

** F / 🖢 THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872.

NO. 15

A BROWN STUDY.

Early in April, when persuing our daily paper, and noting various items of contemporary history, our attention became attracted to an account of the nine hours movement among the working classes of Canada ; and our interest was not lessened by the fact that our fellow typographers of Toronto had taken the lead in the movement, especially considering that we of the old country were among the latest to march in that direction. Of course it was scarcely surprising to learn that the agitation resulted in a strike : but it was both interesting and edyfying to know, ' that it was said,' the Hon. George Brown, managing director of 'the Globe Printing Company,' in his stern resolve to defeat the journeymen, had turned to at the case 'in shirt sleeves,' and that all the staff capable of handling a stick, had been pressed into type-setting for the occasion.

'Natur !' natur !' pathetically remarks Mr. Squeers, when Snawley claps Smikie on his manly bosom-'What a blessed thing it is to be in a state of natur'! It is to the Hon. Brown, while ploughing up, Globe copy in his original and picturesque, if somewhat scanty costume, realised the force of the philosophic dominie's sublime sentiment. We ourselves have often sweated through a publication in shirt and trousers, socks and slippers, with some little pride at our stoic disregard of the conventional in dress ; but we feel that such feats were but the refinement of effeminacy compared to the spectacle of a man and a director 'spacing out' in a pair -of shirt sleeves, without even the incum--brance of a wampmn-belt or a cabbage-leaf girdle-fig leaves not being indigenous to Canada-to hamper his restless energy.

The Hon. Brown's blood being up, he does not rest satisfied with case work ; but goes in for making root and branch work of the Toronto Typograpical Unicn. A most determined fellow, Brown ! A man very much after-about three-quarters of a century after-the original Walters of Times, he has thirteen compositors indicted for conspiracy, and warrants Gut for the apprehension of other ten, and by accounts to hand of date 26th April and 30th May, the case looked rather ominious for the thirteen; for by the 'common law,' as roceedings. the Court h had succeeded in establishing the fact of the existence of a union among the printers of Toronto ! After all, however, it is open to conjecture that the desperate conspirators may yet escape the punishment dug to to the henious come to claim a similar privilege. offence of combining to secure a reduction of the hours of labor. Advices of the same date as above, though from a different source, describe the strike of printers in Toronto as virtually at ar end, the employees having triumphed. Further, the victory of the printers is held to have settled the question for all other /trades in the Dominion, throughout which employers are now generally acceding to the nine hour system, with less or more grace, as their varying idiosyncrasies move them. There is a reasonable probability, therefore, that the Hon. Brown has ere this withdrawn proceedings against the conspiring compositors, and himself returned to the discharge of his customary duties-duties which, if more onerous than type-lifting, we will suppose admit of a man's engaging in them 'clothed, and in his right mind.' There are Brown's literal and Browns metaphorical on both sides of the 'Herring Pond.' The literal bearers of that respectable patronynpic dispute the numerical palm with the anicient bouses of Smith and Jones ; the metaphorical Browns are also a numerous pranch of the human family, and, as master tradesmen, make a considerable figures in current history. That class of masters-all masters, thank goodness, however honorable, are not Browns-belong to the fine old Conserva-

and the strength of the

ann frotting to the west of the Glober diction over their feudal vassals, the powerful and numerous sect known as on several occasion rather 'astonished the he might learn something from a parable Browns' by taking liberties with their that being the ancient way of pointing a motto, paraphrasing it thus-' The times moral, may commend itself to his venerachange, and we are changed with them ;' equal to that stretch of audacious quota-Henry of Navarre, the shirt sleeves of the captains of industry flash terrific in the

This is no exaggeration. Look, for instance, at the struggle in London and have to lie upon it. He has been sleeping some of its concomitants. Take that no- atop of his fellow passenger for an uncontable instance of the compositors in one scionable long time now; but the other has office turning out nearly to a man, and the got well, and Brown must give up that Brown of the day appealing to the profession at large to supply their places. Not quences. If he is wise, he will endeavor only was all that was asked by his old hands to suit himself with a berth fitted to the freely promised their possible supplanters ; altered circumstances ; if the reverse--as but Brown undertook to stand in the place he mostly is, only he thinks himself so very of Providence to his new levies---to care for segacious !---he need not be surprised to them in health and sickness-to provide find himself put to considerable expense in them with ample incomes in the heyday of the matter of washing and mending his their manhood, and to pension them in shirt sleeves, not to speak of the irritation their old age ! Was not this very like his and discomfort of frequently finding him-Hon. prototype in his shirt sleeves ? True, self "roasted," until "done," into a conthis member of the Brown family made a dition answering to the name which he very handsome amends-after finding that either literally or figuratively adorns.hands were not to be got. He reinstated Scottish Typographical Circular. all his old employces without exception,

labour.

which is more than some of our local Browns did under similar circumstances. But then he aggravatingly gets once more into fighting costume in a small way. His compositors combine for fity-four hours a week, and they-well, they get their deinterpreted in Canada, it is ' conspiracy' to | mand, since needs must : the readers do combine to raise wages, etc.; and before not combine, and he gives them a fortyadjournment at the end of the second days' eight hour week without asking ! With that arrangement there is no need to quarrel; but it is to be hoped that this member of the Brown family will not consider it Hamilton a night or two since, and went incumbent upon him to go into his shirt in for refreshments in company with a young

shield; the other is significantly filled in discretion, and clap his journeymen into by two captives at work in chains, and a the tooks or into gaol. Mrs. Partington essayed to keep back the Atlantic tide with The motto is, 'The times change, and her broom ; and the Hon. Brown thinks to we don't change with them.' These meta- stop the equally irresistible tide of prophorical Browns claim a hereditary juris- gress with his shirt sleeves. The worst of it is, that-like all pig-headed folks, somewhat slow in the intellect-Brown not The Working Classes, who have of late being able to discern the cause of this shown a restive and even aggressive spirit social revolution, considers himself a deeptowards the Browns. Indeed they have | ly injured man by its working. Probably tion for the antique or the obselete. Here sometimes even turning the sentence into it is : Once upon a time-the introductory classic Latin, Tempor mutantur et nos sentence is original-on board a Panama mutamur in illis-their impudence and steamer, three days after the vessel had Collins' sixpenny dictionary making them left port, a passenger, with the look of a Californian miner about him, walked up to tation. As a matter of course, the Browns the steward, and demanded a sleeping join issue with the mutinous rascals, and berth. "Why, stranger," queried the like the white plumes in the helmet of steward, "where on airth have you been bunked for the last three nights ?" "Oh," was the reply, "I've been sleeping on the van of the battle between capital and top of a sick passenger; but ho's got well now, and won't stand it any longer !'

Now, as Brown makes his bed, so he will eccentric style of repose, or take the conse

CANADIAN.

The workingmen of Ottawa are moving to give unequivocal evidence to Sir John Macdonald, on his return, of the their he would have smashed his skull; as it is high sense of their obligations to him for he will be laid up for at least six weeks if his kind sympathy and active assistance since they commenced their efforts to elevate and improve their condition.

fitly emblazoned with a pair of shirt derives support all the distinctions which marked ately returned to Clifton, and got a couple to eight daily. It has, by this means, in-supporting a 'bar sinister' across the field the master in the days when that worthy of young men from the village to go below of Progress, occupy one quarter of the was entitled to cudgel his apprentices at the bank. There they found a place where the country, which will be completely efthe body of a man had fallen on the rocks ; fected in a year or two. All the building pieces of skull and brains were scattered about. The body had been thrown into the river, so no clue was left as to who either the murderer or the murdered were. Clifton did not seem excited about the affair.

> PAINFUL ACCIDENT.-The other evening a young man named Elmer A. Thompson. son of Mr. I. V. Thompson, oil refiner London, entcred a still on his father's premises, and was found about an hour after lying within the still dead. It is supposed that the foul air brought on a convulsive

> attack, to which he was subject, which caused his sudden and melancholy death. The remains were conveyed to Brantford to-day to be interred in the family burial ground. The young man was eighteen ycars of age, well known and generally es teemed by his comrades.

> A DELUCE.-Shortly after noon on Tues day the country around Tavistock was visit ed, for about an hour and a half, with the heaviest rain fall known in the Listory of the oldest inhabitant. It literally poured down in torrents. On the farm of Mr. Lawrence Arnold, senr., near Tavistock, men were cutting hay in a field and when the rain came they took refuge from the storm. On returning to the field they discovered to their surprise that the hay which they had cut had all been washed away into an adjoining creek. The fireman in the Tavistock mills was unable to "keep up' steam during the storm, the rain being knee deep in a jiffy in the wood shed. The storm extended only about a radius of two miles around Tavistock.

> An accident of a severo nature occurred to a man employed in the tool shop, near the G. W. Works, Hamilton. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon he was engaged in repairing the roof when his foot slipped and he fell the distance of 25 ft. to the ground, falling on his back. He was taken at once to his boarding house on Bay street and attended by Dr. Devlin, who administered chloroform. There are no bones broken ; but at present it is believed that he has injured his spine. Had he fallen a few inches on either side than what he did, not longer.

augurated a general reduction throughout trades in that city have adopted the eighthour principle.

The "Elijahites" are a new sect who have founded a colony in Georgia, where they have all things in common. That is to say, Mr. Curry, their leader, holds the fifth of all the real estate and keeps the bank account for the benefit of the entire community. An exchange thinks the "Elijahites" would do well to keep a sharp eye on their leader.

A Conference of friends of laboring men and women was held at No. 14 Bromfield street on the 2nd instant, when it was resolved that an appeal be prepared for presentation to the pulpit, the press, and the lecturing profession in behalf of labor reform. A committee consisting of nine members was chosen to draw up the appeal. Another meeting of the conference will be called before the appeal is issued. Some earnest clergymen are giving their assistance to these measures. Other members of their profession will probably follow their example.

Activo preparations are being made among the different trades for the Eight Hour demonstration to take place in New York on the 1st of August. A matter which threatened to make the affair abortive has been amicably settled in the withdrawal from the parade of the red flag of the Internationals. Some of the trades positively objected to turning out under this flag, and the matter excited no little agitation. The American flag, it is believed, is broad enough and strong enough to embrace al classes, and the introduction of the red flag would probably materially affect the imposing display. - Union.

FOREIGN.

The publication of the names of persons in Liverpool who became intoxicated in public, has reduced the number of drunkards one-third during the past six months. Cholera is steadily on the increase at Kiey, in Europeon Russia. From the 14th of May to the 1st of June, the number of cases in that city amounted to 1,301, the the number of dead to 532.

Strips of looking-glass introduced into roofs of the street lamps in London, cause them to give three times as much light as the ordinary lamp.

Nearer home, we recently saw a body of our brethren make a stand for a reduction of their hours from sixty to fifty-seven weekly; and judging from the universality of the short-time movement, one would have supposed that they would have little difficulty in obtaining their object. One employer, however, determined otherwise. So he made an offer to "equidistant" outsiders, that if they would only come on and take the places of his presumptuous employes, he would give no less than twenty-three shillings of weekly wages, with a share of profits at the end of the year ! And be quick and engage, he said, for I am inundated with applications. There was a fine combative pair of shirt sleeves ! seeing that the host of applicants amounted to five in all-two of them turn- in rear of Mr. Atkinson's house, corner of overs; while as far as can be learned, none St. Mary and Cannon streets, Hamilton. of the five engaged-which was probably So rapidly did the fire traverso over the as well for them, considering that the share of profits might turn out as mythical as the inundation aforesaid.

Really, it is pitiable to see so many Hon. Browns reduced to despair and their shirt may recur from time to time. For Brown fire is a mystery. will fight, with all the stubborn valor of his ancestors in the cause of privilego-his privilege, that is-the maintenance of his Bridge and the whirlpool, he discovered

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1.22 1. 1. 1. 1.

An old American gentleman stopped at sleeves when the humbler class of workers man. They drank together, and sauntered along the platform. Shortly afterward tho old man found himself minus his satchel, containing a suit of clothes, and also his money and other valuables, which he had carried about his person.

> The Guelph Herald cautions bathers against lizards. A young man there, after bathing sat on the bank of the river partially in the water, and was surprised on rising to find a lizard attached to his leg. He took very little notice of the fact after removing the voracious reptile, but during the following week the limb began to assume large proportions, and became swollen and inflamed, and a piece may have to be ent out.

About half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the stable whole building that it was impossible to save anything. Two horses perished, and a buggy, a set of harness, a quantity of hay, and all the contents of the barn were consumed. Mr. Atkinson had no insurance. sleeves, the more so that, causes of quarrel The building belonged to Mr. Duncan Mcbeing numerous, the melancholy spectacle Nabb, and was insured. The origin of the

Lastweek as a gentleman, name unknown, was walking between the Lower Suspension ive party. No thing ' liberal ' about them right to pay low and work long, to brow-blood on the edge of the bank, which ex-they can help it. The family 'arms,' beat, to bully, to fine : and generally to cited suspicions of foul play. He immedi-

AMERICAN.

The Jubilce was a financial failure. - The deficit is reported to be \$150,000.

A French colony in Franklin, Kansas, has established a velvet manufactory, the first in the United States.

The car shops of the Pennsylvania Rail road Company, at Altona, give constant employment to upwards of 2,550 men.

A young man in New York is becoming independently rich by breaking off marriage engagements objectionable to his father at \$100 a time.

It is stated that upwards of three thousand women are employed in the departments at Washington as clerks, printers, librarians, copyists, and the like.

The census shows New York city to have 419,094 residents of foreign birth, out of a total population of 942,292, giving fifty-six as the per centage of native born inhabitants.

A factory is being crected at Fairfield, Conn., in which carriages are to be built consisting entirely of India rubber, with the exception of the axles and tires, this material being claimed to possess superiority over wood.

Two of the crew of a whalor which arrived at New London, Conn., recently, found that during their absence they had fallen heir to fortunes. The cook of the ship inherits a fortune of \$25,000, left by a near relation, and one of the foremast hands inherit \$10,000 left by his mother.

25,000 men a reduction of the hours of labor tured his wife's heart while she was asleep.

A great robbery of bank notes has been committed on Monday in the streets of Antwerp. One hundred and eighty-five notes of 1,000f. each were stolen from a clerk by a man of middle height, who is described as having no beard, and wearing coat and trousers of a grey color.

The International Workingmen's Association in their Congress, on Saturday, repudiated free-love and resolved to be neutral in politics : the association being solely a labor organization. There were twentytwo delegates present, representing twenty sections. None of the delegates are American horn.

A new plan of dealing is being introduced into the retail grocery trade of England to induce cash payments for groceries, and also to make new customers, which is said to be a decided success. It is styled the "bonus system for cash payments for groceries," and consists in allowing a bonus of two and a half per cent., payable at the end of each six months, on all purchases made before that time. Here is a hint to some of our own enterprising merchants.

