I can never feel grateful enough to you."

"Grateful! Please do not use that word, It is cold, as compared with my joy at sceing you unharmed."

"Is my safety, then, so much --." She hesitated and blushed."

"It is everything to me," I said, carnestly, Are you not afraid to continue to ride now ?" "Oh, no! The horses, I think, will make no more trouble. James usually manages them with perfect ease. I think he must be slightly intoxicated this morning.'

"Then you must not think of intrusting yourself with him again! If you insist on finishing your ride, you will at least permit me to accompany you."

"If it will not be interrupting your mornmorning siests," she said, hesitatingly, but I imagined with a wistful look.

"I mentred her that it would be a most charming interruption, and waiting only long enough to brush some of the dust from my clothes, sprang into the carriage beside her.

"When we were under way, I informed her that our daily greeting, as sho passed my favorite resort on the beach, was a bright spot in each morning of my life.

"She opened her eyes in innocent; wonder, and expressed a doubt that such a little thing s that deserved such extravagant mention.
"I assured her that it was not a little thing

that a kind look from her was a great thing in my estimation.

"She then suggested that I was given to flattery.

"I disclaimed any such propensity with carnestness, and then she grew pensive and thoughtful.

"After that we became more confidential and talked in low tones. It is a light with a

"Ah, that ride! I wished it might never come to an end! But it did, and after assisting her to alight and bidding her good morn ng, I walked about with a swelling exultation and buoyant joy that knew no bounds.

"After that I was with Irene much. We walked, and rode, and sat together, and occasionally had long, solitary blicaful interviews, that seemed to me like glimpes of some higher

"To be sure, my public attentions to her were little in excess of others—she would was successionally piqued at this, a walk in the moonlight, or a half hour's tete-a-tete in a solitary corner of the versuhal, would set matters right, and elevate to me an exalted point of beatitude. And so my infatuation raxed stronger and approached its zenith.

"One evening-I shall never forget it-Irene came to me in trouble. I, was sitting on the verandah, taking my customary smoke, at an hour when most of the guests had fled to their

rooms to make their evening toilectes. "Suddenly I heard footsteps approaching, and the sound of voices engaged in hostile discussion. One voice was that of a man, and the other was Irone's. I was immediately all

atten ion. "The two came pearer, and turning around a corner at the building, were in close proxim

ity to ras Voll, James, said Irone, 'you will have to quit my service immediately.

Quite your service, is it, mum ! said James, angrily. I recognized his voice as that of her coachman.

"Yes; I cannot put up with your impudence and your tabits ony longer. Last night you were attoxicated again, and

firere Trene allrugtly consed speaking, havng observed me. James saw me also, but was in nowise abashed." Said he:

And if hlad can't take a dhrop of the cra ter once in a while, where his liberty gone By the powers, mum, yo'd wish me to be as struight laced as any praste or parson !

"Hid spoke with a tone and air of insolence Trene looked at me in confused embarrassment,

"I grose and greated her, ignoring the pres ency of a conchinan. But the latter was not "What is it, Miss Irone ?" I asked, "Ar

you in trouble. And would it sorve you any to have me pitch this fellow over the railing? "Oh " bie exclaimed, "I bog of you not to

"or it will be the worse for yea."

"With an exclamation of distress, Irone placed herself between

"Keep silent, James," she entreated, "and listen, Mr. Hambard, "The I employed to desirate James, on account this bad habits—"

"Let the bad bebits alone and give January his pay, and fait he'll be off!" faterrupted the coachiminate

" You shall have your pay,' exclaimd Irene turning toward him in indignation. 'Do not presume to speak to me again in that way !' An it's versell that knows how I can b

silenced.'" "I made a restless movement, and could hardly refrain from attacking the fellow.

"Irene said in a low tone: 'Let him alone Mr.; Blanchard; He is as strong as an ox, and would kill you. And a fracas with a servant would be so disgraceful."

· "'Ob, I am in a terrible situation,' she continued, 'I ought not to mention it to you,

though.' " 'Do not hesitate,' I implored. 'You know

what a privilege I will regard it to serve you.' "With a blush, and a pained look, she said : Lowe James seventy dollars, and all I have with me is a check on a New York blank for three hundred. I was going to the city to draw the money next week, not dreaming that I should need it before that time. I cannot bear to ask a servant to wait. They know nothing of such things, and can make one a world of trouble and embarrassment? . Live

"'Is that all your trouble!' I hastened to say. 'If so, you shall be relieved immediately.

"'Oh, I am afraid I impose on your gencrosity. Perhans I had better ask the landlord -though I dislike to approach a stranger on such a subject. James was so noisy, that I could not help letting you know it.'

" 'Certainly,' I replied. 'I appreciate your feeling. You shall have the money to pay this individual and get rid of him, and the matter shall be between us two exclusively! • 1 will go now to the office safe and get the mo-

"'Are you sure it will not discommode you?' and the second specification of

"'Not in the least. I am going to New York in a day or two and then I will get the check cashed for you, if you wish, and you can hand me the amount.

"You are very kind; but I im ashanied to suggest it. Perhaps you will be willing to do still more. If it is convenient for you to let me have the entire amount of the check, I can pres it over to you, and the transaction will be ended. There are other bills that can be put off, but it will be more pleasant— You shall have the entire three hundred dollars, I will deposit the check to the credit of

my own bank account. "' My good fellow,' said I, turning to the coachman, and speaking in a tone of severe irony, would it be too much of a trespuss on your good nature to ask you to wait five minntes for your pay ?'

"No. sir,' he replied, in an humble tone. apparently somewhat ashamed of his unruly behavior.

"lu five minutes the transaction was ended. I handed Irene three hundred dollars, and pocketed the check. It left me with less than twenty dollars in cash, but that was of no moment, as I could replenish my pocket book on my forthcoming trip to the city.

" It is just like a woman, in her stupidity and icrorance of business to be caught in such a prodicament,' said Irene, in an applogetic, all my fortune to do honor to the memory, of

tone. 'You have relieved me greatly. "'Do not embarrass me with thanks,' was

my reply. "She was all smiles that evening, though I noticed a certain uneasiness and agitation in her manner that I ascribed to excitement and grief owing to the coachman's impudence. It is needless to say that I was in a happy frameof mind at having served her for the second

time in a material, substantial way. "We promenaded and danced together, al though she still persisted in dealining to receive exclusive public, attention, from me. My jealousy was excited when, while I was in the midst of the 'Lancers,' I saw her take the arm of a handsome young Culan, and walk slowly, with him from the ball room to the outer ball. By the time the dange was concluded, however, they had returned, and she mingled with: the gay throng, casting occasional glances on me, that removed all distrust, and made ma pity the deluded Cuban, who was evidently smitten with her.

When we parted for the night, it was with ailingering pressure of the hand, and an appointment for a ride on the following foremoon!

" " I now come, said Tom, with a long breath, and, I fancied, a cynical twinkle in his eye," to the painful portion of this parrative. "When I went down from my room the next morning. I found a little excited crowd in the hotel office. The Cuban, who had aroused my ino dentary Jenlous on the precoding evening, was pacing the room in a towering rage, and voiciferating something about having been swindled. The landlord was leaning glumily over his deak, with anything but an annable took ou his face Others seemed to be indignant, while there ware a

himsed about something."
I included the cause of this state of things, and you can imagine what a horrible, sickening, discouraged sensation I felt, when I learned that Irone Vance, her auut, and the

coachm with the carriage and horses, had

departed pretly during the night what di"Thou are no trace to inches what direcion by had taken. Numerous unpaid
bills were of behind, and three empty, worthless trums. I won't attempt to describe my state of

mind. The power of the whole dategory of

words all my command is utorly inadequate

to the task. There was no use in trying to

evade the conclusion that I had been taken in -sold-bamboozled-victimized. I was sensible enough, however, to keep secret my connection with the beautiful swindier, though, perhaps, some thought it strange that I did not join in the laugh against the Cuban, from whom Irene had extorted money on some pretext similar to that by which she had 'operated' on me. I nover saw her, nor any traces of her, afterward. A detective, to whom she, her aunt, and coachman were de-

scribed, said the trio were in reality husband.

wife, and daughter, and that they were well

known though exceeding slippory confidence

operators. "I never had the hardihood to present the check at the bank on which it was drawn. My money was gone, and my finer feelings outraged. The runaway and the quarrel with the cosohman were of course well-rehearsed

"All this, you know, happened on the seashore; and you understand—don't you, Alf? -why it is that the murmuring waves and the rolling surf breathe to my cars a tale of something lost, yet longed for-why they have to me such a sad, uncertain sound!"

SLIDING SCALE OF A WIDOW.

'How rapid is the progress of oblivion with respect (to those who are no more! How many a quadrille shall we see this winter, exclusively made up from the ranks of inconsolable widows! Widows of this order exist only in the literature of the tombstone. In the world, and after a lapse of a cortain period, there, is one sort of widows inconsolable those who refuse to be comforted because they can't get married again.

One of our most distinguished sculptors was summoned, a short time since, to the house of a young lady, connected by birth with a family of the highest grade in the aristocracy of wealth, and who had been united in marriage to the heir of a military title, illustrious in the military annals of the empire. The union, formed under the happies auspices, was of short duration. Death, unpitying death, ruptured it, by prematurely carrying off the young husband. The sculptor was summoned by the widow.

He traversed the apartment, silent and moody, until he was introduced into a bedroom, and found himself in the presence of a lady, young and beautiful, but habited in the deepest mourning, and with a face furrowed

by tears. "You are aware of the blow I have received!" the lady remarked.

The artist bowed with an air of respectful

condolence. "Sir." continued the widow, "I am anxi-

ous to have a funeral monument erected in honor of the husband I have lost."

The artist bowed again.

"I wish that the monument should be superb, worthy of the man whose loss I weep; proportioned to the ending grief into which his loss has plunged me, I care not what it costs. I am rich, and I will willingly sacrifice an adored husband. I must have a templewith columns—in marble, and in the middle on a pedestal—his statue."

"I will do my best to fulfil your wishes, madam," replied the artist; " but I had not the honor of acquaintance with the deceased. and a likeness of him is indispensable for the due execution of my work. Without doubt you have his portrait? Him Was and a

The widow raised her arm and pointed deapairingly to a splandid likeness, painted by Amsprey Duval.

" A most admirable picture," observed the artist, "and the painter's name is a sufficient guarantee for its striking resemblance to the original." And the control of the

These are his very features, sir it is himself. It wants but life; ah, would that I could restore it to him at the cost of my for-

tung." I of an anatolle findered "I will have this portait carried to my studio, andam, and I profite that the marble

shall reproduce it exactly?" unvisa has bes The widow at the words sprang up, and at a single bound; throwing herself toward the picture, with arms stretched out as though to dofend it. vexclaimed: 441 in sequel a cont

"Take pway! this (portrait!) carry off my only consolation; my only femiling comfort never, never the policy to be the policy to the polic

Buts madani, you will only be deprived of it but a short time; and Ina refeate for

Not an hour-not a minute, could I exist without his beloved image. Look, you, sir, I have had it placed here in my own room that my eyes may be fastened on it without ceasing, and through my tears. His portrait shall ever leave this spot one single instant, and in contemplating that I will pass the remainder of a miserable and sorrowful existence."

In that case, madam, you will be com pelled to permit me to take a capy of it. But to not be mersy, I shall not have occasion to trouble your solitude for any length of time;

one sketch, one sitting, will suffice.' The willow agreed to this arrangement; she

only insisted that the artist should come bac the following day. She wanted him to set to work on the instant, so great was her longing ... to see the maisoloum erected. / The souliftor, however, remarked that he had, another work to finish first. The difficulty she sought to overcome by means of money,

"Impossible," replied the artist; "I' have wired my word; do not distress yourself; I take wescould outs of configal fidelity. If the will apply to: it so diligently that the monument, shall be finished in as short a stime as ly have been dispensed with a When some any other sculptor would require who could

apply himself to it forthwith."

