

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1874.

No. 91.

Zabor Jotes.

The iron manufacturers of the Cleveland District are taking preliminary measures for having the wages question reviewed, with a view to a reduction, by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

. The London engineers resolved, at a meeting held recent ly to ask a rise of 2s. per week on their wages, and if this is not conceded, to cease work in all the workshops on the 1st January.

The Greenock house-joiners agreed on Friday night to request an increase of wages from 1st April next ; but a larger meeting is to be called before presenting the memorial, which asks payment of 3d. instead of 7d. per hour.

One thousand five hundred men, employed by Messrs. John Brown & Co., Sheffield, in the Bessemer steel department, have received notice of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. The reason of this is that Continental makers are underselling English 10 per cent.

The strike in the central districts of Belgium has now teminated to the advantage of the workmen whose organization proved more powerful than the employers had anticipated. The assistance derived from societies in differ ent parts of the country contributed greatly to bring this result, for the Belgium workingmon are daily realizing the importance of helping each other throughout the whole country, instead of limiting their efforts to merely local struggles.

The example of the strike, or rather lockout, set by the housewives of Cassel, promises to be followed in many German towns. The women of Cassel, it may be remembered, inmarket, combined to taboo that market altogether, and now puchase butter, eggs, and all sorts of victuals elsewhere, wherever they can get them, or do without, till the market verdors shall reduce their prices to a fair standard. 'The women of Dortmund have now resolved to give greater force to a united effort, they .city_

At a special meeting of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, No. 1, of Connecticut, held in Tyler's Hall, New Haven, on Dcc. 27., the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year : Mr. James Mawn, President ; George Hadley, Vice-President ; John Flecther, Treasurer; George H. Thomas, Recording Secretary ; John Bulger, Financial Secretary ; James Minty, Conductor. This Union enters on the third year of its existence in a flourishing condition. Meetings : the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

A meeting of the Leicester carpenters, was held on Monday evening December 1st, at the Temperance Hall, at which a goodly muster attended. The cause was well advocated by * several members, which amounted to this :-About eight years ago, the standard wages here were 29s. per week of 561 hours, which so remained until the commencement of 1871. when an agitation commenced for a reduction of time to 54 hours, and 61d. per hour, amounting to only 3d, advance per week, namely 29s. 3d., which was gained after a struggle of two months. During the past summer, much dissatisfaction has been expressed, but no steps taken until bout three months ago, when a meeting was held in the above place, which ended in an adjournment for three months. This meeting has decided to send to the employers for an advance of 1d. per hour, to commence on the first Saturday in April, 1874. A committee of six non-society men, three Amalgamated, and three General Union men were chosen to carry out the above object. In Spain, notwithstanding the confusion at tendant on the present grave political dissentions, the trades are still presevering in their efforts to obtain better wages. The federation

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named Puig y Llagostera. Twenty sections were represented at the congress and it was estimated that there was about 1,500 men on strike. The federation decided to support them to the best of its ability. For the last six months the bottle makers of

Bordeaux have been contending against their employers. These are the conditions for which they at first stipulated :-- 1. The right to leave work after giving a month's notice. That this rule be observed without the necessity of any written engagement. 2. That the ornamentation of the bottles should be paid extra. 3. That all bottles with a flaw should be immediately broken up. 4. The abolition of the £12 caution money which the workmen are now obliged to pay to the employers. They further demanded the regular payment of their salaries on the 10th of each month and an augmentation of two pence half-penny per hundred bottles. This proposed regulation was emphatically refused by the employers, and after much discussion and several meetings the workmen resolved to moderate their terms. They acquiesced in the necessity of written engagements, but insisted on suppressing a clause introduced by the masters to the effect that two workmen could work where it has always been customary to employ three. They offered to do ornamentation to the extent of three per cent. where they formerly worked to the extent of six per cent. without extra pay. They abandoned their clause with regard to the hottles with flaws. They also consented to continue paying the £12 caution money.

and only demanded the increase of pay of 21d. on bottles that hold 70 centilitres and upwards. Notwithstanding this very considerable modification of the original demand the employers dignant at the extortion practised on the daily have not yet shown the slightest disposition to effect a compromise.

THE FACTORY ACTS.

The reports of Messis. Rodgrave and Baker, Inspectors of Factories, have just been issued to take the same course ; moreover, in order for the half-year ending 30th April last, supplying us with a mass of interesting details as have convoked a woman's congress to their to the operations of the Acts limiting the hours of work of women and children in workshops and factories, besides statistics of the number and quality of the injuries to workers reported in their respective divisions. Taking the last mentioned portion of the report first, we find that in the half-year there were reported 2,731 accidents to females, and 909 to males, giving a total of 3,640. A large number of the injuries were sustained by young persons and children, namely 1,425 of the former and 366 of the latter. A comparatively small proportion of the accidents, however, were fatal, the the total number of deaths being 154 males and 9 females ; and of these, again, the greater portion were adults. Though the totals are high, Mr. Redgrave shows that the proportion of accidents, in spite of the constantly increasing number of factories and workshops, is lessening. Comparing the accidents which occurred 20 years ago in cotton, woollen, worsted, flax, hemp, and other factories, the only kind of works which have been under the Factory Acts for more than ten years, we find that in 1850, though the number of accidents was slightly less-4,158 as compared with 4,230-than in 1870, the number of persons employed in the last mentioned year was 892,-106, as compared with 596,082, and the proportion of accidents to persons employed 1 to 143 in 1850, against 1 to 210 in 1870. Thus, with constantly increasing occasions of accidents in the multiplication of workshops and workers, we have a steadily decreasing ratio in the number of accidents. This is doubtless due to the strict enforcement, by the inspectors. of the restrictions as to the fencing of machinery, restrictions which every day seems to be | more necessary, in order to keep pace with the increased speed and complexity of manufacturing machinery. Mr. Baker observes that there is a tendency to revive the practice once so of all the sections of the dyers which forms common and so dangerous, of allowing children one of the branches of the "Union of the to pass between fixed and traversing parts of Spanish Manufactories," has recently held a machinery; but several prosecutions which congress at Saus in Cetalania. Here resolutions he instituted will, he hopes, lessen the danger of a purely business character were at first from that source. The most interesting parts discussed and adopted ; all tending to knit the of the reports are perhaps those which refer to the bonds of union more firmly. Another con- the observance or non-observance, of the gress has also been held at Barcelonia convok- clauses of the Factory Acts with reference to ed by the federation of the "three steam sec- the employment of women and children. The tions." This is a name given by the Spaniards number of informations lodged during the six to the workmon employed in preparing, spin- months was 800, and the number of convictions ning, and weaving cloths, etc. The chief 595. Mr. Baker cannot say that in his division matter of debate related to the numerous the restrictive clauses of the Act are fairly strikes which have recently occurred in this observed. The factories, he says, have been trade and especially the strike of the men em- to some extent neglected, owing to the great ployed by a notorious Carlist manufacturer increase in workshop visitation-an argument,

we should say, for an increase of the inspecting staff. The prosecutions embraced nearly all classes of violations of the Factory Acts ; children employed without proof of. physical fitness, or amongst dangerous machines ; and

children employed during the night or employed without proof of attendance at school. In some cases the children were found working after S o'clock at night on Saturdays; and, in one case, proscention was instituted against a master for employing a child only eight years of age. No part of the report is more saddening to read than this. In one case we find a child ten years of age engaged in flower-making from 8.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; in another, a boy of twelve, working full time in a manufacturing chemist's workshop in Manchester, and, of course, without any school attendance. Birmingham, and the black country generally, are spoken of as districts where there is a great neglect of education. Both masters and parents seem to connive at the systematic working of overtime. The number of children who are working half time is increasing rapidly in Manchester and Birmingham : but that would not matter so much, if the free portion of the time was directed to the education of the children. This, however, is by no means the case ; and we trust our own School Board will take note of the fact that in Birmingham.

where in 1869 the children working half-time were numbered by hundreds, at the close of the present year they will be numbered by thousands ; and the vast proportion of them, though employed on a system providing for time to attend school, simply run wild when

work hours are over. Mr. Baker also directs attention to milliners, whose case is peculiarly sad, from the fact that those who are victims of oppressive employers fear to come forward as prosccuting witnesses lest they should be dismissed from employment altogether. The workers, says Mr. Baker, when asked, uniformly protest against working more than ten and a half hours a day, for, with few exceptions, when these hours [are exceeded the gains go entirely to the employers, who pay nothing for overwork, but set it off against short days in the dull season, when the aggregate bours of work are not more than seven or eight. The difficulty in the case of the milliners is to obtain convictions, owing as we have said to the reluctance of the girls to give evidence. Speaking on this point, Mr. Baker says :--- "I have myself had so many letters and personal calls by milliners' girls who have been employed into the small hours of the morning, and on visitanion have found the statements to be correct, that I could fain have endeavored to stop the practice by prosecutions; but such was the fear of dismissal that I have never yet found one daring to give evidence before the Justices in consequence of the certainty of being a marked character from day forwards, and out of employment as s on as it was convenient for her to be discharged." One of the most degrading instances of female night-work is given by Mr. Sub-Inspector Fitton in connection with the salt works at Droitwich, where the men work nearly nude, and where the women commence to work too often before six in the morning. Mr. Fitton reported a case to Mr. Baker as a matter for strict investigation. adding, however, "I cannot produce a witness, as every one of the twenty-four women employed at the six pans declared that she was not among the five stowed in the sheds at 5.25 in the morning. Put I can swear, and it is not denied, that I saw a woman stripped and ready for work at that hour, and all ran off and hid themselves as soon as I entered the shed ; one of them had a salt-box in her hand. I should be glad," says the Sub-Inspector. "if the employment of women at salt work was altogether prohibited, as, although I by no means desire to see the employment of female labor in factories generally put an end to, J believe that the semi-onde working at salt factories is in every way bad for women, and it is especially injurious to nursing mothers and their infants, who are brought into the steaming sheds to be suckled " This is a picture of British female life that will match nearly anything that can be produced of the degradation of women in the most barbarous nations, and we commend it to the attention of Sir John Pakington, the member for the borough of Droitwich. From the two reports it is clear that a vast deal remains yet to be done for the protection of women and children in factories, and much, above all, to enforce the education of the half-time children. Birmingham, especially, is guilty with regard to the neglect of her young; but we have little fear that by the efforts of the energetic men Ville du Havre to have been blameless, and

the Loch Earn to have been the cause of the Inspectors will have a different story to tell disaster. Captain Surmount was eulogized by during the next three years .- English Paper. the court.

CURRENT EVENTS.

It is said that Mr. Disraeli proposes to make an American tour next Spring.

The Over Darwen Co-operative Society has library of 2,400 volumes.

Mr. Nicholas Balline has established a co operative store and bazaar at Kharkof, in Russia.

It appears that the co-operators of Rochdale, devoted £1,000 a year to educational purposes.

General Pavia, who led the troops into the halls of the Cortes, and dispersed that body, is to be tried by Court-Martial for rebellion.

The Spanish Government has been defeated by a majority of twenty on a test vote, and a new Cabinet, with Marshall Serrano as chief, has been formed.

The Duke of Edinburgh and his Russian bride, the Grand Duchess Marie, will, after their arrival in England, occupy apartments in Buckingham Palace until the completion of Clarenco House.

In Mayo county, Ireland, intense feeling has been excited by the suicide of a farmer named Hurst. He had been threatened with eviction, and to avoid ruin he drowned himself.

Contributions are being taken up in New York for the families of the late Professor Proniter, of Geneva, and the Rev. A. Carrageo, of Madrid,, members of the Evangelical Alliance, who were lost on the Ville de Havre.

Mr. Thomas Baring who died recently, has left one year's salary to all the clerks and servants in the employment of the firm of Baring Brothers. The sum which will have to be paid under this provision, is upwards of £40. 009.

The Royal Society has made a grant to Professor Ferrier for the purpose of enabling him to conduct a series of experiments upon the times. brains of monkeys. Professor Ferrier will shortly submit a paper to the society embodying the results of his investigations.

Colonel Gordon, R. E., the English delegate on the Danube commission from Constantiople to Egypt, has accepted the offer made him by the Khedive to continue the exploration of Central Africa, begun by Sir Samuel Baker, and has started on his perilous journey.

The Russian General Kauffman is under the shadow of imperial displeasure for his manner of conducting the Khivan war, especially for his attack on the Turkomans, his premature upon three large landholders who have done publication of the treaty with Khiva, and so. The famine officially reported at Marwar his wasteful and corrupt administration in and Jeysulmere.

Steps are being taken, says a recent report of the Leeds Industrial and Co-operacive So-

ciety, by the educational committee by means of lectures at the centre and various districts, by opening reading rooms, forming branch libraries, &c., to bring the co-operative educas tion of the members on a level with and even superior to their material prosperity.

It is reported that the Hot Springs and Big Valley Indians, some eight hundred men, women and children, in Sisktyou county, California, are in danger of starvation in consequence of their vegetable means of subsistence being overrun by cattle; and we hear that the U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs has authorized a committee to act for the relief of these poor Indians.

Mr. J. Arch, the president of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, had an interview with Mr. Gladstone recently. According to a correspondent of the Leeds Mercury, the interview was at the Premier's request. Mr. Arch narrated his recent Canadian experiences, and informed Mr. Gladstone that the only way to stop the threatened exodus of laborers from that country is to concede household suffrage in counties, and to induce landowners by legislation or otherwise to improve cottages and grant leases of two or three acres of land on the same terms as are given to farmers.