The wife of an assistant at an anatomical school of Lemberg (Austria) having died suddenly overnight, a post-mortem was gone into, but nothing but a red spot was seen on the left breast. At a subsequent autopsy (dissection), however, the broken point of a needle was found in the heart of the deceased. The husband has been taken in-The strike in New York has procured for to custody, being suspected to have punc-

Loetry.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

The followinz pathetic verses were written by a Southern lady, Miss Marie Locosto, of Savannah, in com oration of a young soldier who fell in the American Civil War, in whose pocket was found a golden locket containing the portrait of a fair young woman :

Into a ward of the whitewashed walls, Where the dead and the dying lay-Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls-Somebody's darling was borne one day. Somebody's darling ! So young and so brave, Wearing still on his pale, sweet face, Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave, The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curis of gold Kissing the snow of that fair young brow; Pale are the lips of delicate mould-Somebody's darling is dying now. Back from the beautiful, blue-voined face Brush overy wandering silkon thread ; Cross his hands as a sign of grace-Somebody's darling is still and dead.

Kise him once for Somebody's sake, Murmur a prayer soft and low, One bright curl from the cluster take-They were somebody's pride, you know. Somebody's hand hath rested there : Was it a mother's soft and white? And have the lips of a sister fair Been baptized in those waves of light?

God knows best. He was somebody's love ; Somebody's heart enshrined him there ; Somebody wafted his name above, Night and morn, on the wings of prayer. Somebody wept when he marched away, Looking so handsome, brave, and grand ; Somebody's kiss on his forchead lay; Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's watching and waiting for him, Yearning to hold him again to her heart; There he lies-with the blue eyes dim, And smiling, childlike lips apart. Tenderly bury the fair young dead, Pausing to drop on his grave a tcar ; Carve on the wooden slab at his head-"Somebody's darling lies buried here !"

Tales and Sketches.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

BY M. A. FORAN. Pres. C. I. U.

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CHAPTER VII.

Mr. Alvan Relvason was by many considered a remarkable personage, He was mediumsized and stocky. His head was large, giantlike and covered with a very forest of coarse, black hair. He wore a full beard as coarse and black as his hair. His eyes were set far in his ponderous head, and were black, restless and knavishly cunning. His complexion was of a yellowish dusky cast that never appeared clean or clear. His gait was awkward and ungainly, and his outer garments, though generally of the best material, were chiefly noted for conveying the impression of having been made for somebody else.

Mr. Relvason's head clerk and confidential adviser, was also a person, supposed, at least by himself to be of some note, and as he will enter more or less into the thread of our narrative, we will give a cursory description of him :

Mr. Spindle was also of medium size, but slender. His head was small, remarkably so, his eyes cold and greyish, and a scarcly per

Spindle with a frown. "You don't?" "Have I not said so ?"

"Oh, yes you have said so ; but let me ask you a question ... " "Cortainly !"

"Well," pursued Richard, "you pay in full only every three months, and we are to lay out of our money during that time ?" "Only part of it, sir."

"But," continued the workman, "you take my only salable commodity NOW ; this is not fair. Have I not a right to husband and keep my labor until you are ready to pay for it?"

"You have, sir; you can leave at once if the arrangement does not suit you." "Very well, pay me my wages and I shall

do so immediately." "Come to the office this afternoon," and the

clerk left the berth livid with rage. The foreman interposed, and had the matter

amicably arranged. He represented to the employer the great_acquisition that Richard was to the shop, because of his superior workmanship and steady habits, and the unpleasantness ended in Arbyght being paid in full, and specially requested to retain his berth.

Richard had not previously seen Mr. Spindle, although he had frequently heard of him, and when he did see him he formed an opinion that was neither flattering nor favorable to the head clerk, for Richard, among his other natural endowments, was an unconscious physiognomist, and without knowing it, arrived at the correct estimate of the character of Mr. Relvason's confidential adviser.

That evening, as young Arbyght wended his way in solemn silence towards his only home-a boarding house-he lapsed into a meditative mood. He generally walked the streets with a measured precision that arrested the attention of shop keepers and other inhabitants of the streets through which he passed. His gait was not slow, nor yet was it fast ; it was not awkward, nor yet was it altogether stately. His step was firm, solid and indicative of a determined, resolute will. There was another peculiarity specially noticeable in the man. When on the street he seemeed completely wrapped up in his own individuality. His most intimate acquaintance, could, at times, pass and repass him unobserved. He appeared oblivious and unconscious of everything except the ghostly

shapes and forms born of his own imagination. On the evening in question his mind was unusually reflective, and among other things, the condition of his fellow craftsmen, in different parts of the country, arose involuntarily before him, and like a deadly incumbus of frightful speetre, sat heavily upon his soul. He saw. with the piercing eye of the mind, a body of men foully imposed upon by greedy cormorants, and ignored by society for the crime of being workingmen, and being a workinginan himself the wrongs of capital and the social blindness of the world goaded an cauterized his sensitive nature to the very core. He reached home in an unenviable state of mind. He ate his supper in silence, and then went out into the streets again. He strode down town and entered one of the firm stores, more from curiosity and a desire to inspect their workings than from purchasing motives.

He was not long in the store before a customer entered. She was very plainly, almost shabbily, but for all neatly attired. On her sad, fretted, carc-worn face, still lingered traces of mild beauty, that evidently once sat enthroned there. There was but one attend ant in the store, and he appeared not to notice the woman, although she very politely bade him good evening, seeing which she approached nearer timidly asked if he had any butter.

the end of every three months," answered woman, with some wrath. "I need money to very much, as the baby is sick, and there is a recipe left by the doctor, at home, unfilled

these two days, because we had no money." "Money ha! ha!" and he laughed contomptuoualy the hy you brazen-faced huzsy-'

What more he would have said, remained unsaid, for just then the woman's husband entered the store, and hearing his wife so grossly insulted, he stopped not to consider the consequences, but with one fearful blow felled the dastard to the floor.

Richard, who had advanced to remonstrate with the clerk, was completely taken by surprise, as the man had entered unobserved.

WOh, Henry, what have you done ?" exclaimed the woman in slarm.

"Served the coward right," answered Henry Trustgood, as he moved towards the door.

Another of the attendants, who happened to put in an appearnce just as Henry's dexter flew out so tellingly, rushed into the street and bellowed "police" at the top of his voice. One of these valiant defenders of the majesty of law stole slowly and cautiously up, and when informed that no very dangerous clement was about, became quite brave, and actually arrested the defenseless Henry. The man so suddenly placed hors de combat, came to after a while, and an examination proved that nothing more serious than a rapidly developing excrescence on his head had occured to him.

Henry Trustgood worked in the same shop with Richard, and between the two quite a strong attachment existed. For this and other cogent reasons, Richard determied to extricate his friend, if possible, from the unpleasant position in which, under the circumstances, any man with the last spark of honor or manhood, would be likely to find himself. He therefore accompained Henry and his wceping wife to the station house, and with no little difficuly he succeeded in convincing the custos morum in charge of the station that Henry was not to blame ; that he was unduly exasperated and acted under intense excitement. Those points eloquently argued and fifteen dollars advanced to defray probable costs, effected Henry's release.

Before parting that night, Richard requested Trustgood and another shopmate they accidentally met, to call upon him on the following day in the afternoon. They promised and complied, and for three hours they remained closeted with our hero in his room. From the silent, secret, cautious manner in which they acted one would naturally suppose that they were three conspirators plotting the destruction of the government, instead of three American citizens devising plans for ameliorating their social condition. What transpired in the room may be divined from the following printed slip, which was placed in the hands of every reliable crafstman in the city a few days afterwards :

Mr. ----, You are hereby requested to meet many more of your fellow workingmen at St. George's Hall, South Clark St., on Wednesday evening of this week. Believing you to be a man of honor we have trusted you this far, and as we have placed confidence in you, we hope you will not betray that confi-dence, but will, whether you appear or not, keep this matter a profound secret and destroy this paper as soon as you have read it. REFORM. Signed,

CHAPTER VIII.

the young woman already mentioned, was in

the vicinity of Union Park. After they had

Grace, when found, or rather overtaken, by

JUSTICE.

EQUALITY.

Madison, Monroe and Adams streets. Thy finally left Wells street, and proceeded weigs short distance, when the woman stoped suddenly, and taking Grace rudely by the rm said :

"fiss, this is the place ; enter quick," she at the same moment flung the gate of a high board fence open with the other hand, and sough to thrust the frightened girl forcibly through the narrow passage.

The bouse before which the woman stopped was a sombre, dusky looking, three story brick gructre, with high arched windows. The blads were closed tightly, and there was no ight visible on the first floor. Through the laticed blinds of the second and third floor wildows, faint glimmering rays of light were feally streaming. On the right 'hand side of the building three massive stone steps led to a small portico, closed on the sides. The outer or portico door was open, the upper hall of the inner door was panelled with red stained ground glass, through which the solitary gas jet in the hall shone like the great eye of some terrible demon.

Grace shuddered at the sight of the building, in sombre aspect, dreamy solitade, the grave-like, almost supernatural stillness, hanging like a ghostly pall over the place, but above all the ominous red glare of the single light in the hall. She had already made up her mind to escape, but no opportunity had yet presented itself ; but when she found herself at the gate, and having comprehended the situation in an instant, she refused pointedly and stubbornly to enter. The woman knew well that persuasion would have no effect upon her her intended victim; she was also cognizant of being followed for the last half hour by two men, and she felt that her only chance of success was to force Grace into the enclosure where she knew help could be procured. But Grace was now fully aroused and aware of her danger, and she struggled bravely to free herself from the fangs of a monster more hideous and dreadful than tiger or corbra, because-being human-more cunning and fiendish. The woman having to hold one hand over the mouth of her victim to prevent her outcries, was at a disadvantage, and Grace would have escaped of her own efforts, had not two villians emerged from the house and rashed upon her, and by their very looks frightened the poor timid thing into a deadly faint of stupor The two fiends who came out of the house rushed back more quickly than they emerged, when they saw two men, one of whom was an officer, within a few feet of them. The woman also disappeared, as if by magic, and the insensible form of the homeless girl was left alone with her rescuers. Spme distance back the officer had taken the precaution to hail a passing carriage and request cd the driver to follow them and keep within sight. Into this carriage the apparently lifeless Grace was tenderly placed. A short consultation was held, directions given to the driver, and the carriage dashed away. In about ten minutes it stopped before a neat, cheerful and comfortable looking cottage, into which the still inanimate Grace was carried.

(To be continued.)



AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

"How long do you require for this expedition ?" demanded Don Pedro.

At this question the little imp, Pierce Neige, began to laugh and replied : "If we are discovered carrying away from the Jews one of their daughters alive or dead, we shall be a very long time before we return ; it is very possible we may not come back at all."

Diego Loper imposed silence on him by a look, and said, "It is not moon-light to-night, and we may hope not to be discovered ; in that case, if fortune favours, us, we shall be back at the palace in less than four hours."

"Depart then, without delay, and may success attend you," said Don Pedro, moved almost to tears at the terrible danger his fosterbrothers were going to incur in the midst of a fanatic population in order to satisfy am imperious passion that tortured his heart.

The five sons of Paloma respectfully kissed the hand which the king held out to them and hastily left.

The enterprise they were charged with was much more difficult to be executed than they imagined. Indeed, Rachel was shut up in a vault, the only opening to which was defended by an oaken door bound with iron. As to the house of the treasurer, that was guarded by Esau, Zedekish, Tom Burdett, Jacob the watchman and some of the most active of the conspirators : for they expected every instant to see the armed archers come to claim the hostage for the king, or in default of Rachel, to carry off old Ben Levi, which would have infallibly have caused the plot to fail; of which, if not the soul, he was at least the principal instrument. Besides, as the chests were to go from Samuel's house, by remaining there, the conspirators were sure that none among them would betray their accomplices.

The sons of Paloma were careful to assume the Jewish dross, with the red badge, and the cap surmounted by a horn; then, under the direction of Perez, they effected a breach in the walls of the Jewry, but with the utmost precaution, so as not to attract the attention of the men on guard. They then boldly advanced along the narrow winding streets of that quarter, and Lopez had already puzzled himself how he should discover the residence of the treasurer, without being obliged to awaken suspicion of their designs by asking it, when he was stopped by an old woman, who, extending her wrinkled arm, asked him, in a tremulous voice, for charity.

Lopez, who was more cunning than his brothers, immediately conceived the idea of turning that circumstance to account, and adroitly disguising his voice, to imitate the nasal sound of the children of Israel, thus answered her : "Good woman, we are poor Jews from Murcia, ransomed from captivity with the Moors of Africa about eight days ago. To our misfortune we entered Seville the day the siege commenced. The host with whom we lodged has driven us away to-night, because we had no mare money to give him, and as we know not where to pass the night, he told us to go and ask the hospitality of the High Treasurer, Samuel Ben Levi, the wealthiest inhabitant of the Jevry, but he did not point out his residence td us."

"I fear your host wanted to play a practical joke at your expense," said the beggar-woman, " for Samilel is far better known for his avarice than for his generosity, and besides that, his well-beloved daughter, Rachel, died to-day. Nevertheless, poor people ought to assist each other; so, follow me and I will conduct you to his house."

The old wortan hobbling along, guided them to the entrance of the street, from this distance she showed thein the door of Samuel's house.

ceptable moustache broke the blank monotonous aspect of his sallow face. The cyes were the most remarkable thing about this apparently insignificant individual. At times they would flash fire, and again they would appear as dull and expressionless as the optics of a cat in midday. At such times his eyes seemed to retreat into his head and hold communion with his soul, although it was the general openly expressed opinion of the men that Mr. Spindle had no soul, so small and tyrannously mean was his nature.

The Saturday following the events narrated above was pay-day, so termed by Mr. Spindle. The men differed from him very materially concerning the appropriateness of the term. But we anticipate. We will let our roaders judge for themselves.

Towards noon Richard noticed Mr. Spindle going from berth to berth, and apparently holding a short conversation with each man. While our hero was still marveling over this strange procedure on the part of the usually reserved and conceitedly pompous clerk, Mr. Spindle stepped into his berth.

"Your name is Arbyght, I believe ?"

"Your belief is not unfounded."

"Ah!" said the clerk, and his dull eye began to light up.

Well, Arbyght, how much money do you want to-day !" and Mr. Spindle opened a small memorandum book and took therefrom preparatory to putting down the amount.

"How much money do I want?" said Richard, repeating the question as if doubtful of its import.

"Yes, Arbyght, how much do you need to-day ?"

"Spindle !" said Richard, imitating the other's disregard of courtesy, I want what is coming to me. I need it all.

"We don't generally pay in full except at

"Have you any money ?" asked the young brute, without raising his head from the evening paper.

"No, sir, but I have an order," and she produced a crumpled piece of soiled paper.

"You have tried that game before. Now get out of here; you should know by this time that we give nothing on orders but what we can obtain on credit ourselves."

The poor woman turned to leave the store, and Richard saw her struggle hard to choke down a sob that surged up from her overcharg. ed heart. He followed her and hailed her kindly. She raised her eyes and in the dim light of the gas he saw them drowned in tcars.