You see my distress," said the widow; you can make allowance for my impationce. Be speedy, then, and shove all, bel lavish in er magnificance: " Spare no expense; only, lot me have a masterpiece."

Several letters uttered these injunctions, during the few days immediately following during the interview. At the explication of three months the artist called sgain. Ho found the widow still in her; weeds, but a ittle less pallid; and a little more coquettishly

dressed in her mourning garb.
"Madam," said he, "I am entirely at your

"Ah, at last; that is fortunite," replied the widow, with a gracious smile a had

The 'I have made myrdesign,", said the artist ; "but I still want one sitting for the likeness. Will you permit me to go into your bedroom?" "Into my bedroom! For what?"

"To look at the portrait again." "Oh, yes; have the goodhess to walk into the drawing-room; you will find it there. now.??sand} of the Prades District "Ah?" said the artist, surveying the pic-

Yes; it hangs better there, observed the widow. It is better lighted in the draw ing-room than in my room? once ylquige will would you like, madam, to look at the

at design for the monument Proper visits and "With pleasure," replied the widow "Oh, what a size, what profusion of decoration.
Why, it is a palace, sir, this tomb

"Did you not tell me, madam, that nothing Would be too magnificent ! 1 have not considi. ered the expense; and, by the way, here is a memorandum of what the monument will cost

"O sculptor !" exclaimed the widow; after having cast an eye over the total adding up "why, this is enormous !" I have the

· "You begged me to spare no expense," said the scalntor. and of dealing of

"Yes, no doubt; I desire to do things pro-perly," replied the widow, "but not exactly to make a fool of myself."

"This at present, you see, is only a design,"

observed the artist, "and says yet time to cut it down."

"Well, then, suppose the says to leave out the temple, and the columns, and all the architectural part, and content ourselves with the statue? It seems to me that this would be appropriate."

come of Certainly it would," replied the artist. " 80 let it be then-just the statue 6 in 6 ii

Shortly after this second visit the sculptor fell desperately ill. He was compelled to give up the work; but on returning from a tour in Italy, prescribed by his physician, he presented himself once more before the widow, who was then in the tenth month of her mouning. He found this time a few roses among the cypresses, and some smiling colors playing over half shaded grounds. He brought with him a little model of his statue, done in plaster, and offering in miniature the idea of what his work was to be. well be all and and

What de you think of the likeness?' he --- Inquired of the widows "It seems to me a little flattered; my hus-

hand was all very well, no doubt, but you are . making him an Apollo."

"Really ! well, then, I can correct my work by the portrait."

Von " Don't take the trouble," said the widow ii , It a little more or less like, what, does it; matmi tor?

off the Excuse me, but I am very particular about likenesses."

If you absolutely must—"

"It is in the drawing room yonder" is it not? have go in there." The or of the firm to

It is not there any longer," replied the el widow, ringing the bell, " Baptiste," she said o to the servant who came in, "bring down the portrait of your master,"

"The portrait that you sent up to the garret last week, madam *1.9 /12 will ad track Yes. I got a appropriate and the

mile At this moment the door opened, and a lyoung man of distinguished air, entered; his be manner was easy and familiar ; he kissed the fair widow's hand, and tenderly inquired after

"Milliawho in the world is this good man in planhalter ?? asked his, pointing with his finger to the the status, which the artist; had placed on the

"It is the model of a statue for my hus-J. mantelpiece.

-Aud . You are having a statue of him made! Tis -7/0 very misjestic/full to notifi edit for d digole Do you think so ? said the widow. be

suit . It is only great men who are thus cut out oil af marble, and at full length," replied the oil) young man; "it seems to me too, that the over deceased was a very ordinary personage."
"Well, I think his bust would be sufficient,"

Stocking the wigging on their out

"Well, let it be a bust, then," said the widow, "that's determined." 1/11/11 (1)

"Two months later, the artist, carrying home the bust, encountered but the stairs a merry party, The widow, giving her hand to the elegant dandy who had caused the statue of the deceased to be cut down, was on her way to the mayor's office, where she was about to hust had not been completed, it would willingtime later, the artist called for his money, there was an outery about the price; and it required very little less than a threat of legal proceedings before the widow, consoled and re-married, concluded by resigning horself to pay the funeral homage, reduced as it was, to the memory of her departed husband.

SCIENTIFIC: 10 100

of march to at my lifter. SQIENCE IN THE KITCHEN.

The student of the social economy of this country will encounter ho more remarkable anomaly in the habits of our people shau thit! while we exhaust every possibility achieved by the progress of modern science toward the augmenting of our pecuniary welfare, we as sedulously neglect the teachings derived from the same source and pointing to one of the most important causes of, physical thealth and semfort, When a man, underbakes to build; himself, a house, it is the general rule that he exercises the closest care that every portion of the structure shall be, in design and material, the best. He employs a capable architect, a thorough builder, selects stone, brick; mortar and other components of his fabric with a rigid scrutiny which leaves no doubt in his mind but that his dwelling will be a strong and lasting shelter. Then he decorates, fürnishes, searches for ingenious devices of household convenience; and finally enters his new habitation seemed in his belief of fits excellence. Is it not strange that all his labor is done for a roof which may cover its owner but until to morrow; for a home which the vicissitudes of fortune may wrest from him in a day, or which of his own choice he may abandon before the mortar is perfectly dry; while to the structure in which Providence has ordained he shall exist for a lifetime, but secondary consideration is given ?

Our food h s been compared to the fuel which heats a boiler, maker steam, and so drives the machinery. The simile is not only trite but unjust, The substances that we eat play even a greater part, It is as if the fuel; besides heating the water, contributed by its comhustion to the existence of the boiler-in other words, we are made of the materials we consume. Clearly then, although we may aubsist for a time out substances unsuitable down, from the improper nature of the components with which it is supplied.

Cooking is the proper preparation of food for human consumption. We do not consider that the term means applying heat until the substances assumes any form which is edible, but the causing of the material to undergo certain changes, chemical or otherwise, in its condition, which render it in the most suitable state for the nourishment of the body. Articles for the table, then, are either cooked or ruined -necessarily one or the other. Bad cooking, like bad grammer, is non-existent ex vi termini; but as to where the dividing line happens to be between the very opposite conditions, it is odd that few persons can agree. Perhaps it may be safely drawn from the sanitary point of view, as above noted; for a single material, like the common potato, for example, may be nutritious and healthy when properly cooked; while if it be boiled until it be waterlogged and waxlike, its beneficial nature is lost. Theoretically, then, the gage of aults; practically, however, the standard is simply and purely one of individual faste; and that in this country, where the majority are educated to relish compounds indigestible and worthless as brain: and muscle producers, is falliable in the extreme. Hence, while this sonse is gratified, we give no thought to the means; in other words, so long as the builder of the fabric is satisfied with the exterior appearance of his stone, mortar, or brick, no matter, if when they are unde into a wall, they prove bad within, and weak and insufficient at supports.

Dr. James, in an excellent paper recently read before the American Health Association, upon a topic kindred to that to which we are: referring, points out with much clearness many of the abuses into which the preparation. of our food has fallen, and inveighs with special vigor against the general assumption that women are natural cooks. Perhaps it is to the invariable inaccuracy which (our feminine readers will pardon us) is inherent to the dentler sex, more than to any other cause, that the science of cookery has descended to the level of a rule of thumb pursuit. Do we ever need a medicine, we watch the druggist, that he compounds it with scrunulous exactitude. Do we build a machine, we hire talent that will execute the work to a lining breadth accurracy; in fact, we employ skilled labor to supply us with knowledge, to house us, to dress us, and even to shave us, everything but to feed us. It takes an artist to make our coats; but the most foolish of Hibernian virgins may be installed in our kit-

If cookery were reduced down to rule, so that a person could follow recipes with the same certainty of success, due to accuracy, with which the student pursues the instructions laid down in his text book of chemical analysis, it is presumable that any individual could produce catables and healthy dishes, but nothing is further from the truth. Let the reader ask my spiceesful cook how lie or she made such or such a compound, the chances are strongly that no satisfactory, explanation: can be given. "Practice" is probably stated as the reason, or "experience," or "luck." Let him turn to any so called cookery book, and we would be willing to wager that in nine cases out of ten the rocipes for the most delicate cake and pastry contain greater margins of inaccuracy than any formula extant for mixing mud conprete. What does a tenepoonful mean, heaped up or level, with the rim? Or a teacupful? What size of teacup? How much is a pinch, or a handful, or a penny worth? There is absolutely no standard system of ineasures conscientiously followed; and hence a women will gage ther ingredicuts by the grab with the same unquestioning faith in the accuracy of the combination that she reposes in the fact that the distance from the tip of her nose to the end of her fingers is precisely and infallibly one yard.

The practical solution of the important question, whether the masses can be educated properly to prepare their food, is yet to be determined. It is surely possible that cookery can be taught as a science, as other necessary branches of knowledge, not after the fashion of child's play, as have been most of the pres vious attempts in this direction, but as a serious study. We do not expect every man's wife to became a cardon bleu, or our servants to prepare entrees which would not disgrace Delmonico: but we do believe that means might be found of imparting information sufficient to relieve the people of many of the hightmare-breeding compounds of daily consumption. Make practical cookery a part of every woman's education, and the principles of the same a portion of that of every man. Let us, for recipes, have formula and instructions, clearly couclied, but as accurate as the physician's prescription, and deduced by scientific investigation. Then with the materials and means which we now have, better than which the world cannot produce, the answer to our petition for daily bread will not, be food destructive to our health as individuals

THE PIN MACHINE.

and as a people.

This machine is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. It is about the height and size of a lady's sewing machine, only much and comparatively non-nutritious, in the end stronger. On the left side, at the back, a our physical system will suffer, if not break light belt descends from a long shaft in the celling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of the machine hangs on a peg a reel of wire that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers. The wire descends, and the end enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this voracious little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it off by inches incessantly—one hundred and forty bites to the minute. Just as he seizes each bite, a little hammer, with a concave face, hits the end of the wire three times, "upsets" it to a head, while he grips it to a counter sunk hole between his teeth. With an outward thrust with his tongue, he than lays the pin sideways | be of interest to our readers. in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves. By the external their places as they are carried under two series of small files, three in each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the pins, and a series of came, levers and springs are made to cookery should be the healthfulness of its re- play like lightning. Thus the pins are dropped in a little shower in a box. Twenty-eight pounds are a day's work for one of these jerking little autematons. The machines reject crooked pins, the slightest irregularity in any of them being detected.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

Among the anomalies of the fuel question, the most striking consists in the fact that the supply of petroleum from the Pennsylvania wells is now at a rate which has reduced its value to 1d. per gallon, and that yet no methods have been brought into general use to utilize this product, either for manufacturing or domestic purposes, so as to influence the price of coal. The present yield of the region is estimated at 30,000 barrels a day, and new diocoveries are constantly made. An impression is becoming general that the existence of this fuel is as extensive as that of coal itself, and its utility is finding recognition in China and Japan, whither considerable shipments are now in progress.

HARDENING SMALL TOOLS.