Lord Aberdare recently distributed the prizes to the successful students of the School of Art at South Kensington museum, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to commend the establishment of such institutions as tending to promote the study of a higher standard of art throughout the country. Jle was much gratified that the Goldsmiths' company had out of its riches distributed sums of money to artists for the best designs, and during the last year it was noted worthy that nine of these prizes had been given. Out of these he was glad to find seven had been won either by students of this school or those who had been its students in former .

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL .- The prospects of the spring crop are better, but the Tirhoot planters expect worse times than in 1866. There is distress in Sarun and Chumparum, and the people are crowding to the Relief works in parts of Patna, Dinagepore, and Rajshaye, but not yet elsewhere. The Cal entta rainfall is 25 inches short. The native press takes a gloomy view of future prospects. English opinions are conflicting. Sir G. Camp bell has admonished the zemindars to give help to their tenantry, and bestows praise The New Haven Union says :- The Rhode Island State Prison is rapidly taking rank as a manufacturing institution. Last year, it sold \$90,000 worth of manufactured articles, and the year before, \$82,000 worth. As the number of criminals was about the same in both years, it would naturally follow the increase in sales was owing to superior workmanship on the part of the prisoners. If the State would only offer a little inducement for crime, now and then, so as to materially increase the number of involuntary workmen under her control, she might do an immense thing with her prison trade. The suggestion is worth consideration. The strikes of the American railway engincers, it now appears, are ended, or, with hardly an exception, are under the control of the several companies concerned. Now, would it not be well for the railway companies generally, and their engineers and other employes to hold council together and enter into some general agroement by which the interests of both sides will be secured with the interests of the public? Between capital and labor, surely, from all these disagreements, the rights and interests of both sides can be more cheaply secured by reciprocal concessions than by war,

Turkestan.

Sis Lambton Loratine, Bart., R. N., commander of Her Britannic Majesty' war steamer Niobe, has received an address from British subjects resident in Central America, thanking him for the service he rendered his fellowcountrymen by the prompt measures he adopted against General Streber in Honduras.

We see it stated that the Allan steamers Polynesian and Scandinavian, in addition to the Sarmativa, formerly reported, have been chartered by the British Government to act as transports to the seat of war on the Gold Coast. The price to be paid for their services is given at £40,000 to each steamer.

The Peculiar people, an English sect, have again come into conflict with the law. Emma Barlow, of Plaistow, Essex, was taken sick. and trusted in the Lord, but failed to call a doctor. Her husband, who also belonged to the sect, would have summoned a physician had she requested it, and the coroner's jury on that ground exonerated him from criminal responsibility.

A young Frenchman of Manchester, N. H. met a deaf and dumb and friendless young lady from some where, and wooed and won her. She could not even write her name, but hall to be fitted out with a temperary appel lation to go through the marriage service with; and the husband only found out who she was the other day, after two years of remarkable quiet life.

The agents of the General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company receive la despatch yes terday announcing that the French Admiralty court has pronounced judgment in the Ville du Havre case, declaring the manœuvre of the who now control our School Board, our Factory holdi g the bal management on the part of member it.

32 Ball Cards and Programmer. Posters, in plain and colored inks, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed in first-class style at the WORMMAN Office.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it ; he who does one, should never re-

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.

ADVICE TO, YOUNG MEN.

What's the use of being sad, as you journey through life,

Why not always be happy and gay ? To folks without sense, leave all quarreling and strile,

And despondency banish away.

It ill fortune attends you, your courage keep up,

Better days for you are in store ; Many others like you, of misfortune's dish sup, After you there will be many more.

If your fair weather friends in adversity turn Their backs upon you, let them go ; It will teach you in future such fellows to

spurn, For just then they their true colors show.

If for fortune and wealth you strive with the crowd.

And Dame Fortune to you seems unkind, Cheer up ! and remember that every dark cloud Has a bright silver lining behind.

To-day, the clouds lower, and the rain it falls fast. ·

But to-morrow all sunshine may be ; So your day of misfortune may soon all be

Dast. And the future all sunshine for thee. And yet, tho' great wealth you may not acquire, Still enough for your wants you may save ; To be happy with that should be all your

desire.

And, with that, nothing else you will crave.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

In ancient lays of poets old We read of Saturn's age of gold, And then of Time's dark cycles pass And men more gross and vicious grew. The age of silver, iron, brass, Successive rise upon our view. Now-thanks to potent art-we find The iron and the gold combined.

Of iron now our ships we form, To stem the tide and brave the storm ; Our roads, o'er which we rapid march, Man and earth's rich productions go-The bridge, who's long, inverted arch Spans the river's ceaseless flow-And e'en man's dwellings lift their head, Drawn from the iron's darkling bed.

And all this ore which bids the sage Call this, in truth, an iron age-The potent alchemy of steam

Transmutes, by motion, into gold, While, like the changes of a dream, Man to earth's farthest bounds is rolled : And wealth, by intercourse and peace, Finds all its many streams increase.

Thus War's red weapons, rust decayed, The useless spear and broken blade, May, from the blazing furnace heat, Come forth a means to bless mankind ; Not the hook and ploughshare beat, But mighty links our race to bind-Turning, by peace and love untold, The iron age indeed to gold.

Tales and Sketches.

THE BECCAR OF SAN-MARC, A VENETIAN STORY. CHAPTER J.

Shylock and the Moor will here hold sway." "Look yonder, Irving," continued the first speaker; "see what a glow rests on the Rhætian Alps, which, even as we gaze, fades in beanty !" "Like Venice herself, you would say, Winthrop," said Irving. " Is not that the Armenian isle we see to the right, so like an emerald ? And how the bright bosom of the Adriatic heaves in this golden light, as if conscious of her wedded greatness; though now,

'The Bucentaur' lies rotting unrestored ! ' "

surely has decay fastoned upon this magnifi

cent city, 'throned upon her hundred isles.'

Her palaces, her churches, her superb towers

and turrets are gradually crumbling into ruin,

and, ero many years, malaria, with its poison

drawn from the slimy canals and laguncs, will

' With the Rialto, the Shylock, and th Moor,

The keystone of the arch ! Though all were o'er.

replied his companion ; "the memory of her

Doges, her grave senators, her richly-freighted

argosics, oblivion may bury with the crumb-

ling ruins around us, yet the genius of Shak-

spears and Otway has rendered Venice im-

perishable. So long as the world stande,

And Pierre, cannot be swept or worn away

For us repeopled were the solitary shore !'

drive hence her inhabitants !"

" But.

"So many pleasant memories crowd around this enchanted spot," said Winthrop, "that we might linger for hours, and still wish to look again. But we must not forget that we have promised to accompany Mary to the opera.'

"True; and yet I would gladly tarry here and view this beautiful scone in the chastened moonlight. But I am ready; we shall soon reach our hotel." So saying, the two gentlemen left the campanile, and decending the flights of marble stairs, stood upon the rich mosaic pavement, which seemed but a reflection of the brilliant roof above, for on both the fadeless hues of lapis lazuli, agate, and jasper, united in pictures of glittering mosaic. Lost in contemplation they proceeded through these aisles, so splendidly paved and canopied, adorned on either side with columns of porphyry, and were about to emerge once more upon the open square, when the attention of Charles Irving was arrested by the figure of an old man leaning against one of the pillars. Although his cap held out before him denoted him a mendicant, yet there was such an air of dignity about him as scemed to belie his vocation. Not Coriolanus on the hearthstone of his enemy wore a more noble look, as, with his cloak half falling from his shoulders, yet held in graceful folds over one arm, his silver locks, his furrowed brow, and his long white beard resting on his breast, he thus solicited charity. Irving dropped a small coin in the cap, and passed on in silence.

By this time the square of San Marc was thronged with Venetians, Austrian soldiers, Turks, and Albanians, promenading the spacious area, or gathered about the brilliantlydecorated cafes; while from the gondolas, which swept to the piazzetta to debark or receive their freights of beauty and pleasure, the song of the gondolier mingled with the notes of the guitar.

"Winthrop, did you observe that old man who just now demanded our charity ?" said Irving.

"I did not. Beggars are so common here, that the eyes of Argus would fail to detect them all," was the reply. "This was no common he

CHAPTER II.

Meanwhile, Irving rapidly retraced his steps, and once more entered the church, whose vastn as had now become more dim and solemn in the evening shadows which wore gathering up her splendours in their stealthy arms. And there stood the old man still ; his noble head bowed upon his breast, and his attitude one of deep mental misery. Although so urgent to relieve, yet Irving hesitated in what manner to make his presence and intent known to the object of his kindness; and the longer he paused, still more difficult it seemed. "He surely will not remain here much longer; I will observe his movements, and, perhaps, a more favorable opportunity may offer to address him;" and, with this conclusion, Irving retired a few steps, and gliding behind a column, where he was himself unseen, still continued to watch the old man.

The church was now nearly deserted ; a few persons only were strolling listlessly up and down the long aisles, and here and there a solitary worshipper was seen upon his knees, or prostrate upon his face before the image of some saint.

Not many moments had Irving thus concealed himself, when the graceful figure of a young girl, like a shadow, noiselessly flitted by him, and glided to the spot where the old man stood so heedless of all that was passing around him. Stealing one arm around his neck, in low tones she seemed to speak words of tender affection. The old man raised his head, a faint smile for an instant broke through the cloud of despair which was settled on his brow; he looked at the young girl sadly, but fondly, and then, without speaking, he motioned her to leave him, and relapsed into the same desponding attitude from which her presence had momentarily aroused him.

"Come home, dear father; you have left me a long time. I have been so weary without you--come, father !" said the young girl, in the soft, musical Venetian ascent.

"Home, Isola? We have no home !" was the bitter reply.

"Lean on me, father ; the twilight deepens, and the cool evening breeze upon the Rialto will refresh you. Come, father."

The old man clasped his hands, and raising them above his head, he groaned aloud ; then, suddenly dashing his cap against the pavement, he stamped upon it passionately, exclaiming, "Senseless tool of my shame ! I could rend you in pieces, and strike off the servile hand which held you to receive the beggar's mite !"

"Father ! dear father !" cried Isola, in terror, and placing her hand gently upon his

"Call me no longer father, Isola, for I have disgraced you. Yes, Isola, I-I, a Foscarino, have this day stooped to a deed that shames the noble blood which courses through your veins! Leave me, Isola; let the darkness hide my shame; let me not go forth as a beggar. Ay, Isola, a beggar-where, as princes, my fathers trod ! Go !"

"Alone, father, alone ! Holy Virgin, you mean not so-it is late-the Piazza and the Rialts are already thronged with the gaiety of Venice. You would not surely have me go forth alone ? Oh, no; come, dear father, let us go together." But the old man waved his hand, and turned from her.

Then Isola fell on her knees before him, and throwing back the light scarf or veil which had before concealed her features, looked up besecchingly into his face.

It was still light enough for Irving to note that the upturned countenance of the young Venetian was one of great beauty; and, indeed, the shadows which fell so softly around her served but to enhance her loveliness in his eyes. More than ever interested by the scene, he scarcely dared to breathe, lest his presence might be betrayed. Clasping the withered hand of the old man, she pressed it tenderly to her lips ; and then, as she knelt there at his feet, once more besought him in her sweet, thrilling tones, to leave the church, and accompany her. As the eyes of her father caught the imploring ex. pression of her features, his countenance relaxed its sternness, and placing his hand upon her beautiful head, he said-" Isola, my fair, my lovely child, image of your sainted mother, you have subdued me ! No, I will not forsake vou ! May God forgive the rash act I meditated in my desperation ! Come, my daughter, we will return to our desolate home. Perish pride, perish all vain memories of the past ! let all but paternal love and duty be forgotten, Come, Isola !" Isola drew the cloak of the old man more closely about his shoulders, lifted his cap from the pavement, and placed it gently upon his white head-every action, every movement revealing some new grace ; and then, hand in hand, the old man and his child went forth together, followed at a little distance by Irving, who, forgetful of all engagements, sought only to learn the history of the two beings in whom he had become so much interested.

moved through those splendid rooms in life and beauty. The Hotel R-was once the proud palace of a Venetian noble.

"My dear Charles, you lost a very great pleasure, I assure you, in not hearing the Prima Donna last evening," said Mary Winthrop, addressing Irving; "never did I listen to tones more thrillingly sweet ! And, pray, where were you? Robert came home with some romantic story about an old beggar at San Marc; but ab, brother, I doubt him; confess, now, was it not some charming Signora, who, with her dark, fathomless eyes, thus wiled you away from us?"

"Ab, true, Charles," said Winthrop, "what became of you? And did you find the old man again who called forth such a burst of eloquence from you? You should have heard him, Mary ! We must have you on the floor of Congress yet!"

Irving bowed to this compliment, and answered-"Yes, I found him standing where we had left him ; and I have gathered enough from a conversation which I overheard between the old man and his daughter, to convince me that my suspicions were correct ; he was no common beggar !"

"His daughter ! ha, ha ! Charles, I said so !" interrupted Mary, laughing.

"Well, Mary, I will not deny, that although greatly interested in the old man before his lovely child appeared upon the scene, I was still more so after I had seen her."

"Young and beautiful, of course?"

"Young, I am certain," answered Irving for a voice so musical and sweet could come from none but youthful lips; and I think, also most beautiful. Her form was grace itself; and, as seen in the dim light of the church, her countenance appeared to me one of excecding loveliness."

"You quite interest me, Charles," said Mrs. Winthrop. "If you have finished your breakfast, we will go on to the balcony, and, while I finish my sketch, you can repeat to me your adventures."