"My good woman," he said soothingly, 'let me see that order."

She handed it to him ; it called for two dollars. He thrust a bill into her hand and put the order into his pocket.

"God bless you," said the woman fervently, 'you little know what good you have done my poor sick children," but Richard heard her not as he plunged back into the store before her thanks were uttored.

Another customer, also a woman, dropped in soon after. She was, in like manner, very a pencil with which he made a gentle flourish meanly attired, but there was about her a sort of subdued dignity and an independent mien that gave unmistakable evidence of a respectably raised person. When nearly through, she asked for some article that the clerk said was not in the store.

"I need it very badly." answered the woman.

"We don't do business in that way," exclaimed the clerk sharply.

"Well, give me the money then," said the

proceeded a short distance in silence, the woman began to talk glibly and volubly, her great desire being the restoration of tranquility and peace to the troubled mind of the sobbing creature at her side. But vice ever betrays itself, when simulating virtue, by attempting to appear purer and holier than virtue itself. When the heart is heavy with woe or festering with hate, an enforced smile may deceive. but is more likely to betray the real emotion of the mind by its very ghastliness, and an enforced laugh, under similar circumstances, impairs its genuineness, and exhibits the counterfeit by its very boistcrousness as well as by its want of soul. It is extremely doubtful, wheher it is within the scope of human acquirements to so successfully habit vice in the livery of virtue as to deceive those who are disposed to exercise that moral sense that God has implanted in the soul of humanity. This is more especially true of beings of an excessively sensitive and spiritual nature, and Grace being of the latter class was repelled and irritated instead of being attracted and soothed by the forced cheerfulness of her companion; and the more freely and gaily she

chatted the more monosyllabic was Grace in her asswers, and the more distrustful and suspicious she became of the real motives of the woman. Her fears gradually increased as she grew more and more conscious of a lack of candor and truth in her would-be

benefactor. The woman said she lived only a short distance from where she first overtook her. This Grace remembered, notwithstanding her fears and emotion, but when this short distance had reeled itself out over a mile, and still the end apparently no nearor, the poor girl felt convinced she was in a snare, and she determined to elude her voluntary protector on the first favorable opportunity. They had already passed into the South Division, crossing the river on Randolph street bridge, passed through Franklin street, entered Wells, then passed south through WashingCHAPTER XII.—A Counterplot.

Don Pedro remained absorbed in the most painful perplexity. He knew not what to think. Had Samuel fanatically poisoned his daughter, or rather had not Aixa deceived him by an odious falsehood ? Should he send Diego Lopez, with a company of cross-bow men, to the house of the old Jew, to bring Rachel away; or, in order to avoid a noise, would it not be better to charge his five foster-brothers with this commission? The king stopped as the latter thought crossed his mind, and immediately gave orders for the sons of Paloma to attend him in the oratory.

"My dear companions," said Don Pedro to them, "I am in want of devoted men to execute a difficult and dangerous enterprise. I can only reckon on you.'

"Thanks, brother," answered the five fosterbrothers at once.

"Do you think you could this night introduce yourselves into the quarter of the Jewry?" demanded the king.

The looks of the brothers were directed to Perez. the miner.

"I can answer for it." said thd latter. "for if the Jews have shut their posterns ever so closely, we shall be able, without noise, to make a breach in their wall large enough to admit five men to creep in like serpents."

"Do you know the house of my treasurer, Samuel Bon Levi ?"

"No, but I shall know how to unkennel the old fox," said Diege Lopez, Chief of the Archers.

"They tell me," continued the king, in a voice trembling with emotion, "that his daughter Rachel is dead ; but, dead or alive, you will privately carry her off from her (ather's house and bring her to the Alcazar."

Not a shadow of surprise appeared on the countenances of the five brothers, not a remark was uttered by them.

"You shall be obeyed," said Ruy, the mower.

open, and lighted up, while the watchman, Jacob, stood immovable at the threshold : then she retired followed by the benediction of the self-styled craptives.

The five brothers glided along by the wallside, and stoppell at about thirty paces from the watchman, to observe what was passing. Almost at the same moment they saw, by the ray of light cast on the street, an old man advance, covered with a robe, all rags and tatters. Lopez recognized Ben Levi in that old man. and he heard him address himself to the watchman in these terrins : "Jacob, my son, we must occupy ourselves this night in preparing for the funeral of Rachel. Who knows if tomorrow Heaven will permit us to re-enter the Jewry, and fulfil that pious duty ! Let ten of our brethren guard the house with Esau and Zedekiah, under the orders of Sir Thomas Burdett. They will grant us an hour to go and make the necessary arrangements for the interment of my daughter."

"I follow you, Mester Samuel," answered the watchman, and after having carefully shut the street-door, he went away with the treasurer.

Diego Lopez made a) sign to his companions to follow him, and as the five brothers had taken the precaution to wrap woollen around their sandals, no noise botrayed their steps to the cars of the two mistrustful Jews.

Although the treasurer preceded them at least thirty pace-, they heard from time to time the cleaning of his keys as they knocked againes each other at his girdle. The idea then struck the archer, Lopez, to get hold of this bunch, to which probably hung the key of the vault in which Rachel was enclosed.

After a quarter of an hour's walk, Samuel and the watchman came to the gate of a large enclosure, surrounded by a wall ten feet high ; they opened it without difficulty, and closed it quickly, so that Lopez was disappointed in his intention of entering with them.

a moment at a stand still ; but Lopez soon sheet ; she will groan, she will cry out, the came to a resolution, and his plan was promptly | Jews will hear her, and we shall be discovered. executed.

With the assistance of his brethren, Pierce Neige scaled the wall, and creeping like a snake between the shrubs and long grass, he contrived, by concealing himself behind a tombstone, to get close enough to overhear Samuel impart to his companion the important secret that his object in coming there was not the burial of Rachel, but to employ the grave . diggers, or rather guardians, who always dwell in a Jewish cometery, to convey Rachel's body to the faithful Jacob's house.

Samuel then said, "By-and-bye, you will know my motives, but, in the meantime, I claim this service from your devotedness. You will bandage their eyes, and introduce them to my house by the garden gate, of which this is the key. There they are to wait while you come to acquaint me. If by any unforeseen event I should not be at home, if I have been dragged from my house, whether by violence or stratagem, you will act alone. With this foresight, I have hidden the key of the vault in which the body of Rachel is laid in a jar behind the quadrangle. In regard to these men, you will observe the same precautions when they carry their precious burthen to your house."

They then separated ; and while the old treasurer returned, to his dwelling, Pierce Neige regained that part of the wall where his brothers impatiently awaited him.

Jacob soon engaged four of the guardians. on whose discretion be could rely, and having covered their eyes with a silken bandage, so twisted that it closed their ears as well, ho enjoined them, on pain of losing their reward, not to utter a single word. Then the little troop, quitting the burial ground, silently began their march, Jacob taking the lead, the others holding by his robe.

While they advanced with the uncertain and unsteady pace of persons blindfolded, another troop of four men, whose eyes were also covered with a bandage, except the guide, who seemed a child, came at a quick pace along a narrow street that crossed the route taken by Jacob. When the two troops were on the point of arriving where they must necessarily meet, the guide of the second, little Pierce Neige, uttered a discordant and wild shout, that spread terror among the companions of Jacob. Fearing to be suddenly surprised by robbers, they refused to advance; and Jacob, to hinder them tearing off their bandages and running away, was obliged to explore the road by himself. He had not advanced twenty steps, when the sons of Paloma glided softly before the gravediggers, who were standing on the road. Diego Lopez, who was at their head, laid hold of the robe of Jacob and pushed him forward. The watchman, satisfied at finding, as he supposed, his men recovered from their fright, put himself on the march, assuring thom that they might fearlessly advance.

Pierce Neige then approaching the troop of gravediggers, whom fright had rendered immovable, put the corner of his mantle into the hands of him who was at their head, and led them in quite an opposite direction to that they ought to have followed, and amused himself by making them execute the most extravagant evolutions for nearly an hour.

While they went the same round like a horse in a mill, the four brothers, under the guidance of Jacob, soon arrived before the garden gate of Samuel; their guide opened it, and after having enjoined profound silence on them, he told them to wait patiently under a tree, and left them to go

The foster brothers of the king remained for berself in this cavern wrapped in a winding-Raising her from the bier, he seized her in

his long sinewy arms, carrying her, as he would a child, with the greatest precaution.

Perez, who had hastened to leave the vault. took up his pickaxe and went towards the staircase, followed by Ruy, while Diego Lopez, and Blas, the centaur, as the king called him, formed the rear-guard.

They quitted the garden of Samuel as silently as they had entered it, after taking care to replace the key in the jar. At some steps from the gate they met little Pierce Neige, who had during all this time continued to walk the men about. Lopez made him understand by a sign that it was time to lead them to the treasurer's house; the child obeyed, and after stationing the gravediggers under the trees with all the formalities observed by Jacob, he left them and rejoined his brothers.

The four men remained silently standing where Pierce Neige had left them, for some minutes, when they heard Samuel and Jacob approach.

"So." said the former, "I see my orders have been punctually executed ; but are these men ignorant where they are, and where they are to go?"

"I am sure of that," was the reply.

"And are you sure also that they have not made any mark on my house-on the gardengate, for example, with the hope of finding it again to-morrow?" asked the suspicious old man.

"Any attempt of the kind was impossible, said Jacob.

"Well, my faithful Jacob, descend to the vault with them while I go to get the key."

When at the bottom of the steps they waited for Samuel, who soon appeared with a small iron lamp in his hand, to give them light. He softly opened the door and entered the vault first ; but at sight of the vacant bier, a cold perspiration ran down his face, a giddiness seized him, and staggering, he leant against the wall to keep himself from falling. At first he thought that Rachel, having recovered her senses, and being seized with fright at the footsteps of the gravediggers, had hidden herself in some dark corner. The light glimmered. for his trembling hand could hardly hold that little lamp. His plan, conceived and executed with so much care and foresight, was annihilated in an instant. The cries of his daughter would at once betray the secret he had so powerful an interest in preserving. He then sought her with fear and trembling, but when, after having traversed the vault in vain, he felt convinced that Rachel had indeed disappeared, his anguish was so acute that he forgot all prudence, and uttered a heart-rending shriek that was scarcely human.

The gravediggers, seized with fright at hearing this terrible cry, tore off their bandages, and, in spite of the efforts of Jacob to detain them, made their escape at the same time that Tom Burdett, Esau, Zedekiah, and the rest of the conspirators, alarmed at the cries of Samuel, descended the stairs of the vault.

"Rachel, my daughter, where are you?" said the unfortunate Jew. "If you hear the voice of your aged father, answer him, my beloved child !" And he listened, as if in the silence that reigned he expected to catch a fugitive sound, a distant echo of his daughter's voice.

"You know well that she cannot hear you," said Zedekiah.

"Who told you so?" asked Ben Levi. springing towards him. "Do you then know where she is? Have you robbed me of my child ?" And shaking him by the arm, he fixed his burning eyes, the eyes of a madman, on the countenance of Zedekiah, as he seemed to hang on the words the latter was about to utter. "Be composed, and collect yourself, Samuel," said Esau, trying to loose his hold on Zedekiah.

PAT AT THE JUBILEE.

"Is the captain of the Jubilee in ?" inquired Hibernian at one of the entrances of the Coliseum.

"Captain of the Jubilce ! You mean the head of the Executive Committee, don't you ?" said the doorkeeper.

"Sure, I don't want the head of any man -it's himself I am after seeing,' an' would'nt ye be lettin me in at him"-

. "No, no ! You can't pass here without a ticket; besides this is where the music comes in."

"Howly Moses ! ye don't say so. Sure I've been listenin' to it comin' out all them little windy's atop the house-an' this is where it goes in !

"Yes this is where the orchestra comes in : you must go to the next entrance.".

"Sure, I'm smarter than an orchestra, anyway," said Pat looking at the wide entrance.

"Well, you can't come in here," said the door-keeper.

"Well, would ye be after tellin' the cap tain there's a frind waitin' to give him a Kilkenney grip of the fives to 'im here at the door ?"

"Is it the captain of the police you mean?" "Bad luck to 'em, no ; its the man that ud make the perlice dance like a gasson at a fiddler's wedding; it's him as makes the whole power of 'em play I mane." "Perhaps it is Gilmore-Patrick S. Gil

more-he wishes to see," said an official who chanced to be passing at the moment.

"Whoorah ! that's the bye ; would ye tell Pandeen that he'd meet a frind outside here jist."

"Mr. Gilmore cannot come now, he's on the stage."

"Augh ! Go away wid yer ; shure it's not a stage he dhrives at all ; it's a harn he plays upon, now don't be thrying to decave yer granmother with buttermilk for potheen."

"But I tell you Mr. Gilmore is leading the orchestra now, and cannot come."

elyphant, lade round the ogystry awhile till Mr. Gilmore comes out ?"

"You don't understand. Mr. Gilmore is the conductor."

"Shure I do understand," said Pat, getting vexed at what he considered an attempt to deceive him." "First ye tell me Misther Gilmore is a stage driver, and now yer tellin me he's a conductor; and how wad he be playin the harn and ridin on a horse car tukin money—"

"I tell you Gilmore is engaged."

"Good luck to 'em, and a purty girl for a wife—I'm glad av it, shure an engaged man is half married. No ye'll let me have a grip of the fist of him for luck."

'Let that Irishman in,' said one of the committee who happened to pass along at that moment, and Pat went striding in to find his eminent countryman.

WHAT WAS HE ?

A jolly young fellow named Corcoran, when he arrived in this country, some years since, propounded a puzzle to a gruff old clerk in the New York City Hall, which is believed to have shortened that official's days.

Corcoran went up to the office for his "first papers." The deputy was a serious old chap, who, without ever looking up, proceeded to put the formal interrogatories :

"What is your name?"

"John Corcoran."

"Your age ?"

"Twenty-one."

THE PRINTER'S ESTATE.

We find the following remarks, which all printers and publishers will agree in calling sensible, in an exchange, and commend them to the attention of the reader. They wil apply to all localities in which newspapers circulate :

The printer's dollars-where are they ? A dollar here and a dollar there scattered over the numerous small towns, all over the country, miles and miles apart ; how shall they be gathered together ? The paper maker, the journeyman compositor, the building owner, the grocer, the tailor, and all assistance to him in carrying on his business, have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the liabilities will never become sufficiently bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his widely scattered dollars something like the following :--

Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, and all manner of fractions into which you are divided, collect yourselves and come home ! You are wanted. Combinations of all sorts of men that help to make the printer a proprietor gather in such force and demand with such good reasons your appearance at this counter, that nothing short of you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are you will never pay the cost of collecting, Come here in single file, that the printer may form you in battalion, and send you forth again to battle for him and vindicate his feeble credit.

Reader, are you sure you havn't a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about your clothes? If you have, order them home immediately.

INTEREST-WHAT IT IS ?