According to J. Schouszleder, watchmakers and engravers harden their tools in sealing wax. The article is made white hot and thrust into sealing wax, allowed to remain a moment, then withdrawn and thrust into another place, and this treatment is continued until the steel is cold, and will no more enter the wax. The hardness thus attained is extreme, and comparable to that of the diamond; in fact, steel ent nor hast as you please; mailam, neplied the chen to proper the food that makes our hurdened in this way may be used for boring a virtue, are at length as you please; mailam, neplied the chen to proper the food that makes our hurdened in this way may be used for boring a virtue, are at length as you please; mailam, neplied the chen to proper the food that the common many on the food that the common memory of the food the food that the common memory of the food tha

the tool being previously moistened with oil of turpentine. roball oils rever the lackers

COAL SUPERCEDED - VAPOR FUEL

alt Jo kedar ali hastarah A writer in the Railroad Journal is engaged in bringing into prominence a new heating agent, which is destined to prove a satisfactory substitute for coal in its every possible application. It is a gascous or vapor fuelo The basis of hit is petrolouin, which his being produced, in almost; fabulous quantities in all of the oil bearing districts of America. The remarks of the writer alluded to are well worthy of perusual, for it all he states be correct a revolution in the matter of supplying heat for all opurposes to dwellings in towns and cities, will, soon be brought about. ... We. quote as follows : West dollerson losts at a

It is first converted into gas, and then intermixed with the requisite amount of air and steam under proper conditions, and this preduct conducted in pipes to the place of combustion, and thus ignited and burnt in suitably constructed furnaces. Langui Time to a course

As a steam fuel, coal, by comparison; with it, is nowhere, for its various advantages, in this respect admit of no comparison. For reducing and refining ores, for working in iron, steel and metallurgy generally, its merital are infinitely superior to any other fuel, 72 east

From the total absence of sulphur and fall other hurtful ingredients, Vapor Fuel produces rom the poorest of ores, even a better than charcoal iron.

While the results obtained are no greatly superior, it is gratifying to know that the cost of this fuel is less than half that of coal, and the supply increasing and unlimited.

It is most furturate that this great discovery has been perfected at this time, when the price of coal seems to be going up, and the supply of Petroleum is very abundant aud chean.

The great industries of the countries are in process of rapid development and change, specially in all those branches relating to iron and steel, and who knows or can predict what important results will be due to the discovery and application of "Vapor Fuel" to the various uses we have named. That it is destined to become a substitute for coal and to become also an important adjunct to metallurgy no one can doubt.

In this connection we may also state that Petroleum is also being used in many places to furnish illuminating gas, and the gentleman already referred to, connected with this office, informs us he has devised a method whereby Petroleum and other Hydrocorzous may be successfully utilized to furnish all the fuel and heat of towns and cities, for warming, cooking, &c., in the same manner that illuminating gas is now served out and used.

This is indeed a novel and momentous nnovation, and one well worthy the attention of oil producers, as affording a new field for its use, and a profitable relief from the evils of an increasing and already overcrowded supply, amortion of

THE HOPE OF THEFUTURE.

The Workingman's Advocate of Chicago, has been publishing a series of articles upon the outlook for the ensuing winter from a labor standpoint, and under the above caption. refers to the "bow in the clouds" that relieves the darkness of the present time, and shows the means by which the laborer can attain the fruits of his toil. We are sure the article will An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of

cure. With almost as much precision as pressure of a stationary hoop these pins roll in can count on the appearance of a new moon, the mercantile and industrial classes of the United States can tell when a so -called financial panic will pay a visit to our commercial centres, and thence to the industrial classes, on the same principle that a student can tell why effect follow cause, or why two and two makes four; and with the process of argument we feel satisfied the careful reader is already familiar. It is simply an arithmetical question, which any school-boy can solve.

How long can a manufacturer, merchant or farmer, who pays ten per cent. for money, and whose average returns on the capital invested are but three per cent., afford to continue business? It is a matter of time and endurance, but the results are as inexerable as the decrees of fate. It may be compared to an hour-glass, which empties in twenty minutes at one end, what it requires sixty minutes at the other end to fill. The one process is always under the manipulation of the robber; the other under the supposed control of the

For years past the mechanics and workingmen, through their representatives, have vainly endeavored to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of the agricultural element, to secure their demands for a recognition of labor's rights, or a redress of labor's wrongs. The offorts and misrepresentations of a partisan, subsidised press have unfortunately been more potent than the dictates of reason and common iense. It's a long lane, however, which has no turn. The seed sown is beginning to bear fruit. Monopoly has but one definition. Charity, honor, or even justice, are terms to which it is a stronger. All are fish which comes into its net; but, unfortunately for its own selfish purposes, it has overshot its mark, and secured for labor what labor, apparently, was unable to secure for itself. The farmers, who have suffered till forbearance has ceased to be

only be defeated by a union of sentiment and action. Hence we find, on every hand, a disposition manifested to secure the influence, moral and political, of the mechanics qvertures, which, we are happy to say, hava; been met in the most fraternal spirit. To consumate this union-essential to the welfare of the Republic, should be the paraistent aim of every labor reformer. The new element, of istrength to be secured, by such an amalgaina tion is certainly worth an effort. From the latest and most reliable data furnished, we find the number of farmers granges—that is, farmers' trades unions—in the several States, to be as follows : 17 - the or, with which

| Alabama | Se 1477 |
|--|-----------------|
| .Arkansas | 74 |
| California | . 104 |
| Florida | . 14 |
| Georgia | . 304 |
| Illinios | |
| Indiana | . 527 |
| Iowa. | ** 825 |
| Iowa Kansas Kentucky | . 638 |
| Kentucky | . 38 |
| Louisiana | . 31 |
| Massachusetts | . IO |
| Maine | . 1 |
| Michigan | . 111 |
| Minnesota | 371 |
| Missouri | . 985 |
| Mississsippi | . 434 |
| Maryland | . 4 |
| Nebraska | . 343 |
| New Hampshire | y 7 |
| New Jersey | |
| New York | (1661) |
| North Carolina | |
| Ohio | : 184 |
| Oriegon. | . 40 |
| Pennsylvania | . 32 |
| South Carolina | 181 ر ز |
| Tennessee | , 199 |
| 1. 20 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. | B 29 |
| Vermont | . 28 |
| Virginia West Virginia | . 7 |
| West Virginia | . 20 |
| Wisconsin | |
| Washington | . () |
| Colorado | 2 |
| Colorado Dakota | . 25 |
| Canada | . 8 |
| The Share of the second | |
| Total | .7. 5 10 |
| • | |

Now, it is not claiming too ment to say that these 7,810 granges represent a yoting papul lation of 500,000 sonls. Already a large namber of the most able; and, for-seeing of their leaders are beginning to realize that it is more essential to secure cheap money than cheap transportation; and there is no doubt that, by well directed effort, the co-operation of the farmers at large can be obtained in any fature movement to secure this boon. The recent elections have opened the eyes of our lawmakers, especially as our western tillers of the soil have evidently determined to vote as they think. Under these circumstances it is with unfeigned pleasure we announce that, at the ensuing session of Congress, a bill, in consonance with the financial principles enunciated by the National Labor Union, will be introduced, and, what is more, strenuously supported by many of the ablest statesmen of the country; and, although results may not verify our opinion, we honestly believe, if the proper steps are advisedly taken, if united action between the mechanical and agricultural elements is secured, (and we have reason to believe that it can and will be,) that their united demands will be heeded, the curse of the country the National banking system-destroyed, and the issue of a currency directly to the people, based on the wealth and resources of the country, sufficient in volume to meet all legitimate business requirements, elastic and inexportable -a legal tender for all debts, public and private, inter-convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into government bonds bearing 3.65

. With the advent of this system, and the abolition of the gold-basis humbug, a new ora will dawn on the history of-our country, lockups and panics will be unknown, wealth will be more generally diffused, honest labor will be adequately rewarded, monopolies will be shorn of their power, and our country become a republic in fact as well as in name. 14

Thr Labor Market has undergone few changes during the past week- In the North the trade on the Tyne and Wear is dull, but shipbuilding on the Clyde is fairly brisk. Colliers are generally well engaged, and the report of the Cleveland ironstone miners being unsettled has received official contradiction. Advances of wages have in several quarters been refused, and if pressed a further depression of trade is likely to result. In consequence of the high price of coal and the rawmaterials in the iron trade, wooden shipbuilding has temporally revived. New coalfields are however being opened out in various directions. The Barnsely district and Lanarkshire may be specially mentioned in this connection. In the new ironstone district of Lincolnshire, works, are still very active-and in the coal-fields of Lancashire labour is reported scarce. Under the head of emigration it may be observed that the Agricultural Labourers' Union have now declared in favour of an extensive removal, of their members to the Colonies as against the simpler process of migration within the United Kingdom, and both New Zealand and Queensland are likely to secure a large number of this class. Latest advices from Canada indicate that systematised enigration on a large scale is likely toutake place to that colony, in the spring. Labor copy or you con thin we at and

For all kinds of Plain and Passey

NOTICE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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All communications should be addressed to the Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1635. umns are epen for the discussion of all quee one affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the manes of the writers, not security for publication, but as a guarantee of good

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN, 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

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

Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday. Orispins, (159), every Tuesday. Amalga:nated Carpenters, alternate Wednes'ys. Saborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday. Osopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

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

The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners meets in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, on the 1st Friday.

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

OTTAW &

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

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

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday. Coopers, 4rd Tuesday.

Mesars Lancefield Brothers, Newsdealers No. 6 Market square, Hamilton: are agents for the Workman in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St. they wish the paper continued.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1873.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

What to do with the poor and unemployed during the coming winter is now one of the most important and pressing questions agitating the public mind of the United States. Although to some to give professional thieves and burglars extent the money market is more easy than it was a" month or so ago, and and depositories for valuables." The there may be a prospect of its become circulating medium, it holds, should be ing still easier, and a healthier state in the control of the producers of wealth, may be expected to prevail commer- and not of those who live by extracting cially, yet the probabilities are that from the producer, the fruits of his probusiness will not revive sufficiently to ductions.

that prevalls amongst the operative elasses all over the Union it is hard, indeed, to conjecture; but the sickening details of the report of the committee appointed to examine into the number and condition of the unemployed people of New York city alone gives us a faint

Many are the schemes and plans suggested for their relief. Some of the New York dailies, with much force, urge the acceptance by the national government of the plan suggested by the working people at a meeting held a few days ago. The resolutions passed on that occasion say, in effect, that the workingmen and workingwomen are thrown out of employment, and that many are already suffering from actual 30 00 want, and that this is likely to continue and largely increase; that the present suffering has resulted neither from combinations nor conspiracies among the operatives, nor yet from any overtrading in the commercial community, but has grown largely out of the combina tions of men of capital and the conspiracies of monopolists, who, controlling the financial interests of the country, have moulded them to the end that the products of labor may be diverted from its legitimate ends to the aggrandisement of the unproductive few. The resolutions further say that as the national government has made one of its chief policies the protection and care of the national wealth of the nation, that they consider the time has come when the interests of labor demand protection and relief, and that the government shall furnish means for the relief of the suffering of so large a class of citizens. The recommendations made by the meeting were the issuing of national currency in sufficient quantities to place it beyond the control of gold gamblers and money lenders; also, that the government shall do all in its power to give employment to the unemployed, and demand that public works should be at once proceeded with.

Une of the most influential of New York journals—the Graphic—sees no good reasons why, in times like the present,-when "from lack of confidence and timidity on the part of capitalists, the whole industrial system is thrown out of joint,—the Government cannot extend aid to the operative classes;" but whilst it favors the appeal of the workingmen to Congress for work, it refuses to endorse the proposition for the issuing of a national currency in sufficient quantities to place the control of money beyond the reach of monopolists and bankers. The New Haven Union-an earnest advocate of labor reform-considers, however, that in this proposition is contained the solution of the labor problem, and an effectual barrier against panics, and contends that if the Government would do what is right by the people, it would issue currency direct to them on at least as good terms as it issues it now to the national banks. These corporations, it Catharines, will receive subscriptions and states, "now gets money at the rate of give receipts for the Workman. Parties one per cent.; the people contribute calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if twenty million dollars every year to swell the profits of these institutions, and also allows them to charge exorbitant rates of interest for the money which the Government gives at one per

Of cousse every one must know that productive labor supports everything. Wall Street itself thrives upon the labor of the men employed in the coal mines and workshops of the nation. Middlemen, such as merchants, brokers and all who only act as agents or distributors for labor, are supported by the farmers and producers of all kinds; and the Union considers that "to give that class of men the control of the circulating medium is just as insane and foolish as the keys and guardianship of bank vauits

workingmen will soon ascertain from whence comes so much of their difficulty. All this is, no doubt, very true, but the effect following this cause is upon them. bearing in its train untold suffering and want, and one of the most immediate, difficult and knotty problems to solve is, how the poor and unemployed of New York and sister cities are to be kept from starvation during the winter.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMEND-MENT ACT.