"My adventures, I am sorry to say, are soon told, and have a very unsatisfactory ending-at least, to me," replied Irving.

He related what transpired between the old man and Isola at San Mare, with which the reader is already acquainted ; and then continued :--- "I do not remember, my dear sister, that my feelings were ever more wrought upon than at the distress of that venerable old man, and the tender affection of his child. I felt irresistibly impelled to follow them, forgetful both of my engagement, and of the anxiety my long absence might cause you. I left the church as they did, and kept my way a few paces behind them. After leaving the Piazza San Marc, the old man and his daughter, keeping as remote as possible from the crowd, passed along the narrow callas and the numerous small bridges which traverse this strange city, and emerged at length upon the Rialto. Here their steps became slower, and the young girl unloosed the veil which she had hitherto held closely about her face, as if to inhale the corl evening wind; and 1, also, fearful of being observed, slackened my pace, keeping within the shadow of the arches. It happened, un fortunately, that just before we reached the termination of the bridge, a party of gay masquers issued from one of the cafes, and with loud songs and boisterous laughter came directly toward us, separating themselves in such a way as to fill up the whole passage. They had all evidently drunk a little too much of their favorite wine. 1 saw Isola hastily conceal her features, and cling more closely to the arm of her father, who, drawing himself

chance in a thousand that you will ever meet the old patrician again."

"Well, I will take even that one chance, small as it is," answered Irving. "I will haunt San Marc's by day, and the Rialto by night, and something assures me I shall be successful."

"And something assures me that you are a very headstrong, foolish fellow !" said Mary. "I confess, what you have told me has greatly moved my sympathies for the old man and his daughter, but not enough so, my dear brother, for me to consent that you should expose yourself a second time to so much danger. Come, I must lay my commands upon you; this morning, you remember, we proposed visiting the Ducal Palace, and this afternoon, I think, the Armenian Isle."

"I will accompany you to the Palace, Mary, but this afternoon I must claim my liberty,' said Irving; "at eleven I will be with you."

As her brother left the balcony, Mary said, "My dear Robert, what can we do to end this romance in which Charles has engaged? I fear something dreadful will befall him."

"You cannot stop him, Mary; he is too headstrong for that. Let him alone, he will soon tire of his fruitless search," was the reply.

(To be Continued.)

THE FATEFUL HAND.

I believe there is no occasion into which Cupid does not intrude his saucy presence, and strive to convert it into his own opportunity.

A party of us had met, one evening, ten or twelve years ago, at the house of a "mutual friend," for the laudable and solemn purpose of invoking the presence of the spirit of the departed.

There were twelve or more of us, young and old, and we scated ourselves round the table in the centre of the room, each intent on doing his share toward promoting the "harmony" necessary in order to call "spirits from the vasty deep." We laid our hands on the table, as though to propitiate it; and silently waited for the supernatural influence which should produce the "rapping." But they did not come. In vain we waited and wished; in vain we wondered. We were forced to come to the conclusion, at last, that we were not harmonious.

"I think," said one of the party, "that we had better leave the table and sit in a circle with joined hands. In that way we shall be harmonious."

This proposition was agreed to, and we seated ourselves accordingly, in a ring, determined that no effort on our part should be wanting to accomplish our purpose.

We sat down, as I said, in a ring, joining hands all round. I am a very sensitive fellow, indeed, and the first touch of a human hand always makes a very powerful and permanent impression on me. My left hand I give to a person whose touch chilled me to the boneit was clammy, cold, and repulsive. I had felt the hand before, and knew whose it was ; it belonged to an old deacon of our church. But when I grasped the hand offered to me on the other side, I was forced to look up, for its touch thrilled me as I had never been thrilled before. It was soft, warm, gentle, tender to the verge of rapture. I looked up, and there, sitting beside me, was the loveliest creature I had ever met in my life. I was amazed, bewildered ; my first impulse was to move away, from sheer awe at the near proximity of so radiant a being; my next, to press closer to the little hand that

With the lightness and grace of a bird upon the wing, a gondola cleft the limpid waters of the Giudecca, and darting swiftly through hundreds of the same beautiful craft, gliding to the music of the gendoliers, swept up to the stairs of the Piazetta San Marc ; and two gentlemen debarking from it, mingled with the motley throng which crowded the marble pavement of the square. Threading their way through the gay multitude, they passed on to the church of San Marc. They entered beneath the porch over which stand the four famed horses of Lysippus, once the pride of Constantinople, seeming as if curbed by some i wisible power, to restrain their fiery leap upon the rich pavement below, and ascended to the tower, from which they might command a view of the whole magnificent scene.

It was the sunset hour. Sunset in Venice. of which poets have sung, and painters, with pencils dipped, as it were, in the gorgeous beauty of the clouds have attempted to pourtray ! The long sweep of the canals, and the broad lagunes, beat by their thousand ears, broke in golden flakes under the rich glow of sunset. The "deep-dyed Brents," with its walled palaces, the green trees of the Lido, and the wide Adriatic beyond, on which the white sails of the countless galleys, like seaculls. dipped to the gentle breeze, the cloudlike shore of Italy, afar, the Alpine mountains, a glorious base worthy the glorious heavens which they seemed to uplift, and then, below them, Venice herself, with her splendid palaces and towers, her glittering spires, and the graceful arch of her bridges, like chains of filigree gold, linking these islands of the sea into one magnificent gem-all combined to render the scene too lovely for expression, and the two strangers (Americans) for some time stood speechless at its glorious beauty.

"Was there ever a scene more beautiful than this ?" at longth one of them exclaimed ; "and yet it is impossible to view it, fair as it e, without a feeling of melancholy ; for too

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m convinced. I know not why it is, but I cannot dismiss him from my thoughts. I fear I did wrong not to have spoken with him, or at least I should not have insulted his pride by the miserable dole of a ducatoon !"

"In the words of Byron, he was, perhaps, some lordly patrician begging his bitter bread !' " said Winthrop.

"I fear so," wplied Irving. "Ah, who can tell the struggle of that old man's heart ; the sufferings, mental and physical, he has endured ere, yielding to this galling necessity ! Among these lofty palaces were once, perhaps, his ancestors proudly ruled ; he, their descendant, born to command, now stalks a beggar and an alien beneath their crumbling arches. I tell you, Winthrop, that Darius, changed to his victor's car, suffered no greater humiliation than the pride of a high-born, noble spirit thus subdued by poverty ! I must once more seek the old man, and repair my error."

"Not-to night, Irving. See, here is our gondola ; come, or we shall be late."

"Push off-don't wait for me; I will join you in an half hour, or meet you at the opera," he answered.

"No, Charles, if you are determined to go, I will go with you. I have no idea of trusting you alone, to the chance of a stiletto in your breast," said Winthrop.

"Nonsense, Winthrop; go home to Mary, who, I dare say, from our long absence, has been imagining us for the last half hour victims to some 'Bandit of Venice.' I will soon be with you."

The suggestion that by long delay he might cause undue anxiety to his young wife, decided at once the argument. Winthrop sprang into the goudola, and, waving his hand to his friend. was borne swiftly over the thronged waters in the direction of his hotel.

CHAPTER III.

In a spacious apartment, whose arched windows overlooked the sun-lit waters of the Grand Canal of Venice, and in immediate view of the Rialto, our party of American travellers wore at breakfast. The walls and the lofty ceiling were beautifully frescoed, and supported by pillars richly gilt and carved ; the furniture, although faded and worn, still bore evident marks of its former elegance, when those, now mouldering in the tomb, whose portraits hung tarnished and neglected against the walls,

proudly up, stood still to let the revellers pass. I involuntarily hastened my footsteps, and, unperceived, stood on the other side of the young girl.

" 'Ha! ha! my beauty ! don't hide your bright eyes. Come, a zechin for a peep, my pretty Signorina !' exclaimed a cavalier, rudely attempting to draw aside her veil. "In one moment a blow from the old man had prostrated him."

"O Charles ! you frighten me !" exclaimed Mary, catching his arm.

"A scene of wild turnult followed," proceeded Irving, "in which, of course, I bore my part, in defence of the old man and his helpless child. The noise attracted the notice of the police, and in a few moments we were surrounded by a body of the Austrian guard. As briefly as possible I explained the facts to the commander, who, learning that I was an American, courteously allowed me to pass; but on looking for those whom I wished should share the privilege with me, they had unaccountably disappeared. Imagine my chagrin and my regret ! With those winding streets or alleys leading from the Rialto I was wholly unacquainted, and, of course, could not pursue my search ; indeed I was obliged to procure a guide to conduct me back to the hotel."

"Thank Heaven, my dear brother, your adventure ended thus safely ! I shudder to think of the danger you incurred !" cried Mary.

"Yes, I think you have escaped narrowly." added her husband ; "a broil with a party of hot-headed, inebriate Venetians, is no such trifling matter. I advise you to be more wary in future, nor be led by any such foolish impulse, to run alter old men and pretty girls again-at least so long as we remain in Venice."

"Thank you, Winthrop ; but, to tell you the truth, I am very much disposed to pursue the adventure," replied Irving.

"Nonsense, Charles ! why, there is not one

"Lay tenderly, confidingly in mine." And the latter impluse, I need scarcely say, prevailed.

Well, we sat for nearly half an hour in this way, I, meanwhile, absorbing like a sponge, the enrapturing od that emanated from the palm of my lovely neighbor. I was not anxious for the circle to break up under such circumstances. I felt as though I could keep up the effort to harmonize with the Forty Thieves, or any other equally questionable "ring," if by that means I could only keep possessi the little white, dove like nestler that so softly rested in my brawny hand. But everything has an end, and so, alas ! had our circle. We rose at last ; and reluctantly, but suddenly, I was obliged to drop what I would otherwise have given worlds to retain.

We went our ways that night, each with different feelings, whether we had become harmonized or not. At any rate I doubt if any other person at that circle carried home a heart as nearly in a state of red-hot fusion as mine. I kept that hand that held hers in my bosom. I would not opcu the door with it when I arrived at my room, and stood bunglingly trying to turn the key with my left hand ; till my father, awakened by the noise I made, put his night-capped head out of the door of his room to ask me angrily if I was drunk. Deigning no reply to so outrageous an insinuation, I entered my room, and taking my right hand from my bosom, kissed it over and over again, with the romantic passion of a first-lover of twenty.

All that night I lay awake, dreaming of the blue eyes and rosy lips of my enslaver, and seeming to feel over and over again the exquisite thrill I had experienced from her gentle touch.

I remained in that molten state for a week afterward, striving vainly to find out the name of the lady I loved. Nobody knew the lady --- no one who was at the circle that night had

such a friend., I was obliged to confide my secret to a young friend at the risk of his ridicule, for in no other way could I come at a knowledge of whom the party really consisted. And he helped me at last to the end of my thread of mystery.

"Theodore," said he, one evening, as we sat talking together over his bright bachelor fire of cannel, "there was one fellow there that night, who had his sister with him-one that I had forgotten-James Birney. They came in together very quictly, I remember now, just as we had risen from the table to form the circle. I did not notice them much, for I was absorbed in other thoughts, and the room, you know, was not very well lighted."

I looked in sheer amazoment at the man who needed light by which to see those glorious orbs that had so bewitched me, but I said only :

"Well, Phil, where does James Birney live, and who is he ?"

"Oh, don't you know him ? I'll introduce you to-morrow evening. Wo'll call there together-would like to have a chat with James myself, and you, in the meantime, may chance to meet your Duleinea."

How my heart beat at those words! Reader. if you have ever been twenty years old and in love, you will understand how it was; if you never have been young, and know not what the passion is, you ought by no means to read my story. It will affect you as poetry did the great mathematician, who asked, "what does it prove ?"

Well, I went the next evening with Phil to call on James Birney. He lived in a nice, snug little house in P---- street--a little wooden cottage, as neat as wax, with a bright brass knocker on the door instead of a bell. How I remember that knocker, and how it sounded to me on that eventful evening ! It was like the voice of destiny to my agitated soul !

We were shown into the parlor, a little bijou of a room, bright as polished brass and glowing fire and "fluid" lamps could make it; and there, seated at a table near the glowing grate, were the object of my affections and her brother, playing chess.

They rose as we entered, and I was formally introduced.

She gave me lagain that white, warm hand of hers, and said :

"I have met you before, I think, Mr. Avery. You were at the circle at Adaman's, if I remember aright."

"I shall not soon forget that I was there," I said, quite carried away by the occasion.

"You are very much interested in circles, then ?" said she, dropping those glorious eyes beneath my ardent gaze.

"I was, at one time; but other interests since then have quite superseded that."

She looked inquiringly at me, then dropped her eyes again. Nothing is so encouraging to a bashful man as to find that he can cause a lady's eyes to drop before his own.

The conversation became general now, and we of course could have no more private "passages." But the ice was broken, and I, having carte blanche to the house, made frequent calls; but the brother was always present.

One happy evening, however, he was too ill to come down. Never before did I so bless the fact of a friend being ill.

So, there I was at last, alone with the lovely one. What should I do or say, or whither should I turn? It became oppressive to me for a few moments. At last she, seeing and not quite understanding my manner, said, not without some touch of pique :

SCIENTIFIC.