All values rest on the power of production. An acre of land that will produce fifty bushels "Shure why can't the feller as feeds the | of wheat is worth twice as much as one that will produce twenty-five bushels. Values are measured by production. A dollar that brings in 9 cents a year is worth three times as much as a dollar that brings in but 3 cents. Production fixes all values. Production then is the great determining power the whole range of our national life. It tells the value of farms, of mills, of forests, of ore and coal beds, of factories, and railroads, of wages and rents. of capital and labor. What will it produce ? This tells the whole story, to sharp business ears. Interest is the product of dollars-not a national product, for a dollar is incapable of production, but a product fixed by law. Now real values do not depend upon dollars : dollars are created by law to measure and exchange these values, not create them. Then it follows that an interest or use for these dollars is greater than the production of real values is unjust-it is robbery from production. Is this not a plain case ?- Labor Tribune

HOW TO PUT CHILDREN TO BED.

Not with a reproof for any of that day's sins of omission or commission. Take any other time but bed-time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you can never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them, then, at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not so mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man or the woman whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home "dignity" and "severity" stood where love and picty should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children ; too much love not one.

known her wishes to the old women, who then only make a show of impeding her pursuer. Sometimes the lover is so desperately smitten, that, just after being foiled, he returns to the father and binds himself for another term of years for the privilege of making another trial.

BE ECONOMICAL.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mico in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald ; straw by straw, the thatch goes off the cottage ; and drop by drop, the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the barrel leaks but a drop a minute. When you begin to save begin with your mouth ; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs farther than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdy fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks. A fool may make money but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimnies than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

GO HOME, BOYS.

Boys, don't hang around the corners of the streets. If you have anything to do, do it promptly, right off, then go home. Home is the place for boys. About the street corners and at the stables, they learn to talk slang and they learn to swear, to smoke tobacco, and to do many other things which they ought not to do.

Do your business and then go home. If your business is play, play and make a business of it. I like to see boys play good, carnest healthy games. If I was the town, I would give the boys a good spacious playground. It should have plenty of soft, green grass, and trees and fountains, and a broad space to run and jump, and to play suitable games. I would make it as pleasant and as lovely as it could be, and I would give it to the boys to play in, and when the play was ended I would tell them to go home.

For when boys hang around street corners and the stables, they get slouchy and listless. Of all things, I dislike a listless boy or girl. I would have a hundred boys like a hundred yachts, every spar straight and every rope taut, the decks and sides clean, the rigging all in order, and everything ready to slip the cable, and fly before the wind when the word comes.

But this cannot be if you lounge about the streets, and loaf about the corners, or idle away your time at the stables and the saloons. When you are from home have some business; attend to your business, and then go home.

SHE WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC

A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young lady to inquire where he had been.

"I had to work to night."

"What, do you work for a living ?" she inquired in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man. "I am a mechanic."

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and acquaint the treasurer of their arrival.

Jacob had scarcely gone, before the brothers tore away the bandages with which, for form's sake, they had covered their eyes; and Diego Lopez ran directly to get the key of the cavern which Samuel had secreted in the jar.

Furnished with this key they followed Perez, whose eyes, accustomed to the darkness of mines, soon discovered the entrance of a stone staircase, consisting of forty steps, and which, according to all probability, must lead to the vault.

Groping along they descended, and arrived at the foot of the staircase, the brothers found themselves stopped by a massive door, but the key they possessed opened it, and they entered the vault where, as Samuel had said, they found the corpse of the handsome Jewess.

Perez advanced towards the bier, where the white winding-sheet of the young girl contrasted solemnly with the dark ground of the cavern, but at the moment he was going to put his hand upon her, he thought he heard a feeble sigh-a kind of gentle moan. He drew back frightened, letting his pickaxe fall to the ground.

"What is the matter, Porez?" demanded Diego, the archer.

"The corpse speaks," answered the superstitious miner.

"If she spoke she is not dead, brother," said Diego Lopez ; "besides, you heard the order of the king. Dead or alive, we must transport Rachel to the Alcazar ; so let us lose no time."

Perez timidly put a finger on the brow of the Jewess. "You are right, brother," said he, "Rachel is not dead ; her forehead is not cold." He bent his head, and added, "A light gentle breathing, like that of a sleeping infant, escapes from her lips."

"Let us hasten, then," said Ruy, the mower. "If she wakes she will be alarmed at finding surest basis of an honorable reputation.

"The death of his daughter has disturbed his mind," observed Tom Burdett.

"My daughter ! my daughter !" exclaimed the Jew, with a burst of frightful laughter. 'But she is not dead. Fool that you are. She was only asleep, and now she has disappeared. It is you who have stolen my child.'

"Rachel not dead !" exclaimed Esau.

"Oh, you may pretend to be astonished," replied Samuel, wandering more and more ; you will not deceive mo. You knew very well that she lived. You pretended to believe me, but it was only to rob me of my child. Yes, I wished to remove her from the king's favor, from the jealousy of his favoritc, and from your blind passion, Esau. But you shall return her to me-you shall give me back my child, or feeble and old as Samuel is, he will prove to you that he can yet avenge himself on his enomies." The violence of his emotion completely exhausted his strength, and the wretched father fell heavily to the floor before the terrified conspirators.

(To be continued.)

As a rill from a fountain increases as it flows, rises into a stream, swells into a river, so symbolically are the origin and course of a good name. At first, its beginning is small; it takes its rise from home, its natural source, extends to the neighborhood, stretches through the community, and finally takes a range proportioned to the qualities by which it is supported ; its talents, virtue and usefulness the

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"What nativity !"

"Well, that's what bothers me. I'll tell you, and may be you can make it out. My father was Irish, my mother English, and I was born on board of a Dutch frigate, under the French flag, in Flemish waters. Now, how is it ?"

The old clerk looked up aghast, shoved his spectacles on his brow, and slowly made answer :

"Young man, your nativity and that of Melchizidec are the only ones that ever puzzled me !"

BUILDING FOR ETERNITY.

You think that one hour buries another; but it is not so. You think that you have parted forever from the things that have gone by you. No, you have not. There is much in your life that you think has gone which you never shall part from. It has stepped behind you, and there it waitc. That which you have done is with you to-day ; and that which you are doing will be with you to-morrow. When the mason carries up the wall, the course of brick which he laid yesterday is the foundation on which he is laying another course to-day. And all that you do to-day on the structure which you are building will remain a basis for that which you do to-morrow. The work proceeds without intermission; and all that has been done is the under structure for that which is to be done.

Young man and maiden, take heed how you build. That which you are doing, the work which you are performing, you do not leave behind you because you forget it. It passes away from you, apparently, but it does not pass away from you in reality. Every stroke, every single element, abides. And there is nothing men think so little of as character, although there is nothing that so belongs to their immortality, and that is so incomparable in importance as character.

A RACE FOR LOVE.

When once the young beau among the Koraks of Siberia becomes infatuated, he makes known his passion to the father of his affinity. and expresses his desire to strive for her hand. A kind of contract is immediately entered into, by which the young man binds himself to the father as a servant for a term of years, at the expiration of which time he can have the pleasure of learning whether the daughter will have him or not. In this manner, if the father be the happy possessor of a beautiful daughter, he may have half a dozen men ready to do his bidding at one time. When the time of servitude expires, one of the larger youths is selected, and all the old women of the place, armed with sticks and pieces of scal thongs, are stationed in the pologs suspended around the room. The daughter then appears, thickly clad in skin garments, followed by her lover, when a race ensues around the enclosure, the contestants dodging about among the pologs. To win his bride, he must overtake her and leave the print of his nail upon her person before she can be rescued by the old women. who. during the race impede the lover as much as possible by beating him with sticks, and tripping him by seizing his legs as he rushes by them. The advantage is all with the girl, and if she does not wish to become the wife of her pursuer, she can avoid him without difficulty. On the contrary, if she Mrs. Riddell, in the "Earl's Promise," Peolikes him, she manages to stumble, or makes ple's Magazine for July.

"I dislike the name of a mechanic; "and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited that young lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for his wife.

The lady who disliked the name of a mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog-shops, and the wretched girl is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

A BEAUTY.

Men made mistakes then no doubt, but they were surely less costly mistakes than are made now-a-days. If a husband take to wife the wrong woman-and this is an error which has not even the charm of novelty to recommend it-he had surely a better chance for happiness with natural hair, virgin white dresses made after simplicity's own device, innocent blue eves, and checks, whose roses bloomed at a moment's notice, than with the powders, paints, and frizettes of our own enchanting maidens. We are concerned now. however, with the girl of that period. According to the new standard of beauty, as by society established, Grace Moffat was not lovely. With Nettie O'Hara the case stood widely different. Had her portrait ever been painted, it might now have been exhibited as the type of that in woman which took men's hearts captive in those old world days; golden hair hanging in thick curls almost to her waist; large blue eyes, with iris that dilated till at times it made the pupil seem nearly black ; long, tender lashes ; a broad white forehead : a complexion pure pink. pure white; dimpled checks; soft tender throat; slight figure, undeveloped; brains undoveloped also; temper, perhaps, ditto---

WORKMAN. THE **ONTARIO**

NOTICE.

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

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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		,		LLIAMS.						

SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,-

I have the honour to announce that I intend to be a Candidate for the House of Commons in the above Division, at the coming General Election for the Dominion Parliament.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JAMES BEATY. Toronto, 24th June, 1872.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

CENTRAL DIVISION

OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,---

A large and influential deputation of citizen having informed me of my nomination as candidate to represent you in the House of Commons, I have the honor to accept that nomination, and therefore ask for your support, having confidence that the electors of

Meetings are held in the following order :-Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday. Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Hall.

Trades' Assembly

K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wed nesday.

Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Ceopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

Application for renting the halls for special meetings and other purposes to be made to Mr. Andrew Scott, 211 King Street East.

The Outario Workman. TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872

WORKINGMEN AND THEIR IN-FLUENCE.

Some time since, we alluded to a new organization that had been formed in Hamilton, among the toilers of this Dominion, under the title of "The Canadian Labor Protective and Mutual Improvement Association." The industrial classes have of late been aroused to a sense of the need of co-operate action for the purpose of promoting their mutual interests, just compensation for toil, and limiting the hours of labor, to afford opportunity for mental culture and healthful recreation; and believing the causes that have acted so detrimentally to the interests of the workingmen of this conntry could be traced to the want of proper organization among the operative classes, therefore, to combine their energies for the purpose of selfprotection and mutual improvement, the above-named association was formed, with the platform that-"its objects shall be to agitate such questions as may be for the benefit of the working classes, in order that we may obtain the enactment of such measures, by the Dominion and Local Legislatures, as will be beneficial to them; and the repeal of all oppressive laws which now exist; and further, to use all means consistent with honor and integrity, to so correct the abuses under which the working classes are laboring, as to insure to them their just rights and privileges; and we call

upon all workingmen to unite with us for the carrying out of those objects; and further, that all Leagues shall send representatives to the next convention, when called, for the purpose of adopting duals a few days since waited upon Mr. a constitution and by-laws, and perfecting the organization.' Combination among workingmen may

be looked upon as the first step towards | Sheard was aware of their little game, competence and independence. Long

freedom shall wave over every land, under whose ample folds every nation of the oarth can find protection, and when reason, directed by moral principle,

shall rule all the nations of the earth." We are bound to help on this consummaiton of a civilized age, and any means that will advance the condition of the operative classes will tend to its accomplishment. We believe the association named, if carnestly and properly conducted, will become a poworful lever, and therefore we are glad to know that branch associations are being formedand will continue to be formed-all over the country. Lot workingmen overywhere study its principles, and let them remember that it is not what is done for people, but what people do for themsolves, that acts upon their character and condition.

THE "BANNER" CITY.

We congratulate the workingmen of Hamilton upon their progress and advancement. One from their own ranks has been taken to be their standard bearer and the advocate of their rights in the halls of legislation, and as an evidence of the wisdom of their choice, and the ability of the nominee to faithfully and ably represent them, we refer our readers to his speech delivered at the nomination, and to his address to the electors. This is the first occasion in the history of our country in which a bona fide workingman has been brought before the electors to represent them in the Councils of the nation, and we need hardly impress upon the operative classes in the Ambitious City the necessity for united action on their part. Let them know that the eyes of their fellowworkers throughout the Dominion are upon them; and we feel confident they will show that they fully realize and appreciate their proud and honorable position. From information we have received, there appears to be no doubt but that the nominees of the party of Union and Progress will have a triumphant return. Let but the working classes act with unity, and there can be no doubt of the result.

BOGUS!

We have heard a great deal of late of bogus meetings, bogus jewellery, bogus this, and bogus that, but the latest thing of the kind we have heard is the bogus nomination that was offered to Mr. Sheard by the bogus representatives of a bogus Reform party. Three indivi-Mayor Sheard, to ask him to allow himself to be placed in nomination for the centre division. But it appears Mr. and "funcy the feelings" of the dela

THE LABOR QUESTION.

We have had little to say on this subject for some time past, and have little to say to-day, not because there is little to be said, but because the subject is so large that we dare not enter upon it: it is the great question of the immediate future. What share of the wealth of the world shall they have who create the wealth of the world, and how shall the distribution be made? this is the problem presented to the statesman and philosopher of the day. Heretofore the working-man's share has been just as little as he could live on, and the non-producers and the so-called employers mean that it shall be so still, but the laborer means something else, and the contest, which can end only in a reconstruction of society, is already entered upon. The parties thomselves hardly seem to realise the true nature of the conflict. It is not simply a

question of hours of labor or of wages; it is a question of social organization, of the true idea of property and what gives a just title to it, of personal estimation and of the relative rank of men; it is a question as to whether a work ing-man shall be looked upon as a man, or as an economical producing machine; in a word it is social revolution.

The class who have served are refusing to serve any more, are denying the duty of one man to serve another man, or the right of any man to be served unless he also serves in turn, are asserting the right of every man to the entire proceeds of his own labor, are denying the right of any man to the proceeds of another's labor. All parties seem to have a dim perception of the fact that something more is meant than eight or nine hours, and that the end is not yet. Unless this labor problem is truly solved social revolution and disruption are inevitable. Slavery might have preserved its life for many years had it only gradually improved the condition of the servile class, but it refused every amelioration and denied to it every right until revolution did away with all distinction between master and slave. Are our property-men as mad as the slave-holders? Do they not know that our social system is just as indefensible, is even more unjust and irrational and cruel, than was the system of slavery a Such a system once questioned can stand only by conceding instant ameliora tions, and this gradual revolution will go on till the distinction between classes, between employers and employed, is wholly done away with. As long as these classes exist the interests of the one class will be hostile to the interests of the other class, and so conflicts will arise, social wars and mutual injuries,

flict is to do away with this distinction of classes.

Labor is capital; it must be recognized as such. The laborer must be recognized as a capitalist, must share the profits and risks of business. It is useless to talk about educated men being content to live like the slaves and drudges of the past. If we want a sorvile class we must not educate the masses. We must keep them ignorant if we would keep them down, or put thom to our uses. The wealthier people act upon the principle of absolute selfishness. The poorer people must, in selfdefence, act upon the same principle. He who seeks to introduce high ethical principles into the common affairs of life is looked upon as a fanatic and impracticable. And yet, until society is built upon such principles, there can be no peace among men.-Montreal Northern Journal.