At the present time, when with our unionists here, the question of the repeal or amendment of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is being consider. ably agitated, the account of an interview had by a deputation of trade unionists with Mr. Lowe, the British Home Secretary, will be read with interest. At that interview the objections to those laws on the part of the toilers were, as the saying is, "placed in a nut shell." The exceptional character of the legislation complained of, in each of the statutes affecting workingmen, was clearly and tirmly exposed by Mr. George Howell, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Daniel Guile and Mr. George Odger —names with which most of our readers are familiar-who joined in asking the total repeal or amendment of the acts referred to. It was plainly shown that the laws, as they now stand, bind the men but leave the employer free, and while clothing the local magistrate with powers which they too often cannot, or will not, impartially exercise, make innocent men criminal offenders when they have manifestly nooriminal thought or intention. It is a pleasing fact to know that the views and demands of the deputation were supported, without any qualification whatever, by Mr. Mundella, M.P., and also by Mr. Hinde Palmer, M.P.

Mr. Lowe's answer to the representations of the deputation was probably all that could have been expected from a Minister. He began with avowing that he had observed the partial working of the laws complained of, and, thanking the deputation for the brevity and clearness of their observations, assured them that the subject had engaged his serious attention, and that the whole matter was worthy the attention and consideration of the Government. He intimated his intention to review the facts placed before him, and he trusted that some conclusion satisfactory to them and their interests would be come to.

REORGANIZATION.

The Workingman's Advocate throws out some valuable suggestions on the above subject, and though the circum. stances which have called them forth do not apply immediately to our country yet they are worthy of the most care ful consideration of our readers, as many of the suggestions may be acted upon with profit by them :-

"When any great enterprise partially fails in its accomplishment, it is not abandoned by its projectors. Investigation follows investigation, until the true cause of the partial failure is ascertained; then the institution is reorganized on a firmer basis than before its constitution or charter is strengthened where it is weak, modified or amended in such a manner as will enable it to carry on the great work which it has undertaken. This may occur once, twice, or thrice, or as often as the faith and earnestness of the parties may deem it expedient to carry out the work in hand. Does an army, becoming routed or defeated, give up the cause? No. The General in command calls his staff around him, and, after consultation, the army is reorganized, favor below the established rate. Railand marches on to victory. So it is in roads, mills, and factories all over the our banking, commercial, mercantile, land unite in the same way in keeping and manufacturing establishments. When they are overtaken by a general depression, instead of yielding, they put their houses in order, and once more enter the contest for an existence. Even holders and the officers not of one, but demoralized, reorganize., Why do not

faith of the weak-knowd in our trades laborers for adoing the same thing? unions, because they did not accomplish impossibilities. In some instances they have yielded to employers not because the latter had justice or right on their side—but in the absence of labor being organized as it should be, and the presont financial difficulties rendering labor very uncertain, it was deemed expedient to yield to their unjust demands, rather than involve thousands of their fellow workingmen in strikes, at a season of the year when, above all others, strikes should be avoided. These concessions have been made to employers on their assurances that money could not be obtained to carry on business, etc. But as the money with which the business of the country has been conducted for the last fifteen yearsi. c., greenbacks and national bank notes —is still in the country; and as the reat bulk of it is not entitled to draw interest, it is therefore useless in the coffers of those who are hoarding it up, and must in a short time seek investment in the regular channels of agriculture, trade, and commerce. Then, what has been granted as a concession will be demanded as a right, and upon the same principle, the wages of the laborer will be still further reduced. When the time for re-employment comes, the employer of labor will hire at the lowest possible figure, and the laborer, in his isolated and disorganised condition, will be compelled to accept.

Justice is not to be expected from the capitalist; for, as he is but the agent or distributor of capital, like Shylock, he must have his "pound of flesh," in the shape of interest, and that interest has to come out of the workingman.

Now, under these circumstances, we do not see why our workingmen, who are members of trades unions, and those who are not members of those unions, ought to take lessons from those who profess to be their rulers. (?) Let them, too, organize and reorganize. Under the late pressure, some of our weaker and more imperfect unions have gone under, but the revival of the times and of trade will afford them an opportunity to reorganize, and they ought to lose no time in doing so.

The present also affords an excellent opportunity for our working people to organize co-operative associations, whereby they can, in a measure, do away with a great amount of useless and unproductive labor. Our farmers are now ready and willing to co-operate with our mechanics and working people, and if a beneficial co-operative association could be organized, arrangements could be made with the farmers of the country whereby provisions could be obtained at lower rates than they can now be procured.

TRADES UNIONS.

There are persons who have prejudged these societies; and if they will read us, we beg them to reconsider.

Two things-if maintained-are sufficient to vindicate these societies where ever and however found. First, that the end in view is worthy, and secondly, the means fair, instituted to maintain

Now, can any sensible person contend that working men ought not to desire to keep up and in many instances raise up their wages? Capital is continually tending to put them down. Money lenders, and indeed men in all business departments of life, are constantly at work to improve their trades. Banks unite in keeping up their rates of interest. No poor person can go and induce the first one to discount in his up the prices for their services and articles. No man however poor and worthy. can go and get a passage to New York, below the established rates. The shareour political parties, when they become of all the lines have a Trades Union; to keep up the fare to the very last

We admit the panic has lessened the official services pay, object to the poor Have they "no rights" which capitalists " are bound to respect ?" Quite sure do we feel that a little sober thought will correct the prejudices sounjustly indulged against our working men for simply trying to do the bestthey can. Poor mechanics out of work, must have shelter and bread for their children. Capitalists easily take advantage of their necessities and employ them for the time at reduced wages. This not merely puts down the pay of the sufferer, but the whole craft for the future. Can there be any harm in his co-laberers uniting not only for his assistance, but in such a way as to avoid its recurrence? Is it not decidedly wise that the mun himself and all like him, should go into a Union tosustain their prices and themselves, when out of work?

Let all bear in mind that we owe all we have or ever can have to the laborer. Then we should wish to see him in easy circumstances, happy and prosperous. All should certainly wish to see him well paid for his work. Toeffect this is the end and the only end of the Trades Unions. Hence it is worthy.

The means used to accomplish the end are simple and innocent. Workmensimply come together, as all other meetings, and adopt just and general rules for their regulation. They agree tostand out for what they consider reasonable time and pay for their work. Tobe overworked and underpaid, they regard as wrongs against which they have the right of self-defence. This it would seem none dare dispute. If an employer has the right to say how much he will give, the employee must have the same right to say how much he will take. This is all the Union proposes. In principle there is no difference between the rights exercised by these societies and those accorded to every man. The only distinction is that the associations act all together. They know, as we all do-that in Union there is strength, and act accordingly. The only possible objection—of any reason -must arise from their prices being too high. As in all similar cases, the difference of opinion on this point comes from selfishness. The buyer says it is naught; while the seller lauds his wares to the skies. But there is certainly a stronger tendency from the power in the hand of the capitalists to depress, than to unduly exact wages. The distinguished physician, the lawyer, the general, or the managing politician, may indeed get overpay, but never the poor, patient, honest tailor. Let him therefore no more be censured for joining with his fellows to secure the best protection he can against the crushing weights of capital and monopoly.-Workingman's Advocate.

THE RUSSO-KHIVAN TREATY.

A Berlin correspondent has furnished

the London Times the text of the treaty of peace made between General Von Kauffmann and the Khan of Khiva in August last. The treaty sets out the frontier between the Russian and Khivese territories as follows: From Kukerth to the point where the mostwesterly branch of the Amu Darva leaves the main stream that river is toform the frontier. Further down the frontier runs along the most westerly branch of the river to the shore of Lake Aral, then proceeds along the shore to promontory of Urgu, and from the atter point follows the slope of the Use Urt plateau along the so called ancient bed of the Amu. All the land on the right bank of the Amu, with all inhabitants, both sedentary and nomadizing, are ceded by the Khan to Russia. In the event of the Emperor of Russia surrendering a portion of this territory on the right bank of the Amu to the Khan of Bokhara, the Khan of Khiva will acknowledge the latter sovereign as the legitimate proprietor of the districts thus ceded. Russian vessels are to have the exclusive right of free navigation on the give employment to the thousands of affine labor journals generally consider our trade organizations, and working cent. And so of the later mills and Amu. The Russians are besides to have people generally, available thousands of the later who are out of that here the whole riot of the trouble people generally, available thousands and their same system, and reap the bories throughout our trade organizations, and working cent. And so of the mills and Amu. The Russians are besides to have people generally, available throughout our trade organizations, and working cent. And so of the mills and their throughout of the right to construct any harbors, same system, and reap the bories throughout of the right to construct any harbors, the full extent of the misdry and want financial question, in all its bearings, thoroughly organized system of labor? bining to make their money and their left bank of the Amu, where they may

also establish farms and earry on ingriculture. The manifesto published on July 25th by Seid Muhammed Rachin Bahadur Khan, setting at liberty all slaves in the Khanate, and abolishing forever slavery and the traffic in human beings, remains in full force, the Khan's Government expressly engaging with all its might to compel the strict and conscientious fulfilment of the provisions here detailed. A fine of 2,200,000 roubles is imposed upon the Khivese Covernment to cover the expenses of the Russian exchequer in the last war. Considering, however, the scarcity of ready money in the Khanate, and more especially in the coffers of the Government-considering, also, the difficulty the Government would have in paying the fine within a brief period—the Government is allowed the option to pay the sum exact in instalments, with 5 per cent. interest on the remainder. In the first two years the Khivese Governmant is to pay 100,000 roubles annually in the second two years, 125,000 roubles annually; in the third two years, 175,000 roubles annually; in the year 1881-that is, nine years hence-100,000 roubles; and every succeeding year, till the final liquidation of the debt, 200,000 roubles at the very least. To facilitate the payment of the first instalment the Khan will be allowed to levy this year's taxes on the inhabitants on the right bank of the Amu. After the payment of 200,000 roubles on Nov. 13, 1892, there will remain still a rest of 70,054 roubles to be settled by the surrender of 73,567 roubles on Nov. 13 1893. Should the Khan's Government wish to shorten the term of payment it will enjoy the right of making the annual instalments greater than re-

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

The difficulty between the operative Tailors of this city and their employers has been arranged, and the mon resumed work on Tuesday of this week.

WEST TORONTO ELECTION.

Mr. Moss, the Government candidate for West Toronto, was elected on Monday last.

OPERATIVE MILLERS.

At the regular meeting of the Operative Millers Union of Toronto district, held on the 11th inst., at the Trades Assembly Hall, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term :- Mr. Jas. Gillespie, President ; Mr. Wm. Stuart, Vice-President; Mr. Jas. Mahony, Treasurer: Mr. S. R. Stuart, Financial Secretary; Mr. John C. Bain, Recording Sec., and Mr. Henry Walters, Warden. We are pleased to learn the organization is spreading, and is in a prosperous condition.

TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

At the December meeting of the Toronto Typographical Union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term :- Mr. Wm., Bonsell, President; John Pritchard, Vice-President; Mr. J. H. Dower, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; Mr. H. Lovelock, Recording Secretary; Mr. DeVere Hunt, Treasurer; Mr. Gedd, Sergeant-at Arms Messrs. Gillespie, MacMillan, and Williams, were appointed delegates to the Toronto Trades Assembly.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

This well-known place of amusement is nightly drawing large houses. The programme is varied and interesting, and the acting, singing, dancing, etc., of the various artistes, is altogether of a very superior description. The energetic manager, Mr. Z. R. Triganne, is determined to spare neither pains nor expense to cater to the toastes of his numerous patrons. and while at all times the programme is most admirably, arrangements are being made to have unusual attractions during the holiday season.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Wood, of Ottaws. The suc-... cess that has followed his treatment of that dreadful disease, cancer, has been most striking, and those auffering from that cause would de well to consult him.

Ball Cards and Programmes, Posters, in plain and colored inks, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Job . Printing oxeguted in first-class style at the engaging big our chancesting on winger

SHORT SERMONS.

BY A LAY PREAUHER.

I have learned by experience that the Lord hath bles-ed me for thy make.—General and 97

My FRIENDS-In saying that the Bible is the Word of Life, with which declaration I open my remarks, I wish to be understood as speaking of Life in its entirety. It is the source of a loss of large happiness to many men that they regard the Bible only as a text-book of theology; a collection of mystic statements concerning the source of temporal life, and an indistinct revelation of a celestial world and a future life bidden from our human understanding. But many of these persons believe its saying with as full a faith as its most devout followers, while they almost entirely neglect to study or to walk in the way it is the evident work of the Sacred Book to clearly define. And a large number of others, there be who study sacred revelation of future life carnestly and closely, and set aside the lessons of temporal economy which abound in the writings of Moses and the Prophets.

Let us study one of these lessons now You are all, perhaps, familiar with the story from which my text is taken-the story of Jacob and Laban. Under peculiar circumstances Jacob came to Laban, a shepherd, and engaged to work for himto tend his flocks. He rendered faithful service, and the flocks multiplied many times, but with his prosperity, Laban found a desire growing in his heart for greater riches, and he began to cut down his expenditures—an idea perhaps wise in fact, but injudicious in its application at his hands; for he cut down his hired man's wages-"changing his wages ten times" in about fourteen years. During all these years Jacob had worked on a very narrow margin over board and clothes; but he now wanted-needed, in justice-to do better. and accordingly he resolved to strike for an advance or go elsewhere.

Everything connected with his work and wages, or as told in the records, is a lesson of great import to the employer, the mechanic, the laborer of to-day and of our land. So I ask you to note well how Jacob makes answer to his own question-the great question of all good men-"How shall I provide for mine own house?" He asks it of Laban, who objects to his going away, but yet does not offer to raise his wages to a figure equal to the worth of his work, and it comes back to himself for answer. Here is his proposition: A division of the increase, a share in the profits. Laban, in the words of the text, bears testimony that the work of his helper had brought to him his wonderful prosperity, and now fully convinced that striking does not pay-(for the employer or the employee) -he readily consents, and continues to carry on his business successfully, while his man Jacob shares in it and becomes rich.

Now, let it be noted that this blessing of the Lord came not upon Jacob's work on for the nonce, are of well-known Grit proaccount of his being a devout worshipperon account of extraordinary piety-for he had not yet given his heart to God; he had not yet " presented his body a living sacrifice (which is reasonable service)"; nor did he do so for some six years thereafter. The blessing of prosperity came upon him, upon his labor, in his studying to show himself a workman approved-in his skilful, faithful attention to his work. (Chap. xxxi. 40.

There be many whom we cannot persuade to adopt this plan at once. But as Division of Profits quieted the trouble between the disagreeing capitalist and poorlypaid laborer, four thousand years ago, let us, improving upon the crude covenant according to our time, seek to establish wherever suitable a plan of sharing by por centage either in the plant or profits.

LET US CO-OPERATE.

Correspondence.

ST. CATHARINES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.

The St. Catharines Branch of this great institution, held its first fortnightly meeting on Wednesday last in the Caledonian Hall, Mr. Cook, President in the chair; there was a good attendance of members during the evening. Two new members were admitted to the society. The members are all in excellent spirits, and expect a large accession to their numbers in the coming Spring.

HIGH PRICE OF FUEL

A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, to consider the above subject. -Among the speakers who will address the meeting we may mention the names of C. Brown and Captain Wyman. The meeting will no doubt be largely attended.

MEETING OF TAILORS UNION The monthly meeting of the Tailors Un of this town, was held on Monday last. A motion was proposed to suspend the by-law relating to the election of office bearers which now takes place in January, the motion was carried. The election then proceeded, with the following result :- Mr. D. W. Ternent, President : Mr. G. Ryckman, Vice-President Mr. J. Harris, Secretary; Mr. P. Ryan, Treasurer. The society also resolved to send an additional sum of \$20 to the Toronto Tailors now on strike.

THEATRICALS.

1, 1, 1, 1

The Herndons opened in the Town Hall, for a two weeks season on the first of December, and have been playing to excellent houses ever since, so much so, that they intend to prolong their stay till Christmas. Among the plays that have been produced since the opening night, we may mention the following "Rip Van Winkle," the "Factory Girl," "Resedale or the Rifle Ball," the "Stranger. "Lady Audley's Secret," and the "Colleen Bawn." We were present at the three last plays mentioned, and can bear our testimony to the general excellence of the actors and actresses, all of them showing great care and naturalness in their acting. On Friday night, Mr.: Herndon produced the "Stranger," to an excellent house, the dress circle being crowded and the other parts of the house were well filled. Mr. Healy as the "Stranger" (a very arduous part) confirmed the good opinion the "saints" entertain of his acting and proves him to be an actor of great versatility, Baron Sleinfortte, Mr. J. H. Mulligan; Francis, Mr. J. Ward; Peter, Mr. Hernden; were all that could be desired. Mrs. Maller, was represented by Mrs. Herndon, whose fine acting was the theme of unusual admiration, the other parts were tolerably well filled. We advise all who are ffend of seeing fine acting to visit the Town Halling Smile of TRADE.

Trade we regret to say is in many instances getting dull, several of the master Carpenters are discharging their men; they complain of the scarcity of money and therefore cannot proceed with their contracts; we trust we shall soon be able to give a more satisfactory report.

St. Catharines, Dec. 15th, 1873.

OTTAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Since my last we have had "sunshine, hail and anow," and a fair quantity of rain, with pronostications of a green Christmas. "Dull, very dull," is the universal cry throughout the city. We should die of ennui were it not for the elections, in prospect, both Legislative and Municipal. Grits here, Conservatives there-all striving to strengthen their position for the fray. The ward electors even will tinge somewhat of the political, with varied success for each party, although the chances are largely in favor of the Conservative. The Mayoralty question will be an absorbing topic for the time being. The candidates to date, are Dr. Hamnet Hill, as the Conservative nominee, and the present Mayor, Mr. E. Martinean as an "independent." who refused. I understand, the Conservative invitation. (notwithstanding his appearance at the John A. banquet the other day) and accepted that of some parties, who, while eschewing parties clivities. The lines are clearly drawn, notwithstanding the disavowal of party politics in promise success, and many are surprised at he want of tact displayed in the selection One thing is certain, however, and that is that Mr. Mayor Martinean "pulled the wool" on the Conservatives, and when the die was cast by that party, he "jumped the bounty;" a la J. O'Reilly. Thirty pieces are as valuable and enticing to-day as in the early Christian times. Mingled more or less with all this is the question of who will be chosen by the city to fill the seat of Mr. R. W. Scott in the Local Legislature, which, it is anticipated, will be soon vacant. Public opinion hath it—that Mr. Scott, will be shelved in the Senate as it is not possible to find a constituency where his late gymnastics would receive an endorsation. The names of J. P. Featherston and D. J. O'Donoghue are those at present on the tapis. The former, it is alleged, is to be the Grit nominee, and at present ranks as a city Father. The latter, I understand, is a printer, President of the Typographical Society, President of the Ottawa Trades' Council, 1st Vice-President of the Canada Labor League, and the workingman's candidate, as independent. Mr. O'Donoghue's friends are active, working and canvassing with a will, and with marked success too. I learn, the workingmen of Ottawa, if true to themselves, can elect their man. Under any circumstances they will at SAMUEL COXON least learn who and of what party their friends are composed, and the lesson will not be forgotten. Those who pretend to know, augur the adoption by the Liberal Conservatives of the Workingmen's candidate. Time will determine The Election will be held on MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1874 this assumption. Policy and former and oftrepeated professious of fair-play for the workingmen should prompt this course on the part of the Conservative wing, and it certainly Your VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves & Hosiery would be the means of cementing more closely the workingman element of the Province to that party. The crowning feature for Ottawa. J however, is the very quiet and orderly manner in which all are carrying on the canvas,—a course that eight be pursued with credit in To-

ronto, if we may judge from published reports.

Ottawa, Dec. 15th, 1873.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A correspondent of the Scoteman writes that Mr. Odger is about to follow Mr. Bradlaugh's example, and start on a lecturing tour in the United States.

The Holland Government received intelligence that 9,000 troops belonging to the expedition which lately left Batavia for Atcheen, had effected a landing on the coast of that country without opposition.

The Budget Committee of the French Assembly have now under consideration a proposal to restore the objects of art belonging to the late ex-Emperor. Napoleon, and to grant the ex-Empress Eugenie, his widow, 3,000,000

The town of Cartagena is deserted. The besieged have retired into the forts and the homber lment has increased. Hundreds of buildings are in ashes, and many of the streets are totally impassable from the debrie.

The Tribune's special from Havana, Dec. 12, via Key West, says that the Navy doctor, Gallardo and four seamen on Wednesday night, attempted to burn the Virginius at the arsenal. They were arrested and the plet

The great telescope that the Clarks have been making for the Washington Observatory has reached its destination in safety, and will soon be mounted and ready for

The ex-Emprese Eugenie was deeply afflicted at the verdict and sentence in the case of Marshal Bazaine. Her agitation was so great that she has been compelled to postpone a visit she was about to make to Queen Victoria.

England has asked France to facilitate the inquiry into the Ville du Havre disaster, and has offered to defray the expenses of British witnesses. France has accepted the offer, and promises that the investigation shall be searching and complete.

Russia is again increasing her army. An imperial ukase has been issued, requiring that six out of every thousand inhabitants of Russia including the Polish provinces, shall be draft ed into the army.

The Telegraph announce that the researches in Assyria, conducted with so much skill and good fortune by Mr. George Smith, are to be continued by the British museum. The Prime Minister has approved the scheme, and Mr. Smith will leave next week for the scene of those successful labors which were interrupted by his official recall.

A Washington says that the increase of the American public debt this month will be fully as large as last. In view of continued failure of revenues to meet the expenditures of the Gevernment, Secretary Richardson is anxious to have some additional taxes authorized by Congress before the holiday.

The Trades Council of Birmingham are making an appeal on behalf of the common scythe smiths of Birmingham, who are on strike to recover a ten per cent, which was taken from them some time back, when business was slack, on a promise that it should be restored when trade improved. As the men considered that time arrived some six months ago, they then gave a half year's notice for the return to the old scale, but as the generality of the masters refused to comply, they struck. If the men can be supported for a week longer they believe that the masters will give way, the matter. The Conservative choice does not | The Council are also appealing for and to reimburse the loss of £300 sustained by the Wolverhampton Co-operative Lock who have had damage done to their plant and material to that extent by a recent fire, and of which only £75 is insured .- Labor News

ST. THOMAS' WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST Are respectfully solicited for

ADAMSONAS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

THE ELECTION TAKES PLACE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1874.