HINTS ON CHEAP FLORAL DECORA-

TION. The introduction of natural ornaments into our houses is of comparatively recent date. Fashion in her changing moods has willed it, and the conventional and artificial have had their day. Rustic baskots of trailing ivy, stands of gaily tinted growing flowers, mimic ponds teeming with finny life, and, vasos of autumnal leaves and grasses have replaced the cumbersome china or queer old ornaments of buhl and marqueterio; and oven in art, the graceful negligence of nature is imitated in the decoration of our modern dwellings, in showy contrast to the geometrical embellishments and prim linery of the houses of half a century ago. And this is true alike in public as well as in private edifices. One of the recently built theaters, in this city, in place of the meaningless frescoes surrounding its proscenium arch, substitutes huge palm trees with their broad leaves (of tin) drooping from their summits ; another fills its lobby with vases of flowers and

trailing plants, while a third arranges similar ornaments in conspicuous places in its auditorium, and rumor says a fountain is to be constructed in the center of the parquette .--Scientific American.

A TOWER TALLER THAN BABEL.

Messrs. Clarke, Reeves & Co., proprietors of the Phonixville Bridge Works, Philadelphia, Pa., propose to construct a wrought iron tower. one thousand feet in height, to be completed for the American Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The tower is to be circular in section, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter at the base, diminishing to thirty feet at the top. It is proposed to have spiral stair-cases winding around the center tube for those preferring to walk up; but elevators will be provided, which are calculated to ascend to the top in three minutes. We have in process of engraving a full page illustration, representing the tower in contrast with St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Bunker Hill Monument, the Pyramids of Egypt, and other existing tall structures, all of which, alongside of the thousand feet tower, look like pigmies. -Scientific American.

**** A NEW WEATHER VANE.

The old weathercock has three essential faults ; it indicates a direction when there is a dead calm, it gives no means of learning the force of the wind, while it fails to show the true course of the same, by exhibiting merely its horizontal component. M. Tany proposes the arrangement to be attached to the ordinary lightning rod. Just above a suitable shoulder on the latter is placed a copper ring, grooved and made into a pulley casily rotated in a horizontal plane. Around this passes a knotted cord. the ends of which are secured to the extremities of a short stick or metal rod, to which is secured a simple streamer. Thus constructed, the vane indicates a calm by falling vertically, and besides shows the strength of the wind by being blown out more or less from the lightning rod. As is evident, it is capable of motion in every direction, so that if there exist in the wind an upward tending vertical component, the same will be shown.

AQUEOUS EXHALATION OF PLANTS.

THE SUPPRESSED MEMBER.

Of all tyrants, the most tyrannical is custom. As capricious as the King of Dahomey, she is as inexorable as Mrs. Grundy. There is no king or kaiser whose rale is so burdensome or so meekly endured, the secret of her power lying in the delusion of her subjects that they are wholly free. Her laws are the only laws that perpetuate themselve ; and though originally mere freaks of barbaric fancy, or usages of some forgotten stage of social development, they have shaped the lives of so many generations that they have become part of the social framework, and are harder to shake off than Sinbad's old man of the sea. Our heaviest taxes are those we pay to custom, her tribute takers, with fernseed in their shoes, finding their way into the innermost recesses of our daily life and controlling our conduct where we least suspect it.

A thousand illustrations might be given but just now our wish is to call attention simply to one ; our habitual and unreas mable suppression of a member whose cultivation would immensely increase our executive power, and prevent our being utterly disabled Ly certain accidents which all are liable to. The oriental custom of restricting education to the male half of the race scens to occidental minds at once unprofitable and absurd. What then would we think of a custom which should effect the systematic repression, not of the girls merely, but of half the boys ; requiring number one of every pair of boys to be trained to the utmost strength and skill, and condemning number two to awkwardness, inaction and weakness? Worse than that : allowing him to do nothing not directly and necessarily subservient to number one, yet requiring him always to take number one's place in case he should meet with an injury. Such unprofitable servitudo to other customs than our own would certainly be accounted ridiculous in the extremo ; but after all, is it so much worse than our careful repression of the sinister half of each boy's working members?

"Don't use that hand" and "Use your right hand" are injunctions that the child hears from the very first; and before he is old enough to understand the spoken words, the ontstretched left hand is put back and the coveted toy given only to the right.

"Why ?" he asks as soon as he is old enough to demand a reason for the slight put upon the unoffending member.

"Because," replies mamma, sagely, "it is awkward," or, "it isn't polite."

Why it should be awkward or impolite to use the left hand, mamma never thinks to enquire. That the exigencies of military discipline in some fighting age of forgotten barbarism made it necessary that all men should give preference to the same hand, or some other equally wise and potent reason established the custom at a time when one skillful hand was enough for one person, mamma neither knows or cares ; nor does it occur to her that times change, and that a good rule for one generation may be a bad one for another. Grant that social convenience is favored by the uniform use of the right hand for certain purposes that is no sufficient reason for subordinating the left hand in all things, especially when the conditions of our lives and occupations make it very frequently imperative that the untrained left hand shall learn to do the work of the disabled right hand.

From the nursery the boy goes to school, and here the same unreasonable prejudice awaits him. Through instinct, accident, or caprice, he grasps his pen or pencil with his left hand, and his knuckles are sharply rapped for it. Why should he not be taught to write and draw with both hands? It would take but little if any more time ; and if it did, it would only keep him busy during moments which he would otherwise devote to idleness or mischief. The acquisition would never be worthless, and it might be of immense convenience to him. He might never have occasion to use his double capacity after the fashion of the popular scientist and teacher whose two handed black board sketches are such a delight to his auditors, and who is said to pursue his miscroscopic studies with a pen at one side and a pencil at the other, drawing with one hand and writing with the other as the development of his subject may require ; nevertheless his two-fold skill would ever be a possible source of satisfaction and advantage to him. He would be free at any moment to rest a hand exhausted by protracted use without any interruption of his work ; he would be less likely to be disabled by trifling hurts; and in case one band were stiffened by heavy labor, the other might be kept in readiness for delicate manipulations, for writing, drafting and the like. We have seen more then one ambidextrous artizan whose ability to handle tools with either hand, as occasion demanded, gave him constant advantages over his one handed mates, not only in the avoidance of fatigue, but in the performance of nice work and the overcoming of difficulties, hard to come at by those restricted to the use of a single hand. The right handed man who can use a hammer or a knife readily with his loft hand, or can tie or untie a knot when his right hand is otherwise engaged, will find frequent uso for his skill. Indeed the advantages we miss through the non-cultivation of the neglected member are infinite in number and of incessant recurrence. They are among the taxes we pay to custom. It would be useless to recommend the nature to undertake the culture of their left hands. They have been "left" unused and germs of the true and beautiful.

untrained too long; and the proper time for such work is in childhood and youth, when the muscles are tractable and time abundant. But need it be useless to urge parents to on. courage such training on the part of their children, or, at least, not to discourage it?

THE LOCOMOTION OF SERPENTS.

We read that the curse pronounced upon the serpent was, "upon thy belly thou shalt go," and the inference seems to be that, previous to that time, its mode of progression was not upon its belly. This would imply a great anatomical change in the structure of the creature at the time in question, a change which, so far as we are aware, is not proved by palcontological research, and the expression is probably a figurative one, as observed by

Dr. Buckland. Serpents progress by the "foldings and windings they make on the ground," and the stiff moveable scales which cross the under portion of the body ; but the windings are sideways, not vertical. The structure of the vortebræ is such, that upward and downward undulations are greatly restricted, and many illustrations, showing sharp vertical curves of the body, are exaggerations. Most persons have seen suakes glide slowly and silently, without any contortion. They seemed to progress by some invisible power, but, if permitted to move over the bare hand, an experiment easily tried, a motion of the scales will be perceived. These are elevated and depressed, and act as levers, by which the animal is carried forward. Nor can a serpent progress with facility on the ground, without the resistence afforded by the scales. It is stated that it cannot pass over a plate of glass or other entirely smooth surface. We saw the experiment tried, by placing a small pane of glass in a box, in which was a common black snake. He was made to pass over it repeatedly, but evidently found that he had no foothold on it; and the thirl time, as he approached it, clevated the forepart of his body slightly, and brought his head down beyond the glass, and, on passing, his body seemed scarcely to touch it. This gave an opportunity to witness the wave-like movements of the scales, that is, of their elevation, which runs from the head to the tail, enabling the animal to move continuously, instead of by a series of minute pushes, as would occur if all the scales be lifted and depressed at once.-E. Lewis, in Popular Science Monthly for January.

AN OVERSTRAIN.

Memory is a grand gift when properly educated, but it should not be stimulated more than any other part of the mind. Dr. Richardson says : "I knew an instance in which a child was 'blessed' with a marvellous gift of verbal memory. This being his 'forte,' his teacher, who wished every scholar to be remarkable for sometning beyond other scholars, played on his 'forte' powerfully, and with wonderful effect. By constant cultivation of the one faculty, this marvellous boy could learn off fifty lines of Paradise Lost, or any other English book, at a single reading, and could repeat his lesson on the spot without missing a word or omitting a comma. But the result was this, that when the remarkable boy was sent to a university to learn a profession, he was beaten in the learning of detailed and detached facts by every fellow-student. Seeing, slowly but surely, where his weakness lay, this student ceased at last to call into play his

HUMOROUS. A'BIG BLOW.

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Recently, while the chief engineer of a lungtester was expatiating upon the benefits to be derived from the free use of his meanment, a cadaverous individual stopped was af the

chest, give elasticity to your lungs, a lengthen your life. Why, you'd soon be ab to blow 500 pounds and win the \$5 prize." "Why, does a fellow get \$5 when he blows that many pounds ?"

"Yes, sir; wouldn't you like to make a trial ?" with a knowing wink to the crowd. "I don't care if I do," said Greens, walk-

ing around and planking down a dime of the greasy shinplaster sort.

Then taking the mouth-pieco in his hand, be made ready. He opened his mouth until the hole in his face looked like a dry-dock for ocean steamers, and began to take wind. The inflation was like that of the Graphic balloor, but not so disastrous. That fellow's chest began to grow and distend until he resembled a pouter pigeon more than a man, at which point he put the month-piece to his lips and blew with such force that his eyes came out and stood around on his cheek-bones to sce what was the matter-but that can top went up like a flash, and the needle of the indicator spun around like the button on a country school-house door, until itstoodat 500 pounds. The crowd cheered, and the keeper of the can paid over the \$5 in stamps, with a mutter of astonishment. But Greens pocketed them coolly, and turning to the spectators, said :---"Look here, gents, that ain't nothing to do at all for a man who has been a bugler in a deaf and dumb asylum for seven years, like me !"

LOVE AND MATHEMATICS.

John August Musæus, one of the most popular German story-writers of the last century, in his story of "Libussa," makes the Lady of Bohemia put forth the following problem to her three lovers, offering her hand and throne as the prize for a correct solution :

" I have here in my basket," said the Lady Libusso, "a gift of plums for each of you, picked from my garden. One of you shall have half and one more, the second shall have half and one more, and the third have half and three more. This will empty my basket. Now tell me how many plums are in it ?"

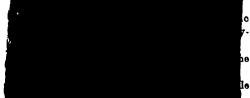
The first knight made a random guess at three-score.

"No," replied the lady; "but if there were as many more, half as many more, an 1 a third as many more as there now are in the basket. with five more added to that, the number would by so much more exceed three-score as it now falls short of it."

The second knight, getting awfully bewillered, speculated wildly on forty-five.

"Not so," said this royal ready-reckoner; but if there were a third as many more, half as many more, and a sixth as many more as there are now, there would be in my basket as many more than forty-five as there now are under that number."

Prince Wladomir then decided the number of plums to be thirty, and by so doing obtained this invaluable housekeeper as his wife. The Lady Libussa thereupon counted him out fifteen plums and one more, when there remained fourteen. To the second knight she gave seven and one more, and six remained. To the first knight she gave half of these and three more ; and the basket was empty. The



"That it enables me to say to you what I could not have said in his presence ; that you are the only woman I have loved."

There ! It was out ! (how easily it always does come out, after all !) and she sat blushand trembling before me, unable to speak word, yet evidently neither angry or displeased at the boid words I had spoken.

"Alice," said I, at last, after waiting in vain fòr some response, "do you care for what I have said ! Could you love a fellow like me, do you think, who knows he is not worthy of yon, but aspires to be so ?"

Her hand trembled a little on the arm of her chair, and she lifted those blue eyes to my face, so full of love that they answered me without words. I seized the little trembler and kissed it.

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

A colored philosopher thus unburdened himself on one of woman's weaknesses : "Jim de men don't make such fools of demselves about women as de women do about men. If women looks at de moon, dey see a man in it. If dey hear a mouse its a man; and dey all look under de bod de fust thing to find a man. Why, Inebber looks under my bed to find a lessen the chances of future panics and aid woman ; does you !"

M. Barthelemy, after a series of experiments on the above subject, concludes that in plants there is an insensible exhalation throughout the entire cuticular surface, through the medium of a true gascous dialysis; that there is an abrupt emission of saturated gases which escape by breathing apertures when the plant is submitted to a rapid elevation of of temperature, especially when under a bell glass; and that there is finally an accidental exudation, the result of defects in equilibrium between the absorbent action of the roots and the work in the aerial portions for the fixing of the carbon added to the elements of the water, a labor which ceases when light disappears.

THE VALUE OF SEWAGE.