EAST TORONTO.

We are glad to learn that the prospects are so bright for Mr. Beaty in East Toronto. A vigorous canvas is being carried on, with the most gratifying results. . We never had an idea but that Mr. Beaty's successful return was beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the only danger that was to be feared was from the apathy of his supporters; but the canvas that is now being conducted with so much spirit, will bring its reward. It will be quite necessary to keep earnestly at work, as nothing is so fatal to success as indifference, and relying too much upon the strength and popularity of a candidate.

CENTRE TORONTO.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night, in the Queen's Park, when Mr. Frank Shanly was nominated as the Conservative candidate for the representation of the central division of Toronto in the House of Commons. In every respect the gathering was a complete success, with the exception of a slight fracas occasioned by a few unruly ones who were galled by the influential character of the assemblage. On Monday a large and influential deputation waited upon Mr. Shanly, to request that gentleman to accept the nomination, when he placed himself in the hands of his friends, and announced it as his intention to accede to their wishes.

WEST TORONTO.

Against Mr. Crawford in the West the Reform party have brought no candidate, and it is not known whether any one will oppose him. In the meantime losses to all parties. It is useless to talk it is the quictest division of the city, so

Centre Toronto will endorse the request of the		gates, when Mr. Sheard, after plainly	about employers and employed having	far as election matters are concerned,
deputation by placing mc at the head of the		telling them his opinion of their insin-	common interests.	but whether it will remain so is another
poll.		cerity, turned to the leader of the dele-	To the employer these common in-	question.
I have the honor to be,	condition could ever come; and they		terests are the employer's interests, and	J
Gentlemen,		"You have, sir, at this moment in your	to the laborer the laborer's interests.	An enthusiastic meeting of the sup-
Your obcdient servant,		pocket, Mr. Robert Wilkes' letter of	While employers act upon the narrow-	
F. SHANLY.		acceptance. He is your candidate, and	est and most selfish ideas they demand	was held on Saturday night last, in the
Toronto, July 22, 1872.			that laborers should act up to the high-	Mechanics' Hall. Mr. Chisholm spoke
		yet you attempt to throw dust in my		at considerable length, and was followed
		cycs by asking me to allow myself to be		by Mr. Witton, the workingmen's can-
	not long in taking practical shape, and		that what is for the interest of one man is	
TO THE ELECTORS		and twisted, and tried to form an ex-		patriotic address, which told amazingly
		cuse; but "it was no go." Mr. Sheard		
OF		said he knew the letter was in their		in his favor. He was vociferously ap-
VI.	dence of their fruition.	possession, and account of marte the	ignorance, buried in filth, and all man-	
		Rudnete to produce it. This cornered	kind pay the penalty. How can any	
WEST TORONTO.	up of the good that has been accomplish-	they did produce it, and were on the	millionaire with his million a year be	Saturday evening next.
	cd by the means of this combination	spot convicted of having gone through	clean, while ten thousand people, who	······
	and co-operation, would be a herculian	the farce of asking Mr. Sheard to be-	cultivate the lands he calls his, are	We have received from the publish-
YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST	task; nor is it necessary so to do-it is	come their candidate when they had	ignorant and vicious, wallow in filth,	lishers, the July number of the People's
		already pledged themselves to support	worse housed and worse fed than the	Magazine, a periodical we should be glad
		Mr. Wilkes, and when that gontleman	horses in his stables or the dogs in his	to see in the homes of all. Tho matter
ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR		had accepted the candidature at their	kennels. But society is not built upon	is high-toned and varied, and its intro-
	them. But whilst so much has been		these high moral principles, and men	duction to Canadian homes could not
JOHN CRAWFORD	accomplished in the past, it must not be		are governed chiefly by their immediate	fail of accomplishing good.
JUIN URAWFURD	supposed that we have nothing to do but		personal interests; especially the so-	tall of accompnanting good.
	to fold our arms and enjoy the benefits		called upper classes seek to dissociate	A masting of the electors of the
AS	that flow from the past. Man is pro-		themselves from the bulk of mankind	new A meeting of the electors of the
	gressive, and has been from the begin-		and deny all common interests or	Central Division, will be here in Str.
Representative of the Division	ning making steady progress upward.	We have received the first and second		John's Ward, early next week, when
nepresentative of the Division	Slow indeed, sometimes, but sure if slow;	I numbers of a new baller, has upon a	1	Mr. Frank Shanly and other gentlemen
			another class who sell labor, these	will address the meeting. Timely notice
IN THE	and that progress is destined to go for-	1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	the second secon	will be given of the hour and place of
	ward until that point has been reached		and be at war, the one class seeking to	meeting.
	so devoutly to be wished—as an eminent			
HOUSE OF COMMONS.	labor reformer has it" when all man-	and presents a very handsome appear-		
A C V A	kind shall be free, when the whole	ance. The matter is well selected, and	cheapest price, the other seeking to get	sever the bodies of two twin-girls grown to-
No man deserves to be praised for his good-	human family shall become united in one	the editorial columns give evidence of	the aignest price possible, and to give	gether like the Siamese twins. One of the girls survived the operation one day, and
ness unless ho has strength of character to be	common brotherhood; when the broad	much ability. We welcome its appear-	the least possible labor for the pay he	giris survived the operation one day, and
wicked.—La Rochefoucauld,	banner of political, social and religious	ance.	gets. The only way to escape this con-	e ma orner mikeren for enreg ande.
				•

WORKMAN THE **ONTARIU**

TRON MOULDERS' CONGRESS.

The Iron Moulders' International Union has held its Eleventh Session at the Court House, Troy. The delegates were present in large force, and a large amount of business connected with that association was transacted. We give below a list of the delegates, as far as we have heard :--

No. 1, Philadelphia, P. A.-Zadok Bowen. No. 2, Troy, N. Y.-George Thompson, W. H. Ford, P. Moloney, Bryan Sweeney, James Cummings, John Dewar. No. 3, Cincinnati, O.-Charles Horron, Walter Lacy, J. B. Taylor. No. 4, Cincinnati, O.-P. F. Fitzpatrick, L. McHugh. No. 6, Peekskill, N. Y.-Hiram Blanchard. No. 8, Albany, N. Y.-Wm. Dwyer, John Daly, John Lyons, Jacob Kelsh. No. 9, Providence, R. I.-J. F. Morris. No. 10, St. Louis, Mo.-C. Myers, William Connerfrey. No. 11, Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y.-Albert Pellet. No. 12, Rochester, N.Y.-John Dean. No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.-Samuel Scott, S. R. Baldwin. No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa.-John Kirk. No. 16, Louisville, Ky.-John Kerrigan. No. 17, Indianapolis, Ind.-Jos. Smorzka. No.

18, Louisville, Ky.-Wm. H. Powell. No. 19, Baltimore, Md.-Chas. L. Wright. No. 20, Covington, Ky.-T. J. Tallon. No. 22, Williamsburgh, N. Y.-Joseph Deming. No. 23, Chicago, Ill.-Jas. Gorman, W. A. Parker, T. Kelly, M. McCarthy. No. 24, Baltimore, Md.-Samuel McFarland. No. 25, New York City .--- Wm. Fagan, M. F. Hayburn, M. F. Hogg, James Carroll, Daniel Johnson. No. 26, Hamilton, Ont .-Fred. Walters. No. 27, Cleveland, O .-Jas. Atkinson. No. 28, Toronto, Ont.-John H. Dance, Wm. Gibson. No. 31, Detroit, Mich.-P. Stuart, M. Stapleton. No. 35, Reading, Pa.--S. C. Miller. No. 37, London, Ont.-J. W. Kern. No. 44, Quincy, III.--C. W. Shinn. No. 45, Dayton, O.-J. W. Knaub. No. 47, Salem, 0.-J. H. McDowell. No. 48, Ironton, O.-W. H. Grimshaw. No. 51, Evansville, Ind.-F. H. Mercer. No. 54, Springville, Pa.-A. McMichael. No. 56, Indianapolis, Ind.-George I. Matson. No. 61, Stuyvesant, N. Y.-Conrad Hopey. No. 62, Fort Wayne, Ind.-John B. Stroup. No. 64, Hudson, N. Y.-Thomas E. Caldwell. No. 77, New Haven, Conn.-Patrick Kerwin. No. 81, Elizabethport, N. Y.-John Gray. No. 94, Peoria, Ill. - Eugene McCarthy. No. 96, Brooklyn, N. Y .-John McMahon, John Duck. No. 107. Auburn, N. Y.-Felix McCabe. No. 108, Pawtucket, R. I.-William Hathaway. No. 110, Bridgeport, Conn.-D. Nagle. No. 112, Utica, N. Y.-Samuel N. Nelson. No. 116, Wakefield, Mass.-Sylvester Burdett. No. 117, Terre Haute, Ind.-A. G. Getchell. No. 118, Keokuk, Iowa.-A. C. Woodcock. No. 125, Milwaukee, Wis .-Daniel E. Foloy. No. 128, Richmond, Va.-James W. Kendler. No. 129, Savannah, Ga.-Philip Dillion. No. 131, Racine, Wis.-G. H. Avard. No. 137, Mobile, Ala.-Thomas D. O'Rourke. No. 154, Montgomery, Ala.-Thomas Casey. No. 157, Bloomington, Ill.-Arthur C. r amilton. No. 165, Leavenworth, Kansas.-S. H. Ford. No. 172, Toledo, O.-Isaac Head. No. 174, Columbus, Ga.-W. G. Mote. No. 192, Ottawa, Ill.-Charles Snow. No. 199, Sacramento, Cal.-G. B. and we will put him at the head of the poll. Ossler. No. 206, Kent, O.-Charles K Browster. No. 207, Marietta, O.-S. M. Perry. No. 210, Little Falls, N. Y .-- J. F. Leahey. No. 213, Grand Rapids, Mich .--- Tut. Hamilton. No. 219, Jackson, Mich .--- M. Christopher. No. 220, East Saginaw, Mich.-Calvin E. Adams. No. 221, Joliette, Ill.-J. J. Portsmouth. No. 226, Wyandotte, Mich.-S. Stevenson. No. 228, Hanging Rock, O .-- John E. Haines. No. 234, Rome, Ga.-John Rice.

him, and when to stop. Patrick Stewart of Detroit, Mich., is the minority leader. He generally manages to be on the weak side in every discussion, and is a man who carcs more for principle than expediency. In his way he is genial, and, with the members who understand him, popular. The fighter of the Convention is John Dailey of Albany, who, according to appearance, would rather participate in a free fight than eat his dinner. It is his aim to get on the weak side every time-the weaker the better, and then fight. Of course he is invariably beaten when he engages in battle, but not so much by superior generalship as by the force of numbers. With all his pugnacity, he is good natured. Coonradt Myers of St. Louis is evidently the radical of the Convention. He has said but little to justify this judgment, but his appearance indicates that it is true. The legislator of the union is W. H. Hayburn of New York, who rarely participates in the debates. He drafts more resolutions and suggests more new ideas than any other man. The man of peace is W. H. Hathaway of Pawtucket, R. I. Under all circumstances he is a peacemaker. When two sides of a disputed subject are wide apart, he aims to bring them together. There are many other members of the Convention whose characteristics and position are quite as prominent as those of whom we have spoken, and we may allude to them hereafter. In every respect the Convention is strong and cautious, and whatever action it has taken has been well considered, and the same consideration will be given to the more important business yet to be transacted."

NOMINATION OF MESSRS. D. B. CHISHOLM AND H. WITTON.

A public meeting of the friends of the Dominion Government was held in St. James' Hall, Hamilton, on the 16th inst. for the purpose of selecting candidates and organizing for the approaching election of representatives for the House of Commons. There was a large attendance. Donald Mc-Innes, Esq., was appointed chairman, who, in an able speech of considerable length, alluded to the object of the meeting.

The following resolution was proposed by Jas. Watson, Esq., and seconded by Mr. George McAndrew :--- " That in view of the present prosperous state of the Dominion generally, and of its trade and manufactures, and in recognition of the fact that this is a result in a great measure due to the wise policy adopted by the present administration, in the opinion of this meeting it would conduce to the best interests of our country and of this city, to select as candidates for the House of Commons, gentlemen who will give generous support to the government so long as their policy continues to be as it has been in the past, directed towards the success for developement and advancement of the whole resources of the Dominion." Carried.

Ald. Fitzpatrick said-I beg to propose D. B. Chisholm as a fit and proper person to serve in the Legislature. (Cheers.) I have known him many years, and have had ample opportunity to know the value of that gentleman. He is a native of this soil. (Cheers.) Mr. Hurly said-I have great pleasure in seconding the motion, as a workingman. Mr. Chisholm has proved himself in the past, by his support, a true friend to the workingman. When on the 15th of May last we wanted the Crystal Palace grounds, who was it opposed us then? They are no Reformers, but Obstructionists, who, like George Brown and his satellites would put us in prison. We stand on our own bottom, and will support the man who supports us, and we will not be dictated to by the Globe. The Reformers in the Council said we were not fit to govern ourselves, but we will show them at the coming election. Where is there a country on the face of the earth that has prospered like ours? I hope the present Government will continue for another fifty years, and then we shall be able to compete with any country. George Brown is one of those men who always want to be fighting somebody, or he would fight himself. But this evening we want business not talk. The Hon. Isaac Buchanan proposed Mr. Henry Witton, and said Mr. Witton's views were like theirs, he will support the present Government. Sir John A. Macdonald is a patriot, and will be abreast of public opinion. The truest patriot is the one who does most for his country. He concluded by saying, as did one of old. "Oh, Reform, what crimes are committed Mr. J. O'Reilly seconded the resolution, workingman as a representative in the House of Commons. He had, therefore, pleasure in seconding the Hon. Issac Buchanan's proposition.

go in a debate and carry the members with | length. He hoped at the conclusion of the election to be able to say he was the happiest man in Canada. He was glad to be there to-night, and to be proposed by Ald. Fitzpatrick is quite an honor. He has been intimately connected with me by our municipal elections, and I can say he is one of the best workingmen in the council. If I could I should prefer to stay at home and spend the evening in social enjoyment with my family than be making speeches on a public platform ; but it is a man's duty and privilege to sacrifice his private pleasures for the benefit of the country. When on railway business a short time since away from home, after calm deliberation, I made up my mind to refuse to be nominated, but on being surrounded and pressed by so many friends how could I refuse ? When I see a Government making great public improvements I feel bound as a patriot to upport that Government. As regards the Washington Treaty, I have only one remark to make. There are clauses in it which some did not like--for instance, the fishermen; but if that affected their interests they should have come forward. If we go in for arbitration we must abide by those arbitrators' decision; but we have to be thankful it is amicably settled, for there is a great store of prosperity for this country. As I have consented to be nominated, you must give me that support I require, and place us both at the head of the poll. I hope you will organize, and do that which is right, but nothing underhand. We come on equal terms, we must work together; his friends must support us and we must support him. Whenever you see anything about my character, or read unfriendly aspersions in the Times, don't believe them, but first come and ask me if it is true. Hamilton has not a better friend than the man you have nominated to-night (Cheers).