The boundaries of the Ward are: -East of Jarvis Street to Ontario Street; South of Bloor Street to King Street.

TO THE ELECTORS ~ OF

ST. THOMAS' WARD

Your Vote and Interest are selicited for

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

SOLICITED FOR

P. WAGNER,

AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING consider a TERM of the Control

The second of the second with a second Election takes place, Monday, 5th Jan., 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS

dine ne bliv^estovicz ST. DAVID'S WARD.

GENTLEMEN. Your vote and interest are respect-

THOMAS DAVILS AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5th. TO THE ELECTORS and 1011 10

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ALE RESPECT-PULLY COLIGITED FOR

THOMAS BROWN,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5, 1874

The Election of Mayor being by the Vota of the Ratepayers, your

VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Are respectfully solicited for

M. SMITH. FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

MAYORALTY ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO

ELECTORS

BESPECIFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTES AND BUPPORT I'DE RE-ELECTION AS MAYOR 1 OR THE YEAR 1874.

ALEX. MANNING

I am, your obedient sorvant,

THE OF

ELECTORS OF TORONTO.

Election :- Monday, January 5, 1874.

The time have new new manners (by the act of the re-, and a yourselves one. if the important office of Mayor, I have been requested, by a large number of citizens, to offer myself as a , candidate for that position. In compliance with their request, and with a desire to see our common city prosper, I now ask for your suffrages at the coming election.

Let my former conduct be a guarantee for my future

I remain, Ge ...lemen, Yours, etc., etc.,

F. H. MEDCALF.

$\mathbf{E} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{N}' \mathbf{S}$ CHLAP JACKETS

Heavy warm Jackots, cheap and good. Water-provi Cloaks, all si Shawls, at \$2.

COME AND SEE THEM.

BOULTON & GORDON, BARRISTERS, Solicitons, Notaries, etc., No. 7 Outario Hall, corner Court and Church Streets, Toronty. D'ARCY MOULTON, Q.C. G L. CORDON.

Corner Yongs and Queen Streets.

GENTS' OVER-SHOES!

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

ONLY \$1 20!

WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street. ALSO.

A large stock of Fall and Winter Boots, Shoes, Rub

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

FANCY WOOL SCARFS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, Contract of the last

FANCY WOOL CUFFS. SHIRT STULS, ETC.

AT LOW PRIC 8.

GEORGE ROGERS.

330 Yonge Sa, opposite Gould St कर्मा प्रकार के द्वारा विकास होते हैं। तो हुन्य होने 🕿

Two Working colliers have been elected to e School Board of Holyland, near Barneley.

The Some Circle.

NEARING THE SHORE.

As all market in a with arm-chair; White as snow is his thin soft hair : Furrowed his cheek by time and care; And back and forth he aways; There's a far away look in his dim, dim eye, Which tells of thoughts of the long gone-by, For he sits once more under a cloudless sky, And in childhood merrily plays.

me rests his cheek on the head of his cane, And, happily smiling, dreams again Of that home, the brook, the meadow, the lane,

Dreams all with a vision clear; Then childhood yields unto manhood's place, Then he looks once more in his bright, bright face

And down the starry eyes he can trace A love remembered and dear.

Then he walks and sighs: "It seems but s dream

That comes to me now like a golden gleam, Or the shimmering glow of the sun's last

det a beam, But 'tis pleasant to think it o'er-That youth was so sweet, but now is past: Those days of love were too precious to last; But over yonder their pleasures are cast,

And I nearing the shore." He is gliding on in his little boat; For the calm still water they peacefully float But echo full of brings a well-known note From the land he has left behind.

And he knows, when the voyage of life shall

be o'er. And he gazes away to that other shore. That his dream beyond he shall find.

But time will row back for him no more,

The seeds of youth, which in youth we sow, Adown through the aisles of the future will grow,

And shed on age a beautiful glow, As they come in memory's gleams. Leved faces will come to dimming sight, Sweet words will echo in day-dreams bright, And circle old age with their halos of light, As they mingle in beautiful dreams.

THE UNDECIDED MAN.

My indicision—people say— Has always been my bane, I'm small and modest in my way, Although a little vain. For fancy lures me here and there, Nor lets me form a plan-I'm swayed by every passing air-An undecided man!

When with my wife I shopping go, My misery is keen: I first say "yes," and then say "no!" And don't know what I mean! And what I purchase in the end, Within a few days span

I much regret, you may depend-An undecided man !

"What suit to-day" and then I pause Irresolute awhile-I grope and rummage in the cause But cannot find my style. A score of ties of every kind Most dubiously I scan Before I'm suited to my mind-An undecided man!

Which road to take? How far to go To walk, to drive, to ride? To hunt or shoot? To bathe or row I never can decide. E'en now 1 fear I've penned too much (But publish if you can !) Nor spurn my lay, because I'm such An undecided man!

WHY MEN NRED WIVES.

What does a man need a wife for? It is not merely to sweep the house and make the beds. and darn the socks, and cook the meals,; chiefly that a man wants a wife for .- If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady, send him into the pantry, to taste the bread and cake she has made; send him to inspect the needle-work and bed making; or put a broom into her hands, and let him witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young man will quietly look after them. But what the true man most wants a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. "A man is sometimes overtaken with misfortune; he • meets with failures and defeats; trials and temptations beset him; and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has some stern front. It has eighteen columns on the sides, battles to fight with poverty, with enemies and with sin, and he needs a women that, while he puts his arm around her, and feels that he has something to fight for will help him having 100 columns (externally) is correct, and fight; that will put her lips to his our and as many as twenty seven of thes; might have whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart and impart new inspirations. All through life through storm and through sunshine, conflict and victory, through adverse and lav oring winds-man needs a woman's love; the heart yearns for it. A sister's or a mother's love will hardly supply the need. Yet many seek for nothing further than success at house Work: Justly enough, half of these get nothing more. The other half, surprised above 220 feet by 426 feet, were evidently intended once scarred and disfigured by sin can never measure, have getten more than they spught. to apply to the raised platform upon which the be what it might have been, had it been Applements on a decoupling to bound boundable of the first factor posterior to the resident

Their wives surprised them by bringing a nobler idea of marriage and disclosing a treasury of courage, sympathy, and love.

.. THE DRIVER'S STORY.

"Ah, sir, this is going to be a hard winter," said a great burly car driver to us the other evening; "and I saw yesterday what such as you don't see very often, and hardly believe when its told to ye. One of the men that drove on this line nigh three 'years ago sent his little gal to ask me to come and see him, and I laid off last evening and went. Now I heard how he was sick with consumption; but I didn't now how sick until I

got there. "As sure as I live, sir! there was that follow what one year ago was as strong and

hearty a young man as you ever saw, with his legs no bigger than my wrist and him a lyin on the floor and heavin and chokin all the night and day.

"Bye and bye, after leokin at her and then round the room at the children, his lip com menced to tremble and the tears to fill his eyes, in spite of his tryin' to smile : and altho' I think I am as hard-hearted as any man, I couldn't stand it and just bust out

cryin'. "He told me he hadn't sent for me till he had to, and on looking round, sir, I saw there wasn's any furniture left; and altho' a year ago he had his little room fitted up comfortable like he had sold even his straw tick and was lyin' on the floor. 'I wouldn't care to live, Jim, said he (speakin' very hoarse and troublesome like), but for my poor wife and children; for altho' I'm in this way I like to "see 'em round, and I shan't trouble 'em much longer.' And here he looked at his wife and smiled when she cum and, takin' hold of his hand told him not to talk like that, but to pluck up hopes for her sake and the little

"Well, it seems he hadn't anything to eat that day, and I gave him two dollars (all I had) and sent for some bread, and a bundle of straw, and, best of all for him, I do believe, I got his babies a stick of candy and a whistle, and left 'em almost happy. My old woman has been over to-day to take them an old bedstead we ain't usin', and I've collected eight dollars for 'em from the drivers, and we're thinkin' of getting up a ball, hoping to, make enough to send him to a hospital and, give his wife a start. So they're not so bad off now as they might be. But there's lots just like 'em' sir, lots just like 'em, and there's goin' to be more afore the winter's through.

"Hold on till I slow up a bit, sir. There ! Good night, sir; good night," And we walked away pondering on the terrible words of the kind-hearted man :- "There's lots mere just like 'em."

ECONOMY.

There are two important things to be accomplished before we can hope to see any radical reform in this matter. The will must be aroused, and the desires elevated. If, we convince a well-intentioned child that his task is hard and yet possible, we have gone far toward arousing his will to accomplish it. We must thus, in urging economy, admit that it is hard, embarrassing, perplexing, onerous, but never deem it impracticable. A calm survey of one's expenditures compared with income, a wise balancing of ends to be gained, a firm and calm determination to break with custom wherever it is opposed to good sense, and a patience that does not chafe at small and gradual results, will do much toward establishing the principle of economy and securing its benefits. Economy has, however, deeper root than even this-in the desires. It is these, after all, that control our expenditure. As a general thing we may be sure that we chall spend our andney for what we most carnestly crave. If it be luxury and display, then it will melt into costly viands and soft clothing, handsome dwellings and rich furniture; if, on the other hand, our anxieties are for higher enjoyments or benevolent enterprises, our money will flow into those channels. Every one, then, who cherishes in himself or excites in others a purer and nobler desire than existed before, who draws the heart from the cravings of sense to those of soul, from self to others, from what is low, sensual and wrong, to what is pure, elevating and right, so far establishes on the firmest of all foundations the wisest economy.

FRANCISCO OFFI THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

The Temple of Diana, about which there has been so much contention among the learned for so many generations, is now proved to be octastyle, that is, having eight columns in and the intercoluminations of the latter are chiefly three diamters, making the temple diastyle. The statement of Pliny as to its been the contributions of kings. Of the position of the thirty six columnos calata (sculp-

Temple was built. The actual width of the platform, measured at ithe viowermost; step, was 238 feet 31 inches English. The evidence as to its length is not at present so conclusive, and the dimensions given on the plan may have to be corrected when the western and eastern extremities have been more thoroughly explored. The dimensions of the Temple itself from plinth to plinth, "out to but," are 163 cet, 91 inches by 308 feet 4 inches. The height of the platform was 9 feet 55 inches. The interior appears to have been vadorned with two tiers of elliptical columns, Ionic and Corinthian, fragments of these having been found near the walls of the cells.

A WHOLE DAY TO DO NOTHING.

"If I only could have the whole day to do nothing-no work and no lessons; only play all day-I should be happy," said little Bessie.

"To-day shall be yours," said her mother. "You may play as much as you please; and I will not give you any; work, no matter how, much you want it." he was a restaurable to

Bessie laughed at the idea, of wishing for work, and ran out to play. Sho was swinging on the gate when the children passed to school; and they envied her because she had no lessons. When they were gone, she climbed up into the cherry tree, and picked as lapful for pies; but when she carried them luicher mother said, - proceeding of the conditions

"That is work, Bessie. Don't you remember vou cried vesterday because I wished you to pick cherries for the pudding to You may toke them away. No work to-day,/you know." And the little girl went away rather out of. humor. She got her doll, and played with it, awhile, but she soon got tired, She tried all her toys; but they didn't seem to please her any better. She came back, and, watched her mother, who was shelling pessit and if edition

"Mayn't I help you, mother?" she asked. "No: Bessie : this isn't play."

Bessie went into the garden again, and leaned over the fence, watching the ducks and the geese in the poud. Soon slie heard her mother setting the table for dinner. Bessie was quite cheerful during the meal; but when it was over and her father away, she said wearily, 4781 Sp. i . to . diss.

"Mother, you don't know how tired I am of doing nothing. If you would only let me wind your cotton, or put your work-box in order, or even sew at that tiresome patchwork, I would be so glad!"