Commenting on the sewage question and notably with reference to the utilization of the wrste soil from Liverpool sewers, a writer in Iron estimates that a town of 100,000 inhabitauts produces fertilizing material to the value of \$250,000 per annum. In the above mentioned city, it is considered that the sewage, if properly utilized, would be worth fully \$750,000 a year. The entire population of Great Britain, with all her colonies, is about 75 000,000 souls, and each person produces annually about two and a half dollars worth of valuable material. Hence the aggregate amount is valued at \$187,500,000, a sum equal to the joint annual yield of the Australian and Californian gold mines. Applying this vast total to the agricultural purposes, it would produce fully ten times its value in breadstuffs, beef, milk, butter, and all Linds of vegetable ard animal food. The United States contain about 40,000,000 people, and hence \$100,000,-000 worth of useful substance is yearly wasted : a sum, it is hardly necessary to say, which, if added to the finances of the country, would materially in paying off the national debt.

kable talent. It was a terrible task accomplished it at last, to a considerable degree, but never effectually. For a long time he made mistakes that were most an noying; he was unable, for instance, to cast up accurately any column of figures ; he forget dates, he ran over or nnder important appointments, mis-named authors in speaking of works of art or letters; and in reasoning, he would mix up two or three subjects. It took him full ten years to unlearn his wonderful technical art."

THE PRESS.

The press is the guardian of our libertics. To keep it pure in its sentiments, is to add to its power and influence for good. A corrupt newspaper, like the deadly Upas tree, poisons all who come in contact with it. To cceptits teachings, is to drink the unwholesome water flowing from a poisonous fountain. The pure sentiments of a good paper are to the mind what the cool sparkling water is to the body-refreshing and health giving. Newspapers that teach justice and morality, and advocate honesty and patriotism as the basis of good government should receive liberal support from all citizens who desire to advance the best interestof the public. A good paper should never languish for the want of support. It should be upheld, strengthened, and its usefulness enlarged by the patronage of those who believe in its sentiments. The great journals of our large cities may tend to enlighten the people on the news of the world, but to the country press, exerting its quiet influence in every section of our land we are indobted for the moulding of public sentiments on all important public questions.

Scatter diligently into susceptible minds the

discarded lovers went off with their heads exceedingly giddy, and their mouths full of plume.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

An amusing incident in connection with the Westminster County Court, London, England, is that which, we are assured, is absolutely true. One day last week a case was being heard in the court in question, in which plaintiff and defendant were both costermongers, who had dealings about a donkey, and a dispute as to balance due. The swearing was particularly hard on both sides, and used as is the learned judge to extracting the truth from such collisions of evidence, he seemed on this occasion almost at a loss. But luncheon time arriving, he said to both parties to the suit, "The court will now adjourn for half an hour, and in the meantime you had better settle the case by yourselves outside." The two men looked after him in astonishmenit as he quitted the court, and when he disappeared plaintiff, turning to defendant, exclaimed, "You heard what his honor said, Bill. I suppose he means it." " Oh ! yes, I suppose so-come on outside." And both of them went into St. Martin's Court, pulled off their coats, and began to " settle it," before an ac. miring audience of small boys, county court officials and policemen, all of whom assumed that the judge had orded them to fight it out. After a few rounds the plaintiff acknowledged himself satisfied, the two shook hands, and went into the "Old Round Table," and drank Long life to the judge." But Mr. Bayley's surprise, when on his return to the court he learned from the usher that his suitors had taken him literally, may be imagined. He only said, "Very terrible. We might be charged with aiding and abetting a breach of the peace."

Just takes these two lines to fill out this oolumu,

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.

and the second second

Q.,

N OTICE. WE shall be pleased to receive items of interestipper ining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion r publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Socretaries Longues, . c. are invited to send us news relating heir ergenise ons condition of trade, etc. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.) For Annum Bur Mouth 1 00 ingle copies - 5e ADVERTISEMENTS. Reah insertion, ten cents per lipe. Contract Advertisements at the following rates 85 00 Half 50 00 uarte 25 00 80 00 column, for 6 months..... 45 00 Half 25 00 Quarto 15 00 column, for 8 months..... 50 00 17 00 1 00 wish it o be distinctly unders and that we do no ur el resaonsible for the opinions of correspon

All communications should be addressed to the Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025. Our columns are open for the discussion of all quesons affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not neccessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good aith.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN, 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions. TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

OTTAWA.

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

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

ST. CATHARINES. Meetings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order :-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.

are not in a position to say; but considering his connection with a Laborers' Union this, we imagine, is quite sufficient to make clear two things, either of which, to our mind, would disqualify that gentleman as a helper in any organized movement connected with the condition of the English Agricultural Laborers.

In the first place, he did not seem to understand his own position in connection with the body for which he acted; and, in the next plane, he is, as one of our exchanges say profoundly ignorant of the Trad. inions of England and their leaders." How, we presume, will venture to deny the right to Mr Clayden of his individual opinion, even should he consider Trades Union loadors "pig-headed," nor would any one, for a single moment, desire to control the expression of his belief that they are "blatant demagogues." Dull, indeed, would be the world, if our controversics could not occasionally be spiced with peppery adjectives. Mr. Clayden, however, would have had us in Canada, at least, believe that he was a friend of unionism, andconsidering on what mission he came here, and that he was in the company of one whose words have always been of a "certain sound," and whose actions have ever been upright and straightforward in connection with his great life work-we were prepared to regard him as such; but we respectfully submit that such epithets as those used by Mr. Clayden should be left to the enc-

mics of associated trade movements. Such language is not that of friendship; and, what is worse, it is not the language of truth; and wherever it is used in the name of honesty and candor, it will, as a rule, turn out to be little better than a gratuitous insult.

Though, however, Mr. Clayden's course cannot be justified, yet there may be some excuse found for him. An English paper says :---

"From the first a number of gentlemen, who have given excellent and profitable patronage to the laborers' union, have exhibited a fear of trades unionism, which, perhaps, was natural enough on their parts, but which, at the same time, was likely enough to foster such projudices as those entertained and given expression to by Mr. Clayden. At the meeting which took place in London at Willis's Rooms, the trades unionists mustered strongly, and if the arrangement suggested there had been carried out as an auxiliary force, co-operating with the Leamington action, an immense impetus would have been given to the laborers' movement, and great pecuniary help might also have been secured through the instrumentality of trades unions. The London movement, however, was knocked on the head by the refusal of nearly every gentleman, not a trade unionist, refusing eration, and thus an organization which might have done good work, was effectually strangled in its birth." This statement, we are told, is not made at random, nor with any desire to prejudice those who acted in the manner described, but simply to state the facts to explain a lurking dislike to trades' unions, such as that exhibited by Mr. Clayden in some of his letters; and such. no doubt, as more than one of the gentlemen acting in connection with the Leamington movement may honestly feel. The situation of the parties associated together at Leamington, under the circumstances, will probably render it somewhat difficult to maintain good temper and practical cordiality; and yet, for the sake of the progress of the cause, it is to be hoped that there will be forbearance on both sides in reference to the case in hand. Trades Unionists are bound to give advice and assistance to the laborers-no duty lying outside their own immediate objects can be of so much importance as this. It has been well observed, that-"As the more comfort and independance can be put into the lines of the unskilled workers, the less liable skilled artizans will be to the irregular and dangerous pressure now so frequently put on them by these men. On grounds of justice and humanity, the men of the fields have a direct claim on the men of the workshops; but in addition to this, and as a sound industrial policy, every possible help should be given by the trades' unions to the agricultural laborers

ance should be made for the prejudice of those who, though disliking trades unions, sympathize with the agricultural laborers, and are willing to do what they can to assure them better treatment as workers. Mr. Arch, we believe, has | Law becomes a public necessity and a sense enough to see that honest help should be accepted; and that men who agree to assist him and his fellows should, perhaps, be not too nicely treated as to whother in all particulars they are in full accord with each other. It is certainly hard to cordially co-operate with those who abuse you, and who by harsh epithets damage the cause it is their duty to serve; but if such a spirit as that displayed by Mr. Clayden is, to any extent, prevalent amongst the friends of the agricultural laborers, it had better be leniontly dealt with. In all probability a continuance of the struggle will tend to set matters right. There is no escape for the workers of England from the miseries produced by an unregulated competition but union, managed in a wise spirit. The "pigheaded" and "blatant demagogues' are doing their work—which may be accomplished in a shorter time than many expect. It may, possibly, be found, that they have effected more for the moral and material advancement of the masses than many of those wise and acute critics, who look down on them and call them names.

Since the foregoing was written, we have perused a letter from Mr. Clayden, in which he says :---

The other points of my critics I will not ouch upon, further than to say that I should consider it an insult to the intelligent leaders of the trades' unions to suppose that they would construe a reference to a nig-headed trades unionist of Toronto into reflection on trades' unionists in general, either here or there.

This is bringing his previous sweepng generalities to a fine point, and 'particularizing" with a vengeance. We should like the gentlemen now to go a step further, and furnish the name of the "pig-headed trade unionist of Toronto," and the circumstances and occasion upon which that opinion was based.

INTEMPERANCE AND PROHIBI. TION.

The questions of intemperance and prohibition especially affect working men. Intemperance, no doubt, prevails more or less amongst all classes. Wealth cannot protect its possessors from the temptations and the miseries of this vice. It assails, it degrades, it enslaves its victims in every rank of public usefulness. While the new relife. But the wealthier classes have not sources, which the saving of so much the same temptation to become the vic. wealth would leave to the working tims of intemperance as the working classes. They are surrounded by luxu ries; they have a thousand resources to soothe their anxieties and cares: they have also had the best advantage of education and superior early training; they have the stronger motives of high social position and the respect of their fellow men; and finally, however guilty they may be in this respect. they have every facility to conceal their guilt from the public eye. But the habits of life of working men naturally induce the craving and the necessity for excitement. The monotony, weariness, and drudgery of incessant labor -to sustain which is no doubt manly and morally invigorating, but, leaving Moral sussion has done all it can do, the physical and mental faculties prosstrated, too often drives the sufferer to seek for relief in the excitement of intemperance. It is the relief the easiest obtained, the quickest in its results; for while it assuredly leads to deoper prostration of body and mind and certain ultimato misery, it secures at once eithor the madness of delusive hopes, and dreams, or the torpor which brings oblivion of present sorrow or care. Public opinion often restrains a wealthy man or a professional man from intemperance; but the working man who expects but little from 'public respeet, or fears but little from its loss, and who finds so many of his follows ready to join with him in a drinking tion which weakens and impoverishes us, carouse, is in greater peril from the prohibit the manufacture of all intoxi-

diseased appetito and to aim at a higher of drunkenness." moral life, that benevolence and law can supply.

It is in this view that a Prohibitory public good. All medical opinion has fully shown that intoxicating drinks are injurious to health, and statistics prove that drunkenness is the cause of three-fourths of the vices, the poverty, and the crimes that afflict society. As we have said, no class is free from this vice nor from its terrible consequences. But above all, it is the working classes that suffer the most. An immense portion of their earnings of too many is wasted in gratifying this degrading and ruinous appetite. Sums of money that seem almost fabulous— millions of dollars per annum--capital that would set up great co-operative factories, capable of giving employment to every man on strike or out of work—that would build citics of comfortable houses and make them the property of working men-all is wasted annually upon the distiller and the publican—both classes of men that the community gains nothing by, and who get rich on the vices, and miserics, and poverty of their customers. We reassert that while this subject concerns the well-being of every class. it is emphatically and especially the great question on which the interests of Labor depend. Self-made men who rise from the ranks' instinctively know that their success must depend on temperance. Well, we care nothing for self-made men who escape from the ranks. We wish to behold the whole mess-not a particle here and thereuplifted. But rigid temperance is the element that secures the success of one, so it is the clement necessary to the success of all.

Sobriety, entire abstinence from the vice that sinks and enslaves, is the instrument of salvation. The saving in mere money would add the revenue of a State to the resources of the laborer, and give his class a new and mighty power to assert his claims and advance his cause. But there would follow the mightier power of moral forces. The energy now consumed by strong drink would then be concentrated in combating with the injustice and selfishness which now profit and grow strong by the weakness and disunion which intemperance nourishes. A low excitement now fills the place which if that excitement were utterly destroyed would be occupied by the higher excitement which comes from virtue, intelligence, and private and

On the other hand, all possible allow- | and needs all the protection, and safe ties, and sorrows, and trials, we shall guards, and inducements to subdue the not be tempted to our ruin by the vice

> The cause of temperance is just as much the people's cause in Canada as it is in England. While we agitate for groater parliamentary power, then, let us not fail to show by our earnest desire for moral excellence that we are worthy of that power; and, as this question will no doubt be brought again and again before the country and the parliament, let workingmen not fail to give their sympathy, their aid, and their votes to all who seek to remove an evil which degrades their class and weakons their best efforts for its advancement.

INTIMIDATION.

During the recent Parliamentary election for West Toronto, rumors were rife that the rights of certain workmen ongaged on the Central Prison were tampered with, and penaltics they were told, would follow did any of them excicise their franchise against the government candidate, Mr. Moss. For so doing, however, some two men, who voted for Mr. Bickford, wore discharged. Mr. Bickford took up their ease, and addressed the following letter to Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works :---

Sir, I write to ask if you will kindly put on again at work on the Central Prison, James Smith, carpenter, 178 Strachan St., and Wm. Tucker, 57 Robinson street, who, among others, were threatened with dismissal and afterward discharged because they dared to exercise their rights as freemen and vote as their consciences dictated in the late election in west Toronto. Though warned by the foreman what the consequence would be if they persisted, they disbelieved that the Government, through its Commissioner, would use its power to crush a poor workingman for exercising his. right of franchise until they really found themselves discharged for their persistence and the means of obtaining bread for their large families suddenly taken from them. They are now fully repentant and regret mistake. They have large families dependent upon them, and are really suffering for want of bread in the depth of winter. Work they must get in some form if they would not adopt one of two alternatives and beg or starve.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedint servant.

E. O. BICKFORD. Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1873.

We have not seen the reply of Mr. McKellar to this letter, but find the following letter bearing upon the subject in the Mail of Tuesday.

Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir, — I beg to acknowledge your letter of 31st Dec.; in reply to mine of 30th ult, in which you say that "this is the first intimation I have received of any one having been intefered with for voting according to their consciences at the last election.

Tailors, 2nd Monday. Coopers, 4rd Tuesday.

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

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

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Outario 'Workman.

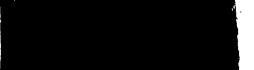
TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN., 18748.

MR. CLAYDEN AND TRADES' UNIONS.

Some of our English exchanges have -given a short report of a meeting of the Executive Council of the National Laborers' Union of England, in which hand words were exchanged between Mr. Clayden and certain other members of the Council, as to certain passages in his letters to England whilst on a visit to this country, in company with Mr. Arch. Mr. Clayden, it seems, thought proper in alluding, in some of his letters, to certain leaders of Trades' Unions. to style tilem "pig-beaded" and " blatant demagogues" How much further than this Mr. Clayden [may]have gone, we of the country."

classes, would open up to them new means of enjoyment. It is impossible to suggest all the good even in the direction of mere enjoyment that would be the truit of such a glorious reform. It would embrace not only better and more luxurious homes, higher social happiness, but public institutions for recreation and montal enjoyment and ample means and time for relaxation and excursions to new lands and scenes, which are now supposed to be beyond the reach of all but the wealthy.

There is then no question more deeply touching the future of the working men than this one of Prohibition. It is vain to trust to moral suasion alone. and, discouraged, and almost exhausted, it now demands the alliance of the State. It says emphatically-" Stop the supplies." This is the cry in all Christian communities. In England, it is advancing and gathering new strength every year. But while members of parliament, statesmen, clergy men and medical men are joining its forces, with no class is it more popular, amongst none does it grow faster than the working class. They are learning that not only can they save money by abstinence, but that they will gain great moral and consequently political strength; and so the cry goes up to the government-" Take away the tempta-



I note with some surprise that you are not aware of the improper influence used over the men employed on the Central Prison works for the purpose of inducing them to vote for Mr. Thomas Moss, "the Government candidate" in that election.

2nd. That you are not aware that they taken from their work at eleven a.m., on nomination day, to be present at the hustings and "give Moss a good cheer, by order of the Commissioner," as stated by a foreman

3rd. That you are not aware that they did so do, and that all those who voted, or who expressed a willingness to vote as directed, were paid out of the people's money, as if they had performed a full day's work ; while those who stubbornly refused to vote for the Government candidate, were not only refused payment for their day at the hustings on nomination day, but were discharged the Saturday previous to the election.

4th. I note with satisfaction that you are determined to investigate the matter, and if found true you will deeply regret it.

For the purpose of assisting your investiga-tions in search of the truth, I enclose you one affidavit from among several I have, which may be useful in your researches. It is that of Mr. Smith, 198 Strachun street. I note with more satisfaction that William

Tucker, 57 Rebinson street. has been forgiven and taken on again, as appears from a letter from him published in this mornings Globe, though I was before aware of the fact

For obvious reasons, I will not trouble you with a copy of his deposition, and am glad to earn from his letter that it is now discovered. by him that his dismissal was not in consequence of his expressed determination to vote as he thrught proper, but by reason of some misunderstanding with the foreman. He is at work again, and my object in mentioning his name is secured.

I have the honor to be,

Your chedient servant,

E. O. BICKFORD.

The following is the affidavit made

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES JOHNSON SMITH.

County of York, to-wit : I, James Johnson

thirteenth day of December last. 2. Shortly after I commenced to work there,

I found that the men engaged there on the said work wore frequently canvased by the foreman of the different departments in favor of Thomas Moss, the Government candidate in the election for West Toronto. On the morning of the day of nomination in the said election, one Foster the foreman in the carpenters' department went around among the men of his department and said that every man there must attend the nomination, between twelve and one o'clock and remain there till after the nomination was over. And if any left before the proceedings were over he would have his time stopped would be paid.

When questioned by the men, myself among others, why we were so are dealed to attend, ho said "I cannot help it, it is my orders from the Commissioner." The said Foster further said that we were to go to the nomination for the purpose of cheering for Moss, or words to that effect. Accordingly, thesaid workmen didattend at said nomination, but I was not paid for the half day because, as I verily believe, on account of being a supporter of Mr. Bickford ; although the others who supported Mr. Moss were, I am informed, and verily believe, paid for the same time as promised by the said Foster.

In the forenoon of the Saturday previous to the election, the said Foster came among the men at the works, and asked them for whom they intended to vote, and took the names on . s card.

He came to me and asked me how I intended to vote, and I answered, "for Bickford." Foster told me in reply that if I did so vote

I must put up with the consequences, and asked me if I could not stop at home and not vote at all. I replied that I had promised my vote to Mr. Bickford, and for him I would voto; he then said "all right" and left me. About four o'clock that afternoon Foster paid me off and discharged me from the work with out any cause being assigned and without notice other than what I have stated,

verily believe that the cause of my so being discharged was on account of my intention to vote for Mr. Bickford in the late election, and against Mr. Moss, the Government candidate. " I have since applied to Foster for employ-ment at the said works, but have been re-

fused. "I frequently saw Mr. McKellar, the Com-missioner of Public Works of the Province of

Ontario, engaged in conversation with the foremen of the different departments at the said works, and have every reason to believe that such visits were made for the purpose of influencing the electors there in favor of Mr. Moss in the late election.

JAMES JOUNSON SMITH. Sworn before me at Dover Court, 5th Jan. 1874. R. L. DENISON, J. P.

F This plain and straightforward statement, made under oath, leaves no room

to doubt that intimidation was resorted to; but before saying anything further on the subject, we wait the promised investigation of Mr. McKellar.

THE ASSOCIATED MINERS.

The Associated Minors of England have been sitting in Conference at Leeds. The whole trade is in circumstances of perfect peace. During the past year there has been no strike, and no occasion for a single levy. The delegates assembled represented 130,000 men. Mr. Macdonald, as President, rebutted the charge that the working miners had caused the advance in the price of coals, and were driving trade out of the country. Trade is brisker now than at any time since 1866; and this notwithstanding the increase of miners' wages. These conclusions are amply sustained by the report of the deputation. The real cost of coal at the pit's mouth is seven shillings a ton; the miner gets 1s. 10d. of this: let the consumer ask himself what causes the difference between seven and six times seven ! The facts and reasoning of the report were fully borne out by the President in his comprehensive and able speech. A hundred thousand colliers are now working under Councils of Conciliation. Nevertheless, they must look to it for themselves that the Miners' Act is fairly and fully carried out, and that the Criminal Law Amendment Act be either repealed or made equally applicable to all parties, masters and men. With respect to representation of labor in Parliament, Mr. Macdonald carnestly advised the trade to make up their minds what they would do, and then either do or let alone. Adverting to co-operative production, he urged it till the mass of the industry of the country should be egried on by that means alone.

ing passenger fares, and the price of grain carriage? Are manufacturers charging less for their fabrics? Has merchandise fallen? Have rents fallen? Have groceries fallon? Has fuel fallen? Has anything fallon in price, that labor must purchase or suffer, and perhaps perish for the want of it? To strip workmen of part of their wages is to create an unequal condition - forcing them, while receiving less, to pay more than their share of the inflation that oppresses every interest of society. Are manufactureas to keep their swindling tariff; railroads their monopoly bankers their exclusive currency issues; and every profession its rates, while labor alone is to bloed and suffer? Is this the feast to which the monopolies have invited the workmen of the country? Are the families of men really of no value, and must little children lack food and clothing, that capital and class interest may be pampered ?

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections on Monday passed off in a very quict, and orderly manner, though considerable enthusiasm and electioneering spirit was manifested, especially in the early part of the day. The contest for the mayoralty was keen throughout, between Mr. Medcalf and Mr. A. M. Smith, -- Mr. Manning vitually retiring before noon. The election resulted in a majority of 248 for "old square-toes," and we feel satisfied Mr. Medcalf will as faithfully perform the duties of his office as when he was previously elected to that position by the rox poplui.

No changes have been made in the board of Water Commissioner. Mr. Edwards kept close at the heels of Mr. Greenlecs, but at the close of the poll, was 300 behind. The election for aldermen resulted as follows:-

St. Lawrence Ward. - Messrs. Britton, Hamilton, and Close.

St. David's Ward.-Messrs. Martin, Davies, and Blevins.

St. Thomas' Ward.-Messrs. Withrow, Mutton, and Adamson. St. James' Ward-Messrs. Bonstead,

Henderson, and Sheard. St. John's Ward-Messrs. Gearing, Dow-

ney, and Spence. St. Patrick's Ward.-Messrs. Mallon,

Baxter, and Ball. St. Andrew's Ward.-Messrs. Dunn,

Hayes, and Farley. St. George's Ward .- Messrs. Colwell, Tinning, and Clements.

BRICKLAYER'S AND MASONS' UNION.

At the semi-annual election, on the 2nd inst., of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 1, Ontario, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term :-President, J. Jolly; Vice-President, K. McGce; Recording Secretary, J. Kennedy; Financial Secretary, T. Carre; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Hunnisett; Treasurer, K. Castle; Tylers, J. Simpson, and E. Bullock : Delegates to Toronto Trades'

GRAND TRUNK BALL.

The Grand Trunk Ball will take place tomorrow (Friday) ovening in the St. Lawrence Hall. Under the management of so efficient a committee as have been appointed, we are sure all who attend will have a pleasant time.

FIREMAN'S BALL.

The members of the Toronto Fire Brigade intend celebrating their third annual ball in the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 20th. The city has reason to feel proud of its Fire Brigade, and we doubt not their social gathering will be largely attended. We expect a full hall will greet "the men who face death," on the evening of the 20th inst.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

The Knights of Malta of this city intend celebrating their second anniversary by a Grand Ball in the Music Hall, on Friday evening January 16th. Those who were present at their first Ball will long have in rememberance the pleasure afforded on that occasion and the members of the committee are determined that the coming Ball shall prove still more attractive then the last, if possible.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Z.R. Triganne, lessee and proprietor of this popular place of amusement, evidently understands the force of the old adage that "variety is charming." He has accordingly secured an engagement wi'h the Lercux Bros., George, Thomas, Alphonse and Edgar, who are deservedly pronounced the monarchs of gymnasts. Miss Emma Roberts, the famous serio-comic vocalist and danseuse, appears nightly with great success, while the comicalities of Ned West are as irresistible as ever. There are many other attractions, and altogether the performances are pleasing in the extreme.

We understand that Mr. Robert Graham is proposed at Ottawa as the Workingman's Candidate for the Local House. We have received no particulars in reference to the matter, and should like to hear from our friends in that city.

SHORT SERMONS.

NO. V.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

Other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors.--John, iv. 38. My FRIENDS, -- I have heretofore pre-

sented to your attention the words of holy men of old, who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost-of men who lived before "the day spring from on high visited us." I ask you now to come with me and hear the words of Jesus-wiser than Solomon. While listening to Him, let us still keep in mind the thought with which we started-the searching of the Scripture for the clearest light, the wisest counsel, in our efforts to work rightcously and to most surely obtain the reward.

The discourse in which Christ uses the words of our text is one in which He urges upon His chosen messengers of Grace the duty of pressing the work of reforming the social world to its completion. He shows them on one hand, that the work of early prophets was not to be rejected in preaching the new gospel; they had spoken sure words in foretelling the coming of a better day-a day in which the wages of the hireling would not be withheld; in which opssive measure should not be exacted of him who labored for his bread; in which he who planted a garden should eat the fruit thereot; in which the "husbandman that labored should be first partaker of the fruits." And, on the other hand, He showed them that it would be their duty betimes to go and preach where the words of prophecy had not been heard. Here they would have to begin an entirely new work, and often before they would see the result of their mission, they would enter into rest, and others would rise up and, following the course marked out by the pioneers, would win many to a belief in the doctrines preached-and, naturally enough, enjoy large comforts and sometimes profit in the harvest. So starting, Jesus guides His disciples over and beyond a barrier where many men hesitate, and some fail entirely. There be many who, when invited to join in the God-devised plan of union-either in productive labor or in securing labor's reward -refuse consent, or, worse, positively oppose, because some one or more of those who have given life to a specific enterprise or conducted some organization to a commanding position, have failed to make themselves wealthy. Many others object because themselves would have heavy labor planting, and others easy time gathering.

never man spake, address the strongest tradition traceable to the time of Cromwell. argument that could be worded. What we have we owe chiefly to the toil of others tained in Matt., xxviii. I where the disting before us. For ourselves, for our children, we are in duty bound to so work that we may produce the largest, best results; to reap in full the fruits of those who have sown good seed in advance of us. And union in labor and commerce is not now an experiment-" the field is white to the harvest."

Let us heed the counsel of the great Teacher come from God. With Him who worketh in us, LET US WORK TOGETHER.

Correspondence.

ST. CATHARINES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ANOTHER UNION IN ST. CATHABINES.

A few days ago a meeting of the painters was held in the Temperance Hall, Haynes Block, St. Paul Street, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Painter's Union. Mr. Swanson occupied the Chair, there was a fair attendance. Messrs. Magness, Carroll, Ternent, and Cook were there by invitation, and addressed the meeting, after which it was resolved to form a union. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year :- President, Mr. Chapman; Secretary, Mr. Swanson ; Treasurer, Mr. Harris. On the suggestion of the chairman, the election of the other officers was delayed till next meeting. On the motion of Mr. Swanson duly seconded a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs. Magness, Carroll Ternent and Cook, for their attendance and sympathy. Carried unanimously. The above gentlemen returned thanks for the compliment. We feel it but just to say, that great praise is due to Mr. Swanson in getting up the above meeting, and we feel safe in saying that as Secretary, he is the right man in the right place. This being the seventh union in town, we think it high time that a Trades' Assembly was formed in St. Catharines-with such men amongst us as Magness, York, Carrell, and Cook, success would be certain.