> The chairman called upon Mr. Witton. who came forward amid a perfect hurricane of cheers. He felt, he said, that the people of Hamilton had conferred upon him a very high honor in selecting him to be their candidate for Parliamentary honors, and this honor was all the greater on account of his position in the social scale. Workingmen had heretofore often been selected for humbler official positions; but this was the first instance in the history of Canada in which the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man had united to ask a workingman to represent them in the councils of the nation. (Applause.) He felt that even in the rank to which he belonged there were many more worthy than he of that high honor. (No, no.) We were standing to-day at a period of our country's history of sufficient importance to arrest the attention of every thinking man. The first Parliament under the Constitution of 1867 had just closed, its record was just made up, and its leaders were now before the country asking to be judged by their acts; and if found worthy, to be entrusted with another term of office. He was proud of this occasion. He and the men with whom he was associated had entered into this contest with a desire to do what is honorable and fair and right. (Cheers.) He believed the course of the Government deserved the support of their countrymen. The candidates on the other side were pledged to vote a want of confidence in the Administration; but he believed that their conduct had been wise, prudent and conciliatory-more approaching in dignity and statesmanship to the government of the Old Country than what we have seen in this country for many years. They had encouraged the building up of a vast commerce by a wise commercial policy. Some of them might say they favored a protective tariff; but the party with which they acted would, if in power, put in force a free trade policy. If free trade were imposed upon the country, at the end of five or ten years our manufacturing industry would be at as low an ebb as it was ten years ago. On all sides now we see prosperity ; taxes lighter than in any other civilized country on earth ; our markets crowded with buyers and sellers ; factories busy with the hum of industry, he might almost say day and night-(assent); on every hand abundant evidences of material prosperity and progress. . He would not claim that all these great results were directly attributable to the men in power ; but he did claim that if a more unwise policy had been in force, we would not have all this prosperity around us to-day. (Applause.) The Treaty of Washington had already been referred to. It must be borne in mind that that was a difficult subject. Great skill had been brought to bear on both sides; and it must not be forgotten that anything we wanted could not be had for the asking. There were prejudices in England, prejudices in the United States, and prejudices in Canada, and these had to be reconciled by mutual concession. And if the Treaty had not been carried out, what would have been the result ? Our prosperi-

with, and possibly we would now be familiar with the horrors of war. The Government not only deserved great credit for promoting and encouraging the material prosperity which existed on every hand, but it had built up an educational system of which we might justly be proud-a system equal to that of any country on earth. (Applause.) As to the policy of sending workingmen to Parliament, it was not new, though it was new in this country. In England the plan had been tried of sending men to the House to represent every class. (Applause.) The same plan had been proposed in this city; and he believed the people would sustain it. (Applause.) He had rather the honor had falled to some other among the working classes than to him. (Voices-No, no.) He was sure there were many others better able than he for the responsible position. (No, no.) But when the offer was made to him, it came as the fulfilment of a life-long idea, and he could not decline. (Applause.) If his friends would work for him, support him and elect him, he would promise that his course would be in accordance with his general character. (Applause.) He would not promise to do better than anybody else; but what he could do he would to make himself and his constituents respected and respectable. (Applause.) It had been said that the party intended to drop him. (No, no.) That he was simply put forward for a purpose and would retire before the day of election. No man who knew him believed such a story as that. (Great applause.) No man who knew him believed that he could stoop to such a trick as that-(applause); and no man who knew the working men of Hamilton believed that they would desert him. (No, no, and applause.) So far as he was concerned, having entered upon this contest, he intended to continue it till the close of the election day. (Cheers.) There were two things which must be insisted upon as essential to the prosperity of Canada, and these were a liberal commercial policy and a safe national industrial policy. Without these politics were not worth a snap. (Cheers.) If elected, he would use his best efforts to promote harmony between the industrial classes and the employers of labor. The interests of the two were identical; and he would promise never to use tongue or pen to set master against man or vice versa, but should strive to bring them together. They were both capitalists ; and it was essential to the well being of the country that the man whose capital was in his strong right arm, and the man whose capital was in his money should work together for a common end. (Cheers.) To secure that he should always put forth his best efforts. He thanked his friends for the honor which had been conferred upon him, and for the patient hearing that had

been accorded him. The election, if won, would be won by hard work. He intended to do his uttermost to win it; and he had faith and hope that his efforts and those of his friends would lead to success, and to the election of his respected colleague and himself. Mr. Witton resumed his seat amid enthusiastic and long-continued cheering.

The following resolution was read by Jacob Hespeler, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Mat. Legatt :--- "That John Calder, James Turner, M. Legatt and S. E. Gregory, Esqs., and five others, one to be chosen from each ward by the ward committees for the executive committee, and to them is hereby delegated the successful management and carrying out of affairs in the coming political contest, and that the five gentlemen above named be also conveners of meetings, and to select the ward committees." (Carried.)

BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE .-- SYMPA. THY FROM SCOTLAND.

5 !

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman. SIR,-Would you oblige the Toronto Bookbinders' Trades Union, by inserting the following letter :--

"Buchanan's Hotel, [•] 114 High St., Edinburgh, [•] Scotland, June 24, 1872.

Mr. WM. BERWICK, " DEAR SIR,-Yours of May 2nd and 16th wore duly received. Although our Society has been busy establishing the short-time system here, we have kept you in mind. We advertised in the Edinburgh Scotsman three weeks, informing mon of the strike in Toronto, as you have seen by the copies sent you. We had a copy of your manifesto inserted in the Edinburgh Reformer, which was also sent. We have been on the lookout over since for any of your employers that might visit Scotland in search of men, but none of them have been heard of, and I may say for the Edinburgh men, that not one in the trade would engage to go to Toronto to fill the places of men on strike, you may rest assured of that, and I hope your employers will be as unsuccessful in England. When the office-bearers of our Union received your manifesto they thought it proper that they should assist their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic to gain the great boon which the Bookbinders and all other trades throughout Scotland enjoy.

"Having read in the Toronto Leader the violent speech of one of your employers, and judging from it that your struggle may be protracted, we enclose a Post Office order for eight pounds sterling, payable to Wm. Berwick, 15 Chesnut street, Toronto. We really hope you have gained the day before this reaches you If too late to assist the men on strike, we have no doubt you will find a use for it, in assisting those families who may have been reduced by the lengthened struggle.

"Trusting you have gained your object, I remain yours truly,

"ALEXANDER LIDDLE, "Edinburgh Union Society of "Journeymen Bookbinders.

Mr. Editor, this letter having been laid before a meeting of our Union, the following resolution was unanimously carried :--

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Journeymen Bookbinders' Trade Union of Toronto, desire to express our gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the members of the Edinburgh Journeymen Bookbinders' Union, for the great interest they have manifested in our cause, and for the energetic and liberal manner in which they have assisted us through this struggle.'

Sir, although some Toronto employers have been A Dredg-ing the mire of certain towns in England and Ireland, to secure the services of some of the " rat" specie that in some cases unfortunately infest trades there as well as in Toronto, they have been entirely unsuccessful, in their own efforts. and only by the aid and misrepresentations of an Emigration Agent, have they succeeded in getting one "man" and a runaway apprentice from Belfast. The Emigration Agent might have sent them to employers more worthy of their services than to those "bosses" who, when they do get men to cross the Atlantic to serve them, and as men will not submit to be put in harness, used as a cat's paw, "ticketed," "locked-in" and "locket-out," just as it suits the changeable notions of their multifarious "masters," and those "workingmen" who presume to have minds of their own are called "communists," who would (if their "masters" had the power), be driven as "foreigners" out of Canada.

The great interest and kindly feelings manifested towards us by our Scotch friends completely cuts mere selfish aims and local interests at the root. By their sympathy and support they have stamped a grateful and lasting remembrance on the minds of their fellow-workmen in Toronto. By giving this insertion you will oblige, Yours respectfully,

The Troy Daily Times has the following pen and ink pictures of a few of the prominent delegates :---

"Of the members of the Iron Moulders' International Union, now in session at the Court House, it may be said that physically they are the finest assemblage of men which has convened in this city in many years. Coming from all parts of the country and Canada, all types of American workingmon are represented. The President, Mr. Saffin, hails from Cincinnati, is a lithe, busy body, always ready for business and always doing something. The severest task that could be imposed upon this man of tireless energy would be to place him where his hands or tongue could find no occupation. While he is independent he is withal influential, and his popularity was attested Thursday morning by his unanimous election to the Presidency. William Fagan of New York is upon some topics the best debater in the Convention. When thoroughly aroused he in thy name." gives no quarter nor asks any. He is as logical as Locke could desire, and evidently and said Hamilton never before had a real cares more for the right than popularity. Mr. McHugh of Cincinnati probably understands human nature botter than any other member of the Convention. A skillful parliamentarian, he knows just how far he can Mr. D. B. Chisholm then spoke at some ty would have been materially interfered

A vote of thanks to Mr. McInnes for his able and impartial conduct in the chair was proposed by Mr. Martin and unanimously carried. Mr. Martin further remarked that this meeting had been conducted in a straightforward and honest way, with the doors open for anybody to come and hear.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Queen and three for the candidates nominated.

For a city that is half in ashes, Chicago displays an energy that is truly wonderful. Even now, while the work of rebuilding the city is but just begun, the process of suburban expansion seems to go on about as usual. Among the many schemes that the enterprising citizens have in hand is the establishment of a permanent "exposition," similar in character to the annual industrial exhibitions which are held in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Forty-eight acres of land have been purchased for the grounds, in the town of Hyde Park, and it is promised that the project will be pushed forward to success at an early date. By such an entorprise does the indomitable city hope to keep abreast with Cincinnati and St. Louis, and maintain its claim to s metropolitan position.

WM, BERWICK, Cor. Sec. Bookbinders' Trade Union. Toronto, July 24, 1872.

LOST IN A QUICKSAND.-A fatal accident occurred on Friday afternoon in the channel of the Solway Frith, opposite Port Carlisle, to John Thompson, aged 19 or 20. son of a blacksmith living at Port Carlisle. Until recently Thompson had been employed in farm service, but left that employment at the beginning of the present fishing season for the purpose of fishing a haaf-net. It appears that at about half-past 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon Thompson was in the shifting channel of the Solway, which at present runs not far from the Scotch side, fishing his nets. Several other fishermen were engaged near him, haaf-net fishing, all being nearly opposite to Port Carlisle. While fishing, Thompson had occasion to step over a small bank into a pool of water, but soon after he had touched the surface of the sand, he sank overhead in the quicksand, covered by a couple of feet of water. The rapidity of the accident prevented the man's companions from saving him, and he was buried alive among the sand. As the tide flowed shortly after, the fishermen were prevented from making any effectual efforts to recover the body.

A FORTUNE IN A HAT.

About the year 1826 (says a letter from Colmar) a poor journeyman turner, of the name of Muhle, badly shod and with a wallet on his back, entered the village in which stood the machine factory of M. Weil & Burton, and applied for work. His ragged extreior did not speak much in his favor, and M. Weil, to whom he had applied, refused to engage him. The workman sorrowfully turned on his way. All of sudden he was recalled by the voice of the owner of the factory.

"Stop: what sort of a hat is that you "A wooden hat." "A wooden wear ?" hat ?" Lot me look at it closer. Where did he had. you buy it?" "I made it myself, sir." "And how did you make it ?" "Oh, on the turning-lathe." "But your hat is oval, and the things made on the oval are round." "Yes that is true," answered the workman, "but in spite of that I made the hat. I displaced the centre and then turned it as I pleased. I required a hat which would answer the purpose of an umbrella, and, as I had no money to buy one, I was obliged to make this for myself." The poor workman had instinctively discovered the method of eccentric turning, which was to prove of so much importance in modern mechanics. M. Weil perceived, with the keen sightedness of a clever manufacturer, the immense importance of the discovery. He retained the man with the wooden hat, and found him not merely a skillful workman, but a genuis, that only wanted opportunity and a small degree of culture for its developement. The workman Muhle soon obtained a share in the profits of the business, and became later on, under the name of Moulin, the proprietor of it. He died at short time since, possessed of a large fortune.

A PIC-NIC IN THE SNOW.

Notwithstanding the terrors of the wasps' nest and thunder-storm which are the traditional accompaniments of a pic nic in hot weather, you English people have a prejudice in favor of giving an cutertainment of this kind in the summer. Not so we who live in Russia; we always chooose the winter, and it is not without a certain show of reason that we give the colder season the preference. In winter we can at least tell beforehand with some degree of certainty what the state of the weather will be, and we can make our arrangements accordingly, which is not invariably the case with you ; and as for the cold. we are so much accustomed to it, and have had so many opportunities of learning the little peculiarities and weaknesses of its temper, that we know how to treat it and make it serve our own ends; consequently we are not afraid of it in the least .- F. Scarlet Potter in the People's Magazine for July.

OF DREAMING AND WAKING.

When the pilgrimage was over, and Christian was lost to human eyes, being received into pure light, says the seer, "Now I awoke, and behold it was a dream ?" all the wild beasts, and giants, and devils, only incubi of a troubled sleep ; the hill Difficulty, and the Valley of the Shadow of Death, only phases of a nightmare : things to smile and hold as naught in the long day which had just risen. It will come, that waking-whether dimly conscious of our present state, we are thinking, "This is a dream, I shall wake presently," or whether we lie dead asleep, it will come ; and cooling heated brows in the fresh air of everlasting morning, knowing ourselves awake at last, and awake to fulfilling beyond imagination of our fondest dreams, safe and sound in daylight, we shall surly think of this life and its sorrows as a matter of small account, seeing that "Behold, it was a dream !"--B. Montgomeric Ranking in the People's Magazine for July.

could answer her with harsh words. Her kind way and utraost kindness and affections shame me, though I am tipsy. Oh, I am a cruel man. Never shall I taste another drop from the degrading cup." He is keeping his word faithfully, so he in-

forms the writer.

FOUND THE WAY TO HIS HEART.

There was a miser who was considered impregnable to charitable impressions, until a Hibernian "-came Paddy over him." Teddy went to his office one morning, and told a pitcous story abont losing his pig, the only one

"Shure," said Teddy, "Misthress-(naming a very excellent lady, whose good opinion old Hard Fist was anxious to retain) 'towld me to come to ye, for ye wor vory rich, and gev a power of monoy to the poor, God bless ye ! I only want to raise enough to raise another little shlip of a pig."

The misor couldn't resist the influence of Mrs.-, so he gave Teddy a crown. A few days after he met him.

"Well, Teddy," said he, "did you buy another pig ?"

"Troth I did; and a fine one it is."

"Then take better care of him than you did of the other. What did the pig you lost die of ?" "Die of ?" said Teddy, raising his eyebrows ; "shure he didn't die,-he was fat enough, and I killed him !"

LOOK UPWARD.

A young man once picked up a gold coin that was lying in the road. Always afterward, as he walked along he kept his eye on the ground, hoping to find another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up, at different times, a goodly number of coins, both gold and silver. But all these years he was looking for them he saw not that the heavens were bright above him. He never let his eyes turn away from the filth and mud in which he sought his treasure ; and when he died-a rich old man-he only knew this fair earth as a dirty road in which to pick up money.

PLEASURES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOREST MAN.

Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasure? Do you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, a word, or a smile do the work. There are two or three boys passing along, give them each a chesnut ; and how smiling they look ! They will not be cross for some time. A poor widow lives in the neighborhood, who is the mother of half-a dozen children ; send them a half peck of sweet apples, and they will all be happy. A child has lost his arrow-the world to him-and he mourns sadly ; help him to find it, or make him another, and how quickly will the sunshine play upon his face. A boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood, assist him a few moments, or speak a pleasant word to him, and he forgets his toil and works away without minding it. Your apprentice has broken a mug, or cut the vest too large, or slightly injured a piece of work : say, "You scoundrel," and he feels miserable; but remark, "I am sorry," and he will try to do better. You employ a man : pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart and with the smiles of gladness. As you pass along the street, you meet a familiar face : say, "Good morning," as though you felt happy, and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor. Pleasure is chcap-who will not bestew it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine and flowers all about us, let us not grasp them with a miser's fist, and lock them up in our hearts. No. Rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the group of children in the crowded mart where the men of business congregate, in our families and everywhere.

Politoness is in business what stratagem is in war. It gives power to weakness, it sup- the most of him." plies great deficiencies, and overcomes the enemy with but little sacrifice of time and blood. It is invincible either in the attack or defence.

There is more bitterness following upon sin's ending than ever there was from sin's acting. You see nothing but weal in its commission, will suffer nothing but woe in its conclusion. You that sin for profit will never profit by your sins.

Most precepts of parents and teachers are lost sight of at the very time when it is important to observe them-as the label "shut the door" is invisible when the door is open widest, and thrown back against the wall.

The rule to be applied in general conduct, is to conform to every innocent custom as our social nature requires, but refuse compliance with whatever is inconsistent with propriety, decency and the moral duties; and dare to be singular in honor and virtue.

THE SPIDER A TEACHER.-Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his web twenty times, twenty times will he mend it. Make up your minds to DO a thing, and, as a rule, you will do it. Fear not, if trouble come upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day may be a dull and cloudy one.

A loving heart and pleasant countenance are commodities which a man should never fail to take home with him. They will best season his food and soften his pillow. It were a great thing for a man that his wife and children could truly say of him : "He never brought a frown of unhappiness across his threshold."

Wisdom is the associate of Justice. It assists her to form equal laws, to pursue right measures, to correct power, to protect weakness, and to unite individuals in a common interest and general welfare. Heroes may kill tyrants, but it is wisdom and laws that prevent tyranny and oppression.

People are proud to condemn in others what they practice in themselves without scruple. Plutarch tells of a wolf, who, peeping into a hut where a couple of shepherds were regaling themselves with a joint of mutton, exclaimed. "What a clamor they would have raised if they had caught me at such a banquet."

In every pursuit, whatever gives strength and energy to the mind of man, experience teaches to be favorable to the interest of piety, knowledge and virtue; in every pursuit, on the contrary, whatever enfeebles or limits the powers of the mind, the same experience ever shows to be hostile to the best interest of human life.

Sawdust and Chips.

One of the "voices of the night"-S'cat ! What sort of ascent is a descent ?- A trip up, for it brings you down.

A western lawyer included in his bill against his client : "To wakins up in the night and thinking about your case, \$5."

A boy named his dog "Paste." "Why do you give him-such a name?" he was asked. "Because I want him to stick to me," he replicd.

A Missouri editor advertises to take corn in pay for his paper. He says he prefers to have it in a liquid state, but will take it in the ear if he can't get it otherwise.

Old Elwcs, the miser, hearing a very eloquent discourse on charity, remarked : "That sormon so strongly proves the necessity of alms-giving, that-I've almost a mind to beg."

The mother of an unmanageable Irish boy living in Portland, thus excused him to the police : "Sure Patsey isn't a bad boy at all, but he is troubled with a roosh of mind to the brain."

you have but one client between you, make

"Do you like these cigars ?" a nobleman is reported to have inquired one day of a boon companion. "Indeed, I think they are admirable," was the answer. " Well," rejoined the first speaker, " I'll tell you what I'll do." "By Jove !" said the other to himself, "now it's coming." "I'll give you "-another puff of the said superlative cigars--- "the address of the fellow I got them from."

A story is told of a young man of New York who attended a social circle. The conversation turned on California and getting rich. The young man remarked that if he was there he would, instead of working in the mines, wavlay some rich miner who had a bag of gold, knock out his brains, gather up the gold, and skedaddle. One of the young ladies replied that he had better gather up the brains, as he evidently stood more in need of that article than gold.

TARING IT COOLLY .- An Englishman and a German were travelling together in a diligence and both smoking. The German did all in his power to draw his companion into conversation, but to no purpose : at one moment ho would, with a superabundance of politeness. apologise for drawing his attention to the fact that the ash of his cigar had fallen on his waistcoat, or a spark was endangering his neckerchief. At length the Englishman exclaimed, "Why the dickens can't you leave me alone? Your coat tail has been burning for the last ten minutes, but I didn't bother you about it."

An Irishman one morning went out vory early in search of some game on an estate where the game laws were strictly enforced. Turning a sharp corner, whom did he meet but the gentleman who owned the estate. Paddy seeing the game was up, coolly advanced toward the gentleman, and said :

"The top of the morning to your honor ! and what brought your honor out so early this morning ?"

The gentleman replied by saying :

"Indeed, Paddy, I just strolled out to see if I could find an appetite for my breakfast ;" and then eying Paddy rather suspiciously, said. "And now, Paddy, what brought you out so early this morning ?"

"Indade, your honor, I just strolled out to see if I could find a breakfast for my appetite."

Labor Notes.

- Three hundred and fifty wood carvors have organized a trade union in Philadelphia.
- The workingmen of the Third ward, New Orleans, have organized a political association for independent action.

The painters of New Orkans are on a strike for \$3.50 a day. A number of the employers have conceded the demand.

The name of John Siney is urged as a candidate on the Labor Ticket for Member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The washerwomen of Detroit are said to be organizing a trade union, to protect themselves against "Chinese cheap labor."

During the past term nineteen new unions have been organized in connection with the Iron Moulders' International Union, and twelve re-organized.

The bakers of London are agitating for a reduction of their long hours. A branch of the Amalgamated Union has just been started in Bermondsey.

From Belfast (Ireland) we have advices that

much poorer. There were 134 millions of producers in the land, of whom only about two millions received an average of £200 a-year, while 111 millions averaged but £30 a-year, or 11s. 2d. a-week. Wages within the last 100 years had increased 50 per cent. in Kent, but rent and every necessary of life had increased 150 per cent. within the same period.

A SECRET ASSOCIATION.

The following remarks, respecting making Unions secret associations, were made by the President of the Iron Moulders' International Union, at the eleventh session of that body, held last week in Cincinnati. The matter is worthy of consideration and discussion :---

"The question of making the International and the several local Unions sccret associations bound by oath, or in any other manner to secure greater socrecy, was brought before the last Convention, but promptly disposed of by a refusal to discuss the matter. Since then the question has been canvassed considerably. Several of the local Unions have adopted the oath-bound feature, others are contemplating it, but are holding off until the Convention takes action. The idea is gaining ground rapidly, and the Convention should take definite action either for or against.

"I have received many communications on the subject, asking advice and decisions as to the right of a local Union to force its members to take a new obligation. I have invariably decided that no member could be forced ; that it must be voluntary or not at all; that they must receive cards from members, no matter whether they declined to take the new obligation or not. I have also decided that members who have not taken the oath, but who are in good standing, could not be debarred from any of the privileges of members, especially the privilege of attending meetings. All of which decisions, as far as I know, have been lived up to. I have heard no complaints, and am assured by some that they have failed to hear even one objection from new members to taking the extra obligation. Delegates from nearly all those Unions will be upon the floor, and can give such information as may be desired.

" Libave neither advised nor objected to the new feature, leaving the matter to be governed by circumstances. As this matter will certainly be discussed, I take the privilege of giving a few facts in connection therewith.

"The Machinists and Blacksmiths' International eUnion, the Coopers' International Union, and the Knights of St. Crispin, three of the most powerful trade organizations in the country, are secret associations, and the two first-named claim for that feature their great . success, while, for the last named, it is well known to all that every effort of the boot and shoemakers to organize Unions were miserable failures until the K. O. S. C. was organized, and to-day they are the most thorough and compact body of workingmen in the country. These facts are worthy of consideration. It is true we have lived and flourished for thirteen years without any such feature, and will live and flourish as many more without it ; but year after year the interest in our meetings is abating. Men who took prominent parts in the affairs of local Unions now occupy back seats, refusing to take part ; new men take their places, and a year or so find them beginning to grow weary in the work. Why? Simply because their advocacy of the rights of themselves and their fellows in the meetings of the Union makes them targets for all the venom of employers. The tongues of the tattler, the tale-bearer, the paid spy, have no bridle upon them, and men will weary in well doing when they know their every effort only injures them-

THAT DEBT.

It is a small one, to be sure, and apparently not worth a serious thought. Why not then pay it? Why be compelled to suffer the mortification of a dun? Why not take that little thorn out of your finger at once? It will fester if allowed to remain, and cause ten times the trouble. Why not relieve the conscience of that little load? You will feel better for it by so doing. You contracted the debt knowingly and willingly. Did you mean to pay it?. Certainly you did. Then why not do it at onco? Every day's delay increases, morally, the amount of your obligation. Remember. too. that your little debt, and another man's little debt, and a thousand other men's little debts make a little fortune for your creditor-the poor printer for instance.

THE TWO WIVES.

Recently, two men were returning home from a beer saloon at a late hour, partially intoxicated, when one of them remarked :

"When I get to my house I shall catch a terrible scolding from my wife."

"Ah," replied his companion, "I shall meet comething ten times more intolerable than that. My anxious wife who is waiting for me at this midnight hour will meet me with nothing but kind words and acts ; but her careworn countenance, and the thought hat she had been continually praying for me, will be far more hard to endure than the most furious invectives. If she would only scold, I

Grains of Gold.

In conversation, a man of good sense will seem to be less knowing, more obliging, and choose to be on a level with others, rather than oppress with the superiority of his gonius.

Religion can never be anything but a poor. puny, sickly growth, a more effervescont of sentimentalism, until it is based on strict obedience to all laws of our being, the organic, as well as the spiritual.

God will accept your first attempts to serve him, not as a perfect work, but as a beginning. The first little blades of wheat arc as pleasant to the farmer's eyes as the whole field with grain.

Sorrows are to the Christian in this life as mile-stones to a traveller. They appear along his way to remind him that he has not reached home, and to assure him that he is travelling that way.

A learned man has said that the hardest words to pronounce in the English language are, "I made a mistake." When Frederick the Great wrote to the Senate, "I have just lost a battle, and it's my own fault," Goldsmith says "His confession showed more greatness than his victories."

Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening ; or, like the summer, aglow with promise; and, like the autumn, rich with the golden sheaves, where good words and deeds have ripened in the field.

A little girl went into one of our confectioncry stores, a few days since, and said to the proprietor in a half whisper : "If a little girl hain't got no money, how much chewing gum do you give her for nothing ?"

A theoretical farmer was asked to milk a cow down in Texas. He immediately procured the assistance of six men, threw the cow down, turned her on her back with legs in the air, and then he tried to milk her with a clothes-pin.

HARD ON THE TRUMPETERS .- The Boston Jubilee was conducted on strictly temperate principles, no wines nor liquors being allowed with the single exception of lager beer, which was allowed to foreign musicians exclusively. Native trumpeters were naturally indignant at being deprived of their horns.

EARLY THRIFT .- The Troy Whig tells the following story : " One of our prominent physicians, making his daily rounds to see his patients, had occasion to call at a house where there were no facilities to fasten his horse. He left it in the care of a small boy of the Israelitish faith, whom he happened to see in the street. On coming out of the house, he naturally enough expected to find his trusty servant treating himself to aride; but no-Mordecai knew the use of time and the value of money a little better-he was letting the horse to little boys in the street, at a cont a ride around the block."

Two weasels found an egg. " Let us not enter into partnership." " Very good," said

the gigantic strike and lockout have resulted in a victory for labor. Wages have been increased fifteen per cent.

The agricultural laborers of Dorset are agitating for weekly wages of 15s. in cash, or 12s. with perquisites. In this demand they are supported by the Laborers' Union, which is represented in the county by several delegates. who have held a series of open-air meeting.

Among the shoe trade, in the city of Norwich, a general lockout by the masters has taken place, commencing on Monday. The men are in good spirits. Fifteen hundred hands were suspended from their employment at first, and others have since been added.

Several farm laborers, who have joined the recently formed Union in Warwickshire district, were on Saturday summoned before the county magistrates for leaving their employers' service without notice. They were fined 20s. each and costs. On the previous day two laborers were similarly charged at Stratford. and were fined in smaller amounts. The mon were defended by a solicitor employed by the union, and the fines were paid.

The strikes in the north against the exces sive price of flesh-meat and milk continue, and are being sustained by persistent agitation amongst the women. The introduction of the co-operative principle is one result of the movement. So thoroughly united are the leaders that the butchers in many localities find their occupation altogether gone. It is hard to say yet whether feminine resolution or the pinings after the fleshpots will prove the stronger.

There are now established in Kent 36 branches of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, centralised at Maidstone. At a recent meetfight for it," said the elder weasel, "but ing at Waterham, Mr. J. C. Cox, a Dorby_ shire magistrate, who happened to be in the weasel the younger. So taking the egg be | neighborhood, said that one of the worst fea. tween them, each sucks an end. " My child- | tures of the age was that while the rich were ron," said Redtapes, the attorney, " though becoming rapidly richer the poor were getting

selves.

"Our present obligation should be sufficiently binding, every thinking man will acknowledge that; but it does not bind as we should all be that; but it does not bind as we should all be bound. Another fact we all appreciate. There have been grave considerations urged against adopting such a feature, which, from you, must receive thoughtful, careful attention. Ever bear in mind the fact that you are not heridating for section or class but for all and legislating for section or class, but for all ; and if this is done I feel assured the result of your deliberations on this subject will be satisfactory to all."

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

The beneficial effect of labor-saving machines in improving the condition of workmen, it is stated, has been exemplified by the application of the sewing machine to the manufacture of shoes. The workmen of Lynn, Mass., who in 1862 were earning ten dollars a week without the assistance of the leather-sewing machine, are now, it is reported, earning fifty dollars a week with the aid of this useful apparatus. The inventor, who in 1862 was threatened with mob violence, is now considered by the workmen as their greatest benefactor. Within the last ten years the town of Lynn has doubled in population and taxable property, and it is estimated that forty-four million dollars have been saved to the whole country by the invention of the sewing machine as applied to the manufacture of articles of leather.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, is so near-sighted that he makes droll blunders with people. At a recent evening party a gentleman came up and spoke to him. The room was crowded. The Chancellor mistook him for Mr. Mundella, M. P. for Sheffield, who had been bothering him not a little of late. "I don't think you recognize me, Mr. Lowe," "Oh yes, I do; I've seen you often enough of late." "When, pray ?" quoth the aston-ished gentleman. "Why, only yesterday." "That's impossible. I wasn't in England yesterday. I'm the King of the Belgians." It rather disconcerted Mr. Lowe.

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THE ONTARIO WORKMAN

JOHNNY'S OPINION OF GRAND-MOTHERS.

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BY ETHEL LYNN.

Grandmothers are very nice folks : They beat all the sunts in creation ; They lot a chap do just as he likes, And don't worry about education

I'm sure I can't see it at all, What a poor fellow ever could do For apples, and pennies, and cakes, Without a grandmother or two.

Grandmothers speak softly to "ma's" To let a boy have a good time, Sometimes they will whispor, 'tis true, Tother way, when a boy wants to climb.

-Grandmothers have muffins for tes, And pies, a whole row, in the collar, And they're apt (if they know it in time), To make chicken pies for a "feller."

And if he is had now and then, And makes a great racketing noise, They only look over their specs, And say, "Ab, these boys will be boys.

Life is only so short at the best ; Let the children be happy to-day," Then they look for a while at the sky, And the hills that are far, far away.

Quito often, as twilight comes on, Grandmothers sing hymns, very low, To themselves as they rock by the fire, About heaven, and when they shall go.

And then, a boy stopping to think, Will find a hot tcar in his eye, To know what will come at the last ; For grandinothers all have to die.

I wish they could stay here and pray, For a boy needs their prayers ev'ry night, Some boys more than others, I s'pose, Such as I need a wonderful sight.

SMILE WHENE'ER YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you, And the world seems upside down, Don't waste your time in fretting, But drive away that frown,

Since life is oft perplexing, Tis much the wisest plan To bear all trials bravely, And smile whene'er you can

Why should you dread to-morrow, And thus despoil to-day? For, when you borrow trouble, You always have to pay.

It is a good old maxim, Which often should be preached-Don't cross the bridge before you Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing If you would keep in mind 'The thought that good and evil Are always here combined.

There must be something wanting ; And, though you roll in wealth, You may miss from your casket That precious jewel, health.

And though you're strong and sturdy, You may have an empty purse, And earth has many trials Which I consider worse.

But, whether joy or sorrow Fill up your mortal span, Twill make your pathway brighter To smile whene'er you can.

UNDER PAID LABOR.

Under paid labor always revenges itself upon the employer in negligence and waste. The man cares little for the interest of the master who cheapens the sweat of his brow to the lowest possible farthing, and the work he docs is never performed with either cheerfulalacrity. Getting the greatest amount for the least outlay, never yet paid in the long run. You may feed your herse upon thistles, and drive him at the top of his speed for a time-but for a time only. With enough of remuneration to make him defy the wolf at the door-to keep him in clothing and a chance to lay up "against a rainy day;" one will sing cheerily, while he labors faithfully-take an interest in what he does and strive to gain a still higher recomponse by making himself more useful. And there is another strong point in the case. Poor pay is a great temptation to theft. You have plenty and to spare-the one you employ plenty of nothing but poverty. It is hard for him to reason that such a state of affairs is rightthat you should ride in a coach, while he cannot spare a sixpence to patronize a car after hours of hard work. These contrasts are ever before him. He sees them by day, dreams of them by night, and when the week or month is ended the little pittance he receives is instantly swallowed up in keeping body and soul together - in making and recruiting strength to do your work. Is it strange then that so many should fail to keep the straightforward path ? We opine not, and the sooner there is more liberality on the part of employers-the sooner something of a co-operative system is inaugurated, the sooner more better work will be done and honesty be the rule-not the exception.

to carry the machinery beyond these points the balance wheel is not able to generate any force, so that double the force is required-one half to turn the machinery while the crank is working, and the other half to give sufficient momentum to the balance wheel to carry the machinery beyond the points where the crank cannot act.

Sec. 1. 622.

where all power is lost, a balance is necessary

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Mr. Morton's improvement does away with the dead points entirely, and keeps the power continually upon the long lever, or as engineers call it, the half-centre, thus nearly doubling the power, and so saving a great amount of fuel in engines. It can be applied to all kinds of crank machinery, engines, lathes, sewing machines, &c.

Mr. Morton wont himself to Washington to procure a patent ; he says that the men in the patent office pronounced his invention wholly now from anything they had ever seen, also the engineers at the capitol building gave as their opinion that it was a very excellent improvement and a perfect success.

No one has yet given a reason why it wil not work, and the only argument raised against it is that it has been labored at ever since steam engines were first invented ; many men having spent their fortunes and lives in searching after it, and people cannot believe that Mr. Morton, being young and not a, practical mechanic, has really found the secret.

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The simplicity of the arrangement is almost ridiculous, and makes one laugh and wonder why it was never thought of before. It consists of a ratchet wheel, which takes the place of the crank ; over this ratchet wheel runs a frame, in the two sides of which are movcable cogs or pawls. When the connecting rod drives the frame out, the cogs on one side act upon the teeth of the wheel and carry it half way round, while at the same time the cogs on the opposite side, working in a contrary direction, when touched by the teeth of the wheel are thrown out of the way, and the instant they scrape the teeth of the wheel they adjust themselves by their own weight, or by means of springs, and so are ready to carry the wheel the remaining half revolution when the connecting rod is drawn in. Thus a revolution is obtained with every stroke of the piston, and no time is lost.

Mr. Morton got up the invention and demonstrated it in two days, and declares that he never thought of it before in his life, in fact he nover knew that there was anything wanting in the crank. His surprise can only be imagined when he found his simple little idea has opened a prospect of name and wealth .---Racine, Wisconsin Argus.

THE LOCK-OUT IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Although we have learned by cable news that the recent lock-out in Great Britain has been settled, the following information, culled from late old country exchanges, may not prove uninteresting :---

"One of the resolutions adopted by the committee was that every master builder be called upon to pay the sum of 6d. per head for every man he had in his employ on the 7th of June, and this resolution was embodied in a oircular and sent round the trade. The amount thus raised will go to form a guarantee fund out of which to compensate those masters who may suffer special pecuniary loss from locking out. Another printed document has been sent to those employers who have not locked out, for presentation to their men to sign, of which the following is a copy :---

"' I hereby engage with Messrs. --- not to contribute any money, directly or indirectly,



A MECHANICAL TRIUMPH.

Thomas Morton, a member of the senior class of Racine College and a resident of Racine, has invented an improvement upon the crank, which is deemed by many practical engineers and scientific men likely to prove one of the · most valuable and useful inventions of the ge.

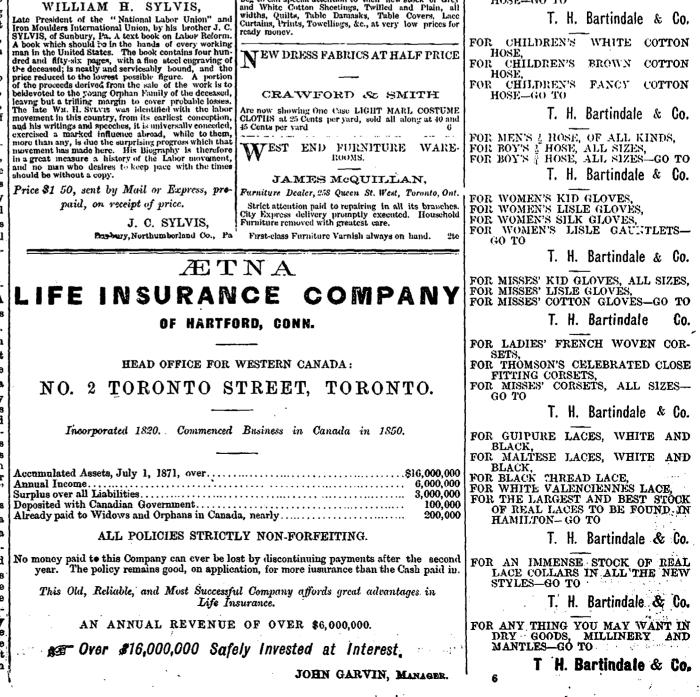
Persons familiar with machinery are aware .that there are two dead points in the crank | convulsions."

to support those men who are now on strike, or who are locked out through the demands of the Trades' Union.'

"This document has been presented for signature to the men working in several firms, and in nearly every instance the men have given a refusal. In some firms where it was presented the men had not hitherto taken any part in the nine hours movement, or subscribed a penny towards it, but as their reply to this document they at once sent to the Central Committee, at the Brown Bear for subscription-sheets and cards.

THE DEVIL FISH OUTDONB. - The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 29th ult. says :-- "A huge specimen of the sun-fish order was captured at Catalan Bay on Saturday last. It was taken in the nets, which were much damaged by it, and secured with great difficulty. It has been identified as the Orthagoriscus Oblongus' of Cuvier, a branch of the sun-fish family not usually met with in these waters, but noted as sometimes caught at the Cape of Good Hope. It was impossible to take an accurate measurement of the fish, which was floating close by the beach, but it was about 8 ft. long, 5 ft. broad, and 2 ft. in thickness, and probably would weigh 10 or 12 cwt., and was decidedly oblong in shape."

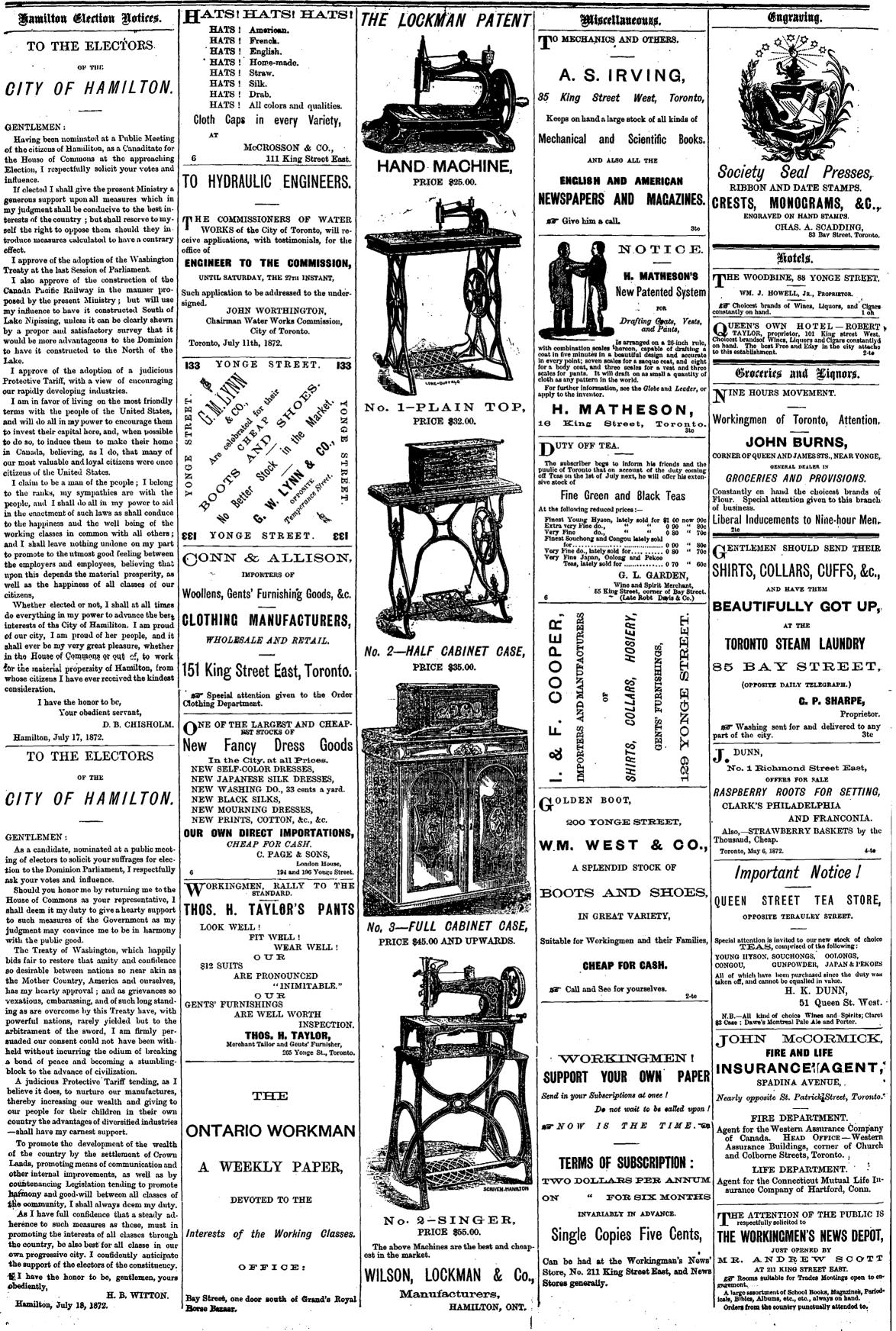
A Newport correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs : "The wife of a tradesman in Newport has given birth to a child with two heads-one at each extremity of the trunk, with the shoulders and arms in their natural relative position as regards the heads. From one side of the trunk project two legs, and on the coposite side one leg only. The whole body ap-peared well nourished, and the limbs fully developed. One portion of this strange body lived 30 hours after birth : but the other portion died within five hours, but became re-animated, and finally died in



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THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.



tion to the Dominion Parliament, I respectfully ask your votes and influence.

House of Commons as your representative, I shall deem it my duty to give a hearty support to such measures of the Government as my judgment may convince me to be in harmony with the public good.

The Treaty of Washington, which happily bids fair to restore that amity and confidence so desirable between nations so near akin as the Mother Country, America and ourselves, has my hearty approval ; and as grievances so vexations, embarassing, and of such long standing as are overcome by this Treaty have, with powerful nations, rarely yielded but to the arbitrament of the sword, I am firmly persuaded our consent could not have been withheld without incurring the odium of breaking a bond of peace and becoming a stumblingblock to the advance of civilization.

A judicious Protective Tariff tending, as I believe it does, to nurturo our manufactures, thereby increasing our wealth and giving to our people for their children in their own country the advantages of diversified industries -shall have my carnest support.

To promote the development of the wealth of the country by the settlement of Crown Lands, promoting means of communication and other internal improvements, as well as by countenancing Legislation tending to promote harmony and good-will between all classes of the community, I shall always deem my duty.

As I have full confidence that a steady adherence to such measures as these, must in promoting the interests of all classes through the country, be also best for all classe in our own progressive city. I confidently anticipate the support of the electors of the constituency. SI have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours obediently,