"I can't, little daughter, because I said I would not give you work to-day. But you may find some for yourself, if you can."

So Bessie hunted up a pile of old stockings and began to mend them; for she could darn very neatly. Her face grew brighter; and she presently said, -

"Mother, why do people get tired of play?" "Because God did not mean us to be idle. His command is, 'Six days shalt thou labor.' He has given all us work to do, and has made us so that unless we do the very work that he gives us we can't be happy." He has very hard work who has nothing to do.

OUR BOYS.

Dio Lewis has written a work for "Our Girls," and numerous others have criticised the "Girls of the Period," but no one to my knowledge has yet told us what to do with our boys.

All the way from the cradle up to woman hood, a girl seems to fall naturally into the place assigned ber, and never appears to feel in the life of a boy, whon neither he, his guardian, or friends, know where he belongs, nor. how he should be treated. A girl glides naturally along from childhood to womanhood and sometimes in this fast age so rapidly that you almost conclude that the period of girlhood is left out entirely. With boys it is very different. There is a time in a boy's life when he seems to feel that he is out of place everywhere. And at this very time, when he needs sympathy the most, as a rule, he gets the least of it. He is too big to be petted like a baby, and not large enough to be treated as a man. He is too boistorous to be in the parlor; the cook sends him out of the kitchen because he asks too many questions; the father is too much engaged in business to notice him, or give employment or direction to his active, inquiring mind; the mother is too busy preparing dainties for his stomach, or flounces for his sister's dress, to pay much attention to her son's brain or heart, and, as a natural consequence, he goes into the street. The education he receives there is soon made manifest.

To me there comes a question deep and momentous, What shall I do to save my boy from the snares that are laid for his feet ?"

One thing I have determined on, and that s, I will never knowingly, by word or deed cause him to feel that he is in my way, in the house he calls home. Not even though my carpets be soiled by middy boots, and my best furniture marred by finger marks. It were better that my carpets be soiled and worn. tured columns), further proof may be obtained and my best furniture be scratched or broken. before the excavations are completed. Allow that the immortal soul which God has ing for the projection of the soulpture on these entrusted to my keeping, should become columns, which, in the fragments lately found, scarred and marred by the vileness which is is as much as thirteen inches, the diameter of found in our streets and public places of rethe column was about 5 feet, 10 inches. The wort. Soiled and worn furniture may be dimensions of the temple given by Plisy, viz., repaired or replaced by new; but the soul

shielded a little more carefully during these few years of youth when it was so pliable to every touch,

OUR SOCCIAL LIFE.

Some people never make acquaintance, but; shut themselves up from their kind as does an oyster in his shell; while others—and by far the happier are never at a loss for cheerful companionship. 'It is not hard to make acquaintances if we set about it the right way; but it is uscless to hang back and wait every door to be opened; we must push themioniselves. Said a lady to us the other day: "I never make acquaintances in travellings; I wish, I could." Said another : "I get; acquainted with everybody. I talk to the women who sweep the ferry-boats, and to any decent person who happens to sit by me in the cars. I find 'every human heart is human, and that I can learn something I didn't know before from every new acquaint. ance, or communicate information that may be valuable to her." We are most of us too apt to stand on our dignity and wait for advances from others ; to indulge a captious disposis tion, and criticise where we should commend. The cultivation of a genial, charitable, behavelent spirit will not injure any of us, and will certainly benefit; the community in which we live, and add constantly to the number of our friends, at the fact the second mode

SIZE OF MODERN AND ANCIENTMEN.

The heroes of antiquity are esteemed god-

like in their statute. In every exhibition of: arms and armor thrown open to the observer, from the tower of London to that collection exhibited in Somerset House by the Society of Antiquaries, and which has just been closed abundant evidence is afforded that the men of the earliest times were smaller in limb and shorter in stature; than the men of the presnt day, The ancient British and Roman arms exhibited in Somerset House could have been effectively wielded only by a smaller-race of men than that of our time. The handles of the swords and daggers were to small to afford a hirm grasp to the hand of the Englishman, and even few woman's hands would have fittod it between the guard and the extreme end of the hilt. In armor again, it is a remarkable fact, that none but the smallest and slimmest men amongst us could squeeze ourselves into the corsiety worn by such heroes as "fluttered by the Volcians's at Cressy and Poictiers. Darnley's ourrass at Holyrood Palace can: not be got outside of a man of five feet eight and of proportionate build. Wallace's sword, huge iron contrivance which few of us could swing, and which it is certain the hero of Scotland never weilded, has been found to be no more genuine than the poker still shown as Baillie Nicol Jarvie's at the Clachan of Aberfeyle, and has been withdrawn from exhibition at Dumbarton Castle; and the armor of the Black Prince is too small for an average guardsman. It seems, then, that England, instead of producing a race inferor to that which flourished in the historic times, now breeds men of grander and more athletic frame than she has hitherto done. In the light of this fact we must revise our early historic impressions. Richard Cour de Lion the Prince of Crusaders, and the fear of Saladin, we must now he compelled to regard as, after all, only a light weight,: Edward the First, that Longshanks who was the "Hammer of the Scotch nation," as being considerably short of the standard of our own Horse Guards, and the famous and splendid Black Prince as hero of skill and energy, but of very ordinary form and with a constitution so delicate, that after a few years campaigning in France, and a disastrous raid into Spain (where he suffered severely from the heat,) he pined and faded and drooped into an early and permature grave. So much for medieval giants .- Land and

A CORNER ON PRAYERS.

The latest strike in Gormany is that of the street beggars. It was not against pauper competition, however, but to get up a corner on prayers. From time immemorial, at stated intervals, the mendicants of Treves assemble in the market-place, and marching through the principal streets, implore the blessing of all the saints upon the city, concluding with a grand benediction in chorus. In return, the citizens, from time out of mind, have been accustomed to bestow a kreutzer on each beggar. A few days since, they assembled as usual for this ceremonial. But instead of going through with it, the beggars, from the sturchild, agreed that a single kreutzer was say for less than two krentzers. The good townfolk, fearing that the blessings of Heaven might be withheld, yielded to the strikers. baid the amount, and the ceremony proceeded Mar Cold, Tower elder the Cold, he was

AN UNEXPECTED BILL.

loA fow days since, a well-dressed couple, in, the prime of life, stopped at a hotel in a neighboring town, and sending for a Justice of the Peace, informed that ifunctionary that they wished to be married. The Justice said, "All right," and inquired their names. After being told, it struck him he had performed the same service for the lady some years, before. Upon inquiring if such was mot the case, the lady said she had been married proviously. "Have you a bill from your former. husband ?" asked Mr. Justice.

"Yes," she replied, "I have a bill."

This bein; satisfactory the ceremony was paridniicil, and the couple were declared "manand wife," As they were about departing, the Justice, who had never seen a bill of divorce," and having a strong desire to behold the document, thought this an excellent opportunity to satisfy his curiosity. He therefore said to the lady, with a history and and

"Have you the bill with you?"

to see the bill?" said our friend.

None whatever," she replied ; stepping to the door, and calling to a little boy some three

"Here, Bill, come here quick, here is a gentleman that wishes to see you." The gentleman wilted.

over) our **«Pll tell Yöu."** To be

An amusing incident of childish humor/used to be narrated by a Mr. Campbell, of Jura, the subject of it being his own son. It scoms the boy was much spoiled by indulgence; in fact, the parents were scarcely able to refuse him anything he demanded. He was in the drawing room on one occasion, when dinner was announced, and on being ordered up stairs to the nursery, he insisted on going down to dinner with the company. His mother at first refused, but the child persevered and kept saying, "If ye dinna let me, I'll tell you." (His)father then, for the sake of peace, allowed him to go into the dining room. He sat at the table beside his mother; and when he found every one getting soup, and himself omitted, he demanded soup, and repeated, "If I dinna get some I'll tell you:" (Well; soup was given and warious other things yielded to his importunities; to which he always added the usual threat of "telling you." At last when it came to wine, his mother stood firm, and positively refused to let him have some. He then became more vociferous than ever about "telling von." and as he was still refused, he declared, 'Now I'll tell you;" and at last roafed out, to the great amusement of all present, "My new breeks were made oot o the auld cur-

In Paris and indeed throughout France the work of organization which we have often reviewed has continued steadily among the trade societies notwithstanding the agitation and confusion which naturally results from the political crisis. Jewellers, instrument makers. stone cutters, marble cutters, shop boys and messengers, pocket book makers, coloured paper printers, nailmakers and various coeperative societies have held numerous meetings; The Paris opticions have been particularly energetic in starting a union.

"BELCOIM.—Perhaps the most important incident which occured during the month of October in the foreign labour market, is the strike in the central iron district of Belguim. The number of men on strike amounted toabout twelve hundred. The workmen employed by the anonymous society of Haine St. Pierre seem cowever to have returned to their work, but the nine hundred men who were employed at Croyere stood out obstinately though some three hundred among them were foreigners. Instead of remaining idle, at Croyere all these men immediately started on the tramp in search of work in other parts of the country, and they so far succeeded that according to a recent report we have received. only a hundred and thirty remained without amployment. The mechanics and engineers who have achieved this result are much indebted to the help which has been forwarded them, not only from all parts of Belguim but from England and Switzerland. The English iron founders cent the strike committee £25; the Jurassian £2, and from workmen's societies of Geneva and Neuchatel they obtained upwards of £10. This assistance was most welcome as a proof of the solidity which united the working classes of Europe. At the same time a movement has been started to found in each trade of Belgium what is entitled a "Union of Manufactures." We have the rules of this organization before us and they seem to be drawn up in a broad spirit with a view to their general application and avoiding all details which might excite the susceptibilities of individuals. One of the duties of each local group will be to report constantly on the moral and material condition of the workmen in its neighborhood; and these reports will doubtless be of great use to all who are interested in collecting statistics of labor. A half-yearly congress is to be held by the society. Women, men, and children, are adnot enough, and that not a prayer would they witted members on the payment of a penny per week, and a half-penny for the children. No strike is to be attempted by any section without having previously obtained the sinction of the whole society; but when this approval has been accorded, then every locality is bound to assist those who are on strike. - Exchange.

The Dromedary, the Himalaya and the Tamar are the three ships which are to be sent by the British Government to the Gold Coast, with stores and reinforcements for Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Joseph Dodd has lately sailed laden with 200 tons of railway plant, 50 tons of ammunition, 800 casks of salt beef, 1,200 casks of salt pork, 3,000 cases of Australian preserved meat, 8,000 casks of rice, and 600, barrels and bags of biscuits, besides miscellaneous provisions and other stores. Her captain had great difficulty inengaging his crew, about twenty-five handle

City Directorn.

Ditr readers will find it to their advantage to patron iso the following firms.

Auctioneer.

APPRAISER. Salerooms, 45 Jarvis Street, corder of King Street East. Second-hand Furniture bought sold.

Barristers, &c.

REEVE & PLATT, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Solicitors, &c. OFFICE-18 King St.
Esst, Toronto. J. McPhierson Rezve, Samuel Platt.
42-br

AUDER & PROCTOR, BARRISTERS, Attorneya, Splicitors in Chancory, &c. Prince Mason 32 Mr. 10 Torento Street.

HARRY E. CASTON, A'TORNEY-AT
LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c., Orrior—48 Adelaide Street, opposite the
Court House, Toronto.

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c., Notary Public, &c.

Dentists.

M. EDWARD SNIDER : SURGEON Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto.

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

PRI I. BRANSTON WILMOTT, DEN-loge. Orrice-Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto. 27-oh.

G. CALLENDER, DENTIST,

ADAMS, DENTIST, 95 KING Street East, Toronte, has given attention to his profession in all its parts.

A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S., DENTIST.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church. Makes the preservation of Albandary teetif a speriality.)