TRADES SUPPER.

There is considerable talk just now about the propriety of having a united trades supper. We trust this matter will be at once gone into, as we feel sure in many respects it would have an excellent tendency. The idea is to have it the hall where the most of the societies meet for business, it would hold a hundred comfortably.

STATE OF TRADE.

Trade, we regret to say, is getting very dull in town, large numbers may be seen every day walking our streets out of employment, and as a consequence, there is a good deal of suffering.

St. Catharines, Jan. 3, 1874.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN RELATION TO LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

Sin,-Man would never have been so FANCY WOOL SOARFS. erciful to man as to grant him one day in seven, on which to rest from his labor. I express this conviction least I should be misunderstood with regard to the remarks which follow : I had not long reached this country before my attention was arrested by the extent to which the administration of the law is influenced by traditional views respecting Sunday observance. While on the one hand, it is highly desirable that the laws of man should, so far as possible, be a faithful reflex of the law of God. it is not less necessary to avoid substituting human misapprehensions for God's laws, and palming them off for divine. I know not whether, in the present instance, the error attaches to the law of the land, or to its administration-in either case, the practice is the same. The fact to which I desire to draw attention is the assumption that certain relaxations permissible on week-days are not to be tolerated on Sundays-that deeds reprehensible enough on ordinary days, are doubly so on Sundays, Ac., &c. I wish, so far as possible, to avoid trenching on the metaphysical aspect of what is termed the Sabbath question, but when one finds the magisterial bench doing | (duty as soundingb-oard to certain pulpits, the teaching of which, on this subject is decidedly unsound, it appears to be time to protest. I therefore unhesitatingly aver that whatever the authority be whose sanction is invoked for the support of the judgemnts above indicated; it is not that of the Almighty. In proof of the non-sabbatical character of Sunday, I will merely refer to two or three sacred passages, and add a few facts for the consideration of those who To such as these docs He who spake as are capable of weighing them against a l

The first passage to which I refer, is contion between the seventh and the first day of the week is as marked as words can make as A similar passage occurs in Mark xvi. 1, 2,

The conclusive teaching of the Apostle Paul (Col. 2. 17) as to the evanescent character of the day in question, is the only. additional Biblical authority to which I shall advert. We have the testimony of Cypiran, Justin Marytr, and others of the fathers to the effect that there was no confusion between the seventh and the first day for the first three centuries. Josephus also may be cited to the same effect. Not to multiply witnesses unduly. I will merely observe, that the Church of Rome has never attached aught of a sabbatic character to the Sunday. It is not until the times of the Paritans that we meet with well intentioned efforts to sabbaticize that day, hence I feel it incumbent upon me to protest against a baseless assumption with regard to the day, being made the ground for the infliction of penalties on account of the breach of its reputed sanctity. As I am in no position to encounter a hostile army, I avail myself of the privilege of the Press and subscribe myself.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

Mr Redgrave, Inspector of factories, inhis orty-first report upon the state and condition of workshops, in England, says :---

I consider the closing factories not later han 1 r.m. on Saturdays has been of great advantage and comfort to the operatives and Ishould regret if it could not be maintained. It appears to me, therefore, to be most desirable that in any legislation for reducing the hours of work provision should be made for permitting these modifications of the hours of work to be maintained as a part of any proposed reduction.



The New Haven Union says : The word is passing around, "strike down the wages of labor"-" throw upon industry the burdens of stock gambling anli speculation." We do not know but this is necessary to preserve the solvency of great corporations says Vox Populi, but we do know that it is the ratepayers will be glad to have him !

• ...

Assembly, T. Story, J. Summerhays, W. P. Parsons.

K. O. S. C. No. 159.

At the regular meeting of Lodge No. 159, K. O. S. C., held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, on Tuesday evening 6th inst. the following officers were duly installed -Bro. Wm. Brown, D. ; Bro. David Strachan, Sir Knight ; Bro. Wm. Lennox, K. Bro. Robert Stark, F. S. ; Bro. Wm. Mc-Cormick, R. S.; Bro. Wm. Johnson, C. S.; Bro. John Davis, Treasurer; Bro. R. Eyer, Usher; Bro. Jas. Brown, A. U.; Bro. John Irvin, G. S. ; Trustees, Samuel Marshall, A. Lloyd, Wm. Brown. Dolegates to Trades' Assembly, D. Strachan, R. Ever, Wm. Brown, and C. Kusiar,

PAINTERS' UNION.

The election of officers of the Painters Union of Toronto, No. 1 of the Canadian Labor Union, for the ensuing quarter took place on Monday last, when the following were unanimously appointed :-- Mr. Henry Armstrong, President ; Mr. Powell, Vice-President; Mr. Henry Leech, Financial Secretary ; Mr. Henry Norwich, Recording Secretary ; Mr. John W. Carter, Treasurer. Messrs. R. D. Mowatt, Powell, and J. W. Carter, were appointed delegates to the Trades' Assembly. Messrs. R. D. Mowatt, and G. Harris, Auditors.

ME. CHAS. FISHER has aunounced himself as a candidate for School Trustee for the Ward of St. John. Mr. Fisher is so well-known in the ward, that we are sure wrong. Are railroad companies reduc- | serve them in the interest of education.

FANCY WOOL SOARFS,					
CARDIGAN JACKETS,					
FANCY WOOL CUFFS,					
SHIRT STUDS, ETC.,					
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves & Hosiery					
AT LOW PRICES.					
GEORGE ROGERS,					
330 Yonge St., opposite Gould St 84-m					
FOR SALE,					
First-class Timothy May, wholesale; sample can be- seen on our whart. Also, a Portable S-horse power- Engine and Boller, on wheels and in good order, chean MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., Oor. Sherbourne and Queen Sta					
EATON'S					
CHEAP					
DRESSES					
y One of our Cheap Dresson would be an acceptable Christmas Present. One of our COSTUMES' would be an acceptable Christmas Present.					
COME AND SEE THEM.					
					
Corner Yonge and Queen Streets.					
IN PRESS :					
Po be Published in November, 1873:					
LOVELL'S CAZETEER OF BRITISH NORTH ADDIT RICA: containing the latest and most authentic di- scriptions of over six thousand Citics, fowns and WI- lages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Seoa New Brunewick, Newfoundland, Prince Elward Islan. Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Terr tories; and general information, drawn from officis I sources, as to the names, locality, extant, & C., do ev.r. fifteen hundred Lakes and Rivers, with a Table of Rout, a showing the provincity of the Saituad Stations, and Sea, Lake, and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Vi- lages, &c., in the several Provinces. Price in Cleth, 5 50; Fries in Full Call, \$375. Agents washed so can-					
TOHN TOWNT' BALLAN					

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Mentreal, Mit August, 1878. t

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.

The Kome Circle.

MYSTERY.

Listen, listen to the breeze Muvmuring among the trees ! "All is mystery !" Tell me, breezes soft and low, Tell me, zephyrs that doth blow, With thy strange, uncertain flow, What the mystery !

Liston, listen to the stream, Babbling ever doth it seem---"All is mystery ;" Tell me, streamlet, rippling by, With thy babble and thy sigh,

With thy sweet-voic'd warblers shy, What the mystery !

Listen, liston to the wave, Singing to the sailor brave-"All is mystery ;" Tell me, tell me, waves so bright, Sparkling in the sunny light, With thy creating diamond dight, What the mystery!

Listen, listen to the rain Pattering upon the pane-"All is mystery ;" Tell me, rain drops, tell to me What thou say'st incessantly, What thou say'st so tearfully, What the mystery !

Mystery, O mystery ! Life and time are mysteries ; "All is mystery !" Thus the sunshine and the rain, Thus the pleasure and the pain, Birth and death, despair and fame, All is mystery.

WAITING FOR PAPA.

There's a sweet and home-like picture, In the little parlor bright, With the sparkling, flashing firelight Shooting gleams of crimson light. O'er the window, framed in ivy, And the paintings on the wall, Lighting up three childish faces-Sweetest pictures of them all.

Without, the night is dark and cloudy, And the dreary autumn rain, Like the touch of ghostly fingers, Beats upon the window pane. But the wild and solemn voices Of the outward raging storm, Seem to make the contrast greater, In the parlor bright and warm.

Watching from the vinc-wreathed window. In the fading light of day, Till papa shall turn the corner, Coming up the garden way. Three sweet, dimpled, childish faces-Katy in her dress of bluc, Rosy cheeks, and sunny ringlets, And her eyes of heaven's own hue.

Quiet Mead with her hair smooth-braided, And her tender, gentle way, Watching o'er the restless motions Of the pet, and baby, May. Hark ! they hear a well known footstep, See a figure straight and tall ; Forth they rush with eager faces. To meet father in the hall.

Oh, we read of white robed angels Watching o'er this world of sin, Can they be much purer, sweeter, Than the childish forms within?

meantime, and slapping his legs and breathing fellow who elbowed his way so rapidly tohard : "Been gone three years."

" Ah ! ' "Yes, been in Europe. Folks don't expect me for six months yet, but I got through and hands. And thus she was when the strong started; I telegraphed them at the last station ; they've got it by this time."

As he said this he rubbed his hands and changed the portmanteau on his left to the right, and the one on the right to the left again.

"Got a wife ?" said I.

"Yes, and three children," he returned, and he got up and folded his overcoat anew, and hung it over the back of the seat.

"You are pretty nervous over the matter, ain't you ?" I said, watchin his fidgety movements.

"Well. I should think so." "plied ; "I hain't slept soundly for a work and do you know," he went on, glancing account at the passengers, and speaking in a lower tone, "I am almost certain that the train will run off the track and break my neck before I get to Boston. Well, the fact is, I have had too much good luck for one man lately. The thing can't last ; tain't natural that it should, you know. I've watched it. First it rains, then it shines, then it rains again. It rains so hard you think it's never going to stop ; then it shines so brightly you think it's always going to shine; and just as you're settled in either belief, you are knocked over by a change, to show you that you know nothing or fellow pupils, were the various means of about it."

"Well, according to the philosophy," said I, "you will continue to have sunshine, because you are expecting a storm."

"It's curious," he returned, "but the only thing which makes me think I will get through safe, is because I think I won't."

"Well, that is curious," said I.

"Lord, yes," he replied, "I'm a machinist -made a discovery-nobody believed in it; spent all my money trying to bring it outmortgaged my home-all went. Everybody laughed at me-everybody but my wifespunky little woman-said she would work her fingers off before I should give it up. Went to England-no better there; came within an ace of jumping off London Bridge. so can we if we feel the necessity. Went into a shop to earn money enough to come home with; there I met the man I wanted. To make a long story short, I've children even, the power of overcoming panic, brought £30,000 home with me, and here and turning apparent disaster into an occasion I am."

"Good for you !" I exclaimed.

"Yes," said he, "£30,000; and the best of it is, she don't know anything about it. I've fooled her so often, and disappointed her so much, that I just concluded I would say through, you better believe I struck a bee line for home."

"And now you will make her happy," said I.

"Happy !" he replied, "why you don't know anything about it. She's worked like a dog while I've been gone, trying to support herself and the children decently. They paid her thirtoen cents apiece for making coarso shirts ; and that's the way she'd live half the from opening door or window till she had time. She'll come down there to the depot to meet me in a gingham dress, and a shawl a hundred years old, and she'll think she's dressed up. Oh, won't she have no clothes after this -oh, no, I guess not !"

And with these words, which implied that his wife's wardrobe would soon rival Queen Victoria's, the stranger tore down the passageway again, and getting in his old corner where he thought himself out of sight, went through the strangest pantomime, laughing, putting bungalow, one sultry eve, in upper India. his mouth in the drollest shapes, and then swinging himselt back and forth in the limited the company. The gentlemen, even an army space as if he were "Walking down Broadway, a full-rigged metropolitan belle. And so on till we rolled into the depot, and I placed myself on the other car, opposite the stranger, who, with a portmanteau in each hand, had descended and was standing on the lowest making for the thicket, where he had been step, ready to jump to the platform. I looked from his gaze to the faces of the people before us, but saw no sign of recognition. Suddenly valuable in shipwreck, in midnight conflagra he cried, "there they are !" and laughed outright, but in an hysterical sort of a way, as he looked over the crowd. I followed his oyes and saw, some distance back, as if crowded out and shouldered away by the by lack of self-control? well dressed and elbowing throng, a little woman in a faded dress and a well worn hat, with a face almost painful in its intense but been crushed by a cart wheel. He was bleedhopeful expression, glaucing rapidly from ing to death. There was not half time enough window to window as the coaches glided in. She had not yet seen the stranger; but a silk handkerchief-tied it about the woundmoment after she caught his eye, and in an- stopped the bleeding effectually, till the surother instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmanteaus; and making a hole in the crowd, pushing one here and another there, and running one of his bundles plump into the well developed stomach of a blessing to mankind. venerable looking old gentleman in spectacles he rushed toward the place where she was standing. I think I never saw a face assume on a log on the shore of Jamaica, while his moved them here, there, everywhere; he put so many different expressions in so short a companions were bathing. Suddenly he saw time as did that of the little woman, while a shark making full upon them. Had he cried her husband was on his way to her. She "shark," one or both would have been overdidn't look pretty. On the contrary, she come by fear. "Fellows, look here," he looked very plain, but somehow I felt a big cried, "you swim miserably. Here is the lump rise in my throat as I watched her. She best repeater in all Jamaica for the one that tered the city then, the mystery would have was trying to laugh ; but God bless her, how comes in first. Now do your best." So he completely she failed in the attempt ! Her kept cheering and stimulating, now one, now mouth got into the position; but it nover the other. When he saw Farnum relaxing moved after that, save to draw down at the his stroke, he reproached him for giving up so corners and quiver while she, blinked her easily, when he was sure to win if he only eyes so fast, that I suspect she only caught pursued. At last he rushed into the waves

ward her. And then as he drew close and dropped those overlasting portmantcaus, she just turned completely round, with her back toward him, and covered her face with her man gathered her up in his arms as if she had been a baby, and held her sobbing to his breast. There were enough gaping at them. Heaven knows, and I turned my eyes away a moment, and then I saw two boys in threadbare roundabouts standing near, wiping their cyes and noses on their little coat-sleeves, and bursting out anew at every fresh demonstration on the part of their mother. When looked at the stranger again ho had his hat drawn down over his eyes ; but his wife was looking up at him, and it seemed as if the pent-up tears of those weary months of waiting were streaming through her eyelids.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

REV. F. W. HOLLAND.

There is one grand quality signally neglected, almost never taught, nowhere prized at its true value, soldom, yet certain to avert many a disaster and deliver from many a peril. Were parents and teachers accustomed to show their young ones how self-command in some unexpected emergency, as in an outbreak of fire at midnight, would not only save them selves, but rescue a whole company of friends escupe shown, and the necessity of instant decision enforced, many a valuable life (to say nothing to property) would be saved. So intelligently as ours, ought not, in this adyanced period of thought, to be so easily overwhelmed by calamity, when one woman's prompt and resolute aid would stop the stream at its fountain head. If it is replied, as it will be, that some persons are born without this gift ; my answer is that Peter the Great was born without the capacity to endure the sea. Frederick Second with a perfect terror at battle, Paley with indisposition to rise early, Judge Story with a disgust at law books, Washington with impetuous passionyot all conquered their natural weakness, and

From various quarters facts have come to me of every sort, illustrating in women, and of really sublime virtue.

Instances there are, as we all know, of mothers rushing in frantic fear from a burning dwelling, then remember the dear baby they left asleep in its crib, and flying back through the open passage, to perish vainly in nothing about this. When I got my money a whirl of mad flames. At the first alarm it would have been easy enough to have seized the child and accured its safety with her own, because the air currents were then cut off ; sfter her own mad hand had given the fire free passage through the house, her own sacri-

fice came too late to be of any service. Another mother I know in this State. awakened from profound sleep by the fierce light in her room, forbidding her husband made a string of sheets, and letting her children down to the ground ; then she followed herself, without any serious injury from the stifled flames, and not even a very sovere fright. for she had taught herself self-control, and so she was always ready to use the best means and all the means God and nature had put in her hands.

Another story I remember of an English family taking tea in the garden back of their Suddenly a grand Bengal tiger made one of officer, seemed paralysed with fear. One woman alone was master of the occasion. She sprung open a sun umbrella right in the face of the beast, who resented so unusual a recention by leaping over the green hedge and hiding. Would not this genius at improvising means have made this lady perfectly intion, in burglars' attack, in epidemic disease, in the field hospital of an army, in the panic of a crowded assembly, in railroad collision, in thousands of lesser disasters always aggravated When only thirteen, Sir Astley Cooper showed this rare gift. A little play mate had to get a surgeon. Astley brought ont his geon could take the child in charge, whom Astley had really saved. And this event was the principle one to determine the choice of his profession which made him such a signal The best wins I have kept to the last. Manning, a West India merchant, was sitting rocking himself to and fro in his chair in the occasional glimpses of the broad shouldered himself, his red handkerchief streaming from feeling of love and friendship assumes a tender is dry. The other has invested in one also.

the end of a stick, to divert the man-cater. | reality, sweeping the innermost depths of the When Farnum was safe upon the sand, and was told his peril, he fell flat as a log, proving how holpless he would have been out at sea. -Wood's Magazine.

A MERCIFUL FRIEND.

An elephant belonging to an English garrison in the Indies, was one day amusing himself with his chain in an open part of the town, when a man who had committed a theft, and was pursued by a great number of people, despairing of all other means of safety, ran under the elephant. Apparently delighted with the poor man's confidence, the creature instantly faced about and met the crowd. crected his trunk, and threw his chain in the air as is the manner of these animals when engaged with the enemy, and became so furious in defence of the criminal that, notwithstanding all the gentle arts made use of by the surrounding multitude, neither they, or even his mahout, or driver, to whom he was fondly attached, and who was sent for to manage him, could prevail with him to give up the malefactor. The animal's loving kindnessmet with reward. After three hours' contest, the governor heard of this strange rebellion to the laws of the land, and came to the scene of struggle. He was so much pleased with the generous persoverance of the honest quadruped, that he yielded to the elephant's interposition and pardoned the criminal. The poor man, in an ecstasy of gratitudo, testified his acknowledgment by kissing and embracing the proboscis of his kind benefactor, who was apparently so sensible of what had happened, that, laying aside all his former violence, he became perfectly tamo and gentle in an instant, and suffered his keeper to conduct him away without the least resistance.

DESERVING BOYS.

We like boys who try to help themselves. Every one ought to be friendly to them. The boys of energy and ambition, who make a manly effort to do something for themselves, are the hope of the country. Let their anxious ears catch always words of encouragement and cheer, for such words, like favoring bieezes to the sails of a ship, help to bear them forward to the destination they seek.

It is not always as it should be in this respect. Many a heart has been broken-many a young man of industry, and animated by honorable motives, has been discouraged by the sour words, the harsh and unjust remarks of some unfeeling employer, or some relative who should have acted the part of a friend. The unthinking do not consider the weight with which such remarks sometimes fall upon a sensitive spirit, and how they may bruise and break it.

If you cannot do anything to aid and'assist young men you ought to abstain from throwing any obstacles in their way. But can you not do something to help them forward? You can at least say God speed to them, and you can say it feelingly from your heart. You little know of how much benefit to boys and young men encouraging counsel, given fitly and welltimed, may be; and in the great day of account, such words addressed to those in need of them you may find reckoned among your good deeds.

Then help the boys who try to help themselves. You can easily recall simple words of kindness addressed to yourself in childhood and youth, and you would like now to kiss the lips that spoke them, though they

soul, and kindling sad emotions in two warm hearts, it is a momory lingering upon theparting hour, and we whisper that little but impressive word-farewell.

Happiness is like manna-it is to be gathered in grains, and enjoyed every day. It will not keep, it cannot be accumulated, nor need we go out of ourselves, nor into remote places, to gather it, since it is rained down from heavon at our very doors, or rather within them.

HOPE'S LIGHTS .- The man who carries a lantorn on a dark night can have friends all around him, walking safely by the help of its rays, and be not defrauled. So he who has the heaven-gift light of hope in his breast can help on many others in this world's darkness, not to his own loss, but to their precious gain.

been acknowledged by the most profound thinkers of all ages, is of later growth than her sisters, Poetry, Sculpture, and Painting ; and its means of communicating ideas are also less positive and direct; but the principles which govern its manifestations are strictly analogous, and we recognize in its very vague. ness that yearning after the infinite, that feeling of ineffable loveliness, which, defying, by the electrical rapdiity of its action upon the mind, the slow deductions of reasons and all powers of analysis, approaches the divine in its bright mystery and inexplicable influence upon our sentiments and emotions. A STATE NO.

Sawanst and Chips.

Do not run in debt to a shoemaker. It is unpleasant to be unable to say your sole is not your own.

Alluding to Chignons, Mrs. Cleaver said, "a girl now seems all head." "Yes, until you talk to her," answered Mr. Cleaver.

"Are oysters healthy?" asked an old lady of her physician. "I never heard any of them complain of being unwell," was the reply.

"How old are you ?" asked a Yankee railroad conductor, of a little girl whom her mother was trying to pass on a half-ticket, "I'm nine at home, but in the train I'm six and a half."

"How much are these tearful bulbs by the quart?" asked a maiden of a White street grocer, one morning. He stared at her a moment, recovered himself, and said, "Oh, them inyuns ; cight cents."

A teacher, who, in a fit of vexation, called her pupils a set of young adders, on being reproved for language, apologized by saying that she was speaking to those just commencing their arithmatic.

The vitality of some people is simply astounding. There is a long-haired youth at Buffalo, who has written 700 verses, the refrain to which is, "I am dying mother, dying," and withal he isn't dead.

"Will you take a kiss ?" said a young beau to his inamorata as he passed the plate of confections which bore the tempting title "Fie !" exclaimed the blushing fair one, "not until we are out of the room."

Timkins aroused his wife from a sound sleep the other night, saying he had seen a ghost in the shape of an ass. "Oh, let me sleep," was the reply of the irate dame, "and don't be frightened at your own shadow."

A young man who was attending a night writing-school was smitten by the charms of a lady present, and at the close of the school pressed forward and asked if he might escort her home. "Yes," said she, "if you will carry my little boy." He is gradually recovering from the shock. "How now?" we said to Jones this morning, finding him looking unusually cheerful and sprightly, notwithstanding the fact that he had been up pretty nearly all night. "You don't seem to be affected hy the crisis." And Jones merely remarked, "No such thing. It's a boy."

Watching through the storm and darkness Till the well beloved shall come, Where they wait to greet and bless him When day's weary toil is done?



A correspondent of the Washington Capital thus writes an incident on the Boston and Albany Railway, not many weeks ago :--

I ran across what first struck me as a very singular genius on my road from Springfield to Boston. This was a stout, black whiskered man, who sat immediately in front of me. and who indulged, from time to time, in the most strange and unaccountable manœuvres. Every now and then he would get up and hurry away to the narrow passage which leads to the door in these drawing room cars, and, when he thought himself secure from observation, would fall to laughing in the most violent manner, and continue the healthful exercise mutil he was as red in the face as a lobster. As we neared Boston, these demonstrations increased in violence, save that the stranger no longer ran away to laugh, but kept his seat and chuckled to himself with his chin deep down in his shirt collar. But the changes that those portmantcaus underwent ! He them behind him, in front of him, on each side of him. He was evidently getting ready to leave, but, as we were yet twenty-five miles from Boston, the idea of such early preparations was ridiculous. If we had enremained unsolved, but the stranger at last became so excited that he could keep his seat no longer. Some one must help him, and as I was the nearest he selected me. Suddenly turning, as if I had asked a question, he said,

long since have been scaled with the silence of death, and covered by the clods of the valley.

Grains of Gold.

A good man is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends.

True politeness consists in being easy oneself, and making every one about one as easy as one can. •

He who receives a good turn should never forget it ; he who does one, should never remember it.

Nover allow yourself to be idle, whilst others are in want of anything that your hands can make for them.

The power is detested, and miserable is the life of him who wishes rather to be feared than to be loved.

The love of things ancient doth argue staidness; but levity and the want of experience makes men apt unto innovation.

Scoff not at the natural defects of any, which are not in their power to amend. On 'tis cruelty to beat a cripple with his own crutches.

He that does good to another man, does also good to himself; not only in the consequences but in the very act of doing it; for the conscience of well doing is an ample reward.

Those things that are not practicable are not desirable. There is nothing in the world really beneficial that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding and a well directed pursuit. There is nothing that God has judged good for us, that he has not given us the means to accomplish, both in the natural and the moral world.

THE WORD FAREWELL.-If ever a latent

A coppersmith, who figured largely in wardroom politics, at a meeting the other night finding the tido turning against him, exclaimed with a magnanimous air :-- "I wash my hands of the business." "I guess they need it bad onough," shouted an impertinent opponent.

The Colorado papers are bragging over the wonderful restorative effocts of their climate upon an Ohio lady who could not sweep her room at home, but shortly after her arrival in Colerado was able to chase her husband a mile with a pitchfork.

A young lady in Lancaster has the initials Y. M. C. A. engraved on the corner of hervisiting cards, which she hands to certain gentleman visitors. At first they suppose she bolongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, but it is not long before they rightly construe the letters to mean "You May Come Again."

"Wife, wife, what has become of the grapes ?" 1 suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off, was the reply. "Hens-hous ! Some two-legged hens, I guess," said the husband. with some impetuosity ; to which she calmly replied. "My dear, did you ever see any other kind ?"

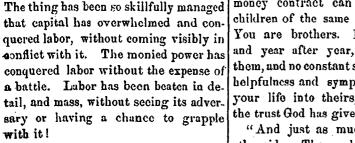
Two Titusville, P., lawyers entered into a solemn comp ot not to drink any intoxicating liquors for a year except when duck shooting, under forfeit of \$100. One of them quenches his thirst without losing the ducates by keeping a duck in his barnyard to fire at when he

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.



THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.

فالفوج والأراق مورد نوار بريجي بالمحيي والمرجي والمحيد والمحيد				
THE CAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.		ATHE IMPRISONED CARPENTERS.	Miscellaucous.	WORKINGMEN!
	independant of the control of outside	The Beehive of the 13th ult., says : On	SIEVERT.	
A writer in the Chicago Workingman's	classes and interests, is an imperative	Wednesday night a meeting of carponters and		• • •
Advocate advances the following opinions	necessity.	joiners was held at the Sussex Hotel, Bouvorie	INPORTER