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AGNEW, M. D., (SUCCESSOR Eay and Green and Street M. Teroper) former of 28-ob

Shoe Denlers.

McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND
Cheap Boot and Since Emportum, 50 Queen Street
West, sign of "THE BIG BLUE BOOT."
64-oh

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McGINNIS, 129 YORK STREET.—
All who wish to have good, heat, and comfort and SHAES, cull at the Werkingman's succe Deres.

Tinware, &c.

AT TREDATE VINUE AURERS

Groceries, Provisious, &c.""

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277 Yongo Street, Toronto.

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All orders light at King street must be alled for at 170

The received a large assortment of Hair Nets

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Boots and Ahoes. arrange

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LATEST STYLEST THE LOWEST QUALITY. We follow the good old metto-"Small Profits and Quick Returns." Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods. A) I A ? MO U.

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On hand and for sale at lowest rates, a full and complete assortment of all descriptions of

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The Delaware, Lookawanna and Westorn Railroad and Cool Miring Company, have on hand and are constantly receiving their Celebrated Scranton and Pittston Coal, which will be sold at lowest cash price.

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Of every description promptly delivered, at LOWEST PRICES.

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

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FOR STEAM AND DOMESTIC USE, we will sell at the lowest remuneralive prices and guarantee 2,000 lbs to the ton. Also, and BLOSSBURG AND LEHIGH COAL The very best imported. Retail and by the car load. WOOD, Out and Split by Stoam, always en band. PINE WOOD, 34 per cord for summer use.

23 Obtain our prices betain entering cisewhere.

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Cre dealer in HAIR and JUTE SWITCHES, Curls, Chignons, and Note: • Sport of the effect. and out

The imitation goods are very fine, an cannot be detected from hair Just received a large assertment of Hair Nets



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Ottawa, Nov. 1st, 1873.

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[26 tf FALL GOODS.

N. McEAUHREN MERCHANT TAILOR, &C.

191 Yonge Screet Has just received a large and cood assortment of FALL GOODS for Ordered Work. 52-oh

AMOUNTIKEUZ A (MERCHANT_aTAILOR

358 YONGE STREET, Mas just received a large and good Asortiment of A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand 20-sh Frweilery:

J. SEGSWORTH, Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery. Masonic mblems made to only?

113 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

55 Spectacles to Suit every Sight.

Is made in all sizes surtab for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and aliver. But the accompanying cut repre-THE \$25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH,

In sterling ailver case and gold points, full jewelled, warranted for five years— together with a gold-plated "Albert chain" which will besent to any part of Can-ade on receipt of \$25, or C. O. D., per express. W.E. CORNELL.

Watch Importer, 83 King Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



Miscellaneous

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247 and 249 Yonge Street

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

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PROPRIETOR OF THE

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Cancers turned by a New, but Cortain, Speedy, and nearly Paintess Process, and without the Use of the Knife.

The Cure will be guaranteed, and, as a proof of this, no pay is required; until be Cure it timpleted. The moment a Cancer is discovered, it should be Cured, as it will cost less untils more speedly; cured than when of longer stadiling by all there's is nothing to gailty and everything to lose, by delay. What now seems, a harmless lump in the breast, neck; cyclid or blowherr; or small wart or sore on the lip, may, in a few short months, become a hideous, disgusting, destroying moss of disease. If required references can be given to parties who have been cured many years since, and who are hear sound in "parties". All communications promptly asswared. No enterty required in dwines, and none until the Cure is equiplete.

53-oh



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W. J. GRAHAM & CO.

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DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
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Having now been established in the manufacture of Musical Instruments for several years, we must acknowledge 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 Melodeous made and finished in the most complete and perfect manner, using the hest materials possible to be obtained, employing only first class workmen, and having each department superintended by men of experience.

Our trade mark, "Oremona and Coloste Organ," is placed upon the nameboard or key slip of all Organs manufactured by us, and having been registered for our sole use, all parties are cautioned not to infringe on the said trade mark.

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

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

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1873]

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THE PURIOR NAMEDITAL &

PRINTING

The Workingman's Cardidate, WITH NEATWESS AND DESPATCH! 15:11:11

ten teleschiller, Bonce, bedere 1874 WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN

the 1,000 names of honest, inmen standing on their books to work, and that 15,000 application made for places, and that out of made for places, and that out of the place only twenty-six men obtained the first one ment out to feel per day, receiving the feel per day. other a bowl of soup or a cup of coffee and half a pound of bread for five cents. At the Stranger's Rest, 510 Pearl street, we found fifty clean, comfortable beds, with warm rooms and every convenience for bathing, shaving, and washing clothing and person; also a pleasant reading-room and two substantial meals a day for all who ap, ply, free. An examination from the books showed that during the last year 1,200 men found employment from this place, and that the majority applying for relief are teachers, clerks, skilled mechanics, with here and there a laborer. The cook was found to be a graduate of a college. We would state that this place is provided by a private citizen and maintained entirely at his own expense. A member of this Committee saw, at the residence of this same citizen 1,500 starving men and women fed in one day, and forty industrious, lawabiding men lodge in his stable at night. We further found all of the charitable institutions in the city overcrowded, and notwithstanding they were doing all that their means admitted, were still obliged to turn away hundreds unaccommodated. We learned from the President of the Commismissioners of Charity that the funds to relieve the poor were wholly expended. The Committee visited the President of the Citizens' and Church organizations, formed to consider the destitution of the poor in the city, and drew from their interview the fact that nothing had been or could be done outside the limited channels of charity already provided. They also visited the Comptroller and Mayor, but were unable to obtain a hearing from these gents, although other visitors were freely admitted. "Your Committee further learned from the heads of different departments that the law already provides for city improvements, appropriations had already been made, and contracts entered into that would furnish employment to 50,000 men, and that 33,000 could immediately be put to work with advantage in the city; but we also learned that the City Treasury is bankrupt. All of which is respectfully sub-

THE ELECTORS

ST. ANDREW'S WARD

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

KING DODDS.

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5th.

The principles I have advocated through the columns of the Sun newspaper against the present unjust method of collecting taxes, (whereby the people are fined 21 PER CENT PER MONTH TO ATONE FOR MUNICIPAL NEGLECT,) is the best evidence of my views on the Tax Collection Question. If honored by the confidence of the Electors I pledge myself to work energetically in the interests of the Ward of

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

JOHN P. BOND

'AS ALDERMAN,

ST. ANDREW'S WARD

The election takes place JANUARY 5th, 1874.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

WILLIAM THOMAS.

AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

Election takes place, Monday, 5th Jan., 1874.

ST. JOHE'S WARD.

21.30 71.80

TOUR JOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY

JAMES SPENCE

The Workingmen's Candidate, AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

TTO THE ELECTORS OF

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

the Mechanies of Teronte Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited for

OWn Hamilton Juny, P. G. Close, and

James Britton AS ALDERMEN FOR ST. LAWRENCE

WARD, FOR ENSUING YEAR.

Election, Monday, 5th January, 1874.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE Are respectfully solicited for

JOHN MALLON.

ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

The Election will take place on the first Menday in January, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

Your Vote and Interest are respectfully (solicted for

JOHN BALL,

AS ALDERMAN

FOR ST. PATRICK'S WARD FOR 1874.

The Election will be held on Monday, January the 5th, 1874.

1874—ST. JAMES WARD.—1874

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully requested for

R. H. OATES,

AS ALDERMAN, For St. James' Ward, for the Enming Year.

Election takes place Monday, January 5, 1874.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS

.. FOR 1874 & 5.

To the Electors of West Toronto: GENTLEMEN.-

I have been asked by many Property Owners and Ratepayers of West Toronto to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages as Water Commissioner, at the Ensuing Elections, (to be held January

5th, 1874.) In cheerfully acceding to the request, I assume that the duties of the position call for some practical knowledge of the sanitary laws by which dense populations should be guided in obtaining unlimited and readily available supplies of water, and that the duties also demand from your Representatives an honest determination to so act and vote that you shall have undoubted security that the monies to be expended shall be scrapplously guarded and the disbursement thereof so faithfully managed that no reproach may rest on the shoulders of your Commissioners.

Having the privilege of personal acquaintance with leading Engineers of Great Britain and Ireland, and having had different opportunities of examining the thoroughness of their work, areful observation of their efforts has guided my judgment in matters that will of necessity be decided by your Representatives.

To the second requirement, I base my claim to general support on the fact that I have been for twenty-three years a resident ratepayer in Toronto, during which term I have se acted in your and my own interests, in the varied positions of Mechanic, Tradesman, and Ratepayer, as to entitle me to your confidence.

I am at liberty to state that my candidature has the approval of at least three gentlemes te whom the Citizens have heretofore given their confidence for the planning and execution of the work now to be done in our City.

I shall make it my duty to call on as many of you as possible. Should the limited time between the issue of this and "Election day" prevent me from seeing each voter in the West

Election takes place, Monday, 5th Jan., 1874. | reads elmost impassable.

1111

TOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully sollelsed for

${f ROBERT}_{f C}$

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE, FOR WATER COMMISSIONER. FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION.

Election takes place on January 5th, 1874.
Polls open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

THO THE ELECTORS P THE

Western Division of the City of Toronto

Your Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited for

JNO. GREENLEES

WATER COMMISSIONER.

The Election takes place January 5th, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY, OUR MANY Customers in the Eastern part of the city with the BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL, We have purchased from Mesers. Helliwell & Sinclair

the business lately carried on hy them on the sorner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall en-deavor to maintain the reputation of the VICTORIA WOOD YARD As the Bost and Cheapest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on land. All kinds Hard and Solt Coal, dry and under cover, from anow and icc.

J. & A. McIRTYRE, Corner Queen and Bright Street. 26 and 25 Victoria Street.

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BOOT & SHOE STORE

170 King Street East, CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.

The undersigned respectfully inferens his friends that

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

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

Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No penitentiary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men. E-P. RODEN. 82-to

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A. RAFFIGNON. No. 107 KING STREET WEST,

Is now prepared to supply Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters

BY THE QUART OR GALLON. AT An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style Bememb the Address,

No. 107 KING STREET WEST. Near the Royal Lyceum

WE ARE SELLING

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

AT Every working man, be he mechanic or laborer within the reach of all.

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

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MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 72 QUEEN STREET WEST. A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit hr

JAMES BANKS.

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Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture of every description at the above Saleroome, cheaper than any other house. Geeking and Parlor Stoves in groa

SALEROOMS: 45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East M Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOL SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. All Goods Warranted.

TN PRESS

To be Published in November, 1875:

at his place of business or residence, I request that for this reason I may not be the less confident of your vote and support.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours most faithfully,
J. EDWARDS.

In the city of Quebes the answ drifts are from eight to tam feat high, rendering the reads almost authentic descriptions of the revision of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scatia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitela, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official searces, as to the names, locality, extent, &c., of over fitteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, with Table of Routes showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sha, Lake, and River Porte, to the Cities, Towns, Villeges, &c., in the several Fredheer. Price in Full Call, \$575. Agents wanted to married almost impassable.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher, Montreal, 9th August, 1872. 19 24 Ash. 1

Miscellaneous.

SIEVERT.

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CICAR TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

And ry description of Pobacconist's Goods, Queen Street West, Toronto. Sign of the "Indian Queen."

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BY WILLIAM COULTER,

in he r st netice, and in a manner as to give entire in is a ion. Heme-made bread always on hand.

O Remember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STREETS

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David's Cough Baisam

For Coughs, Celds, Tickling in the Throat, &c., acknow-ledged by all to be the best preparation in the market. PRICE 25c PER BOTTLE.

Prepared enly by

J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists,

171 King Street East, Torento.

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PETER WEST.

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

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AGENT FOR PISK'S PATENT METAILIE BURIAL CASES.

STONE UNDERTAKER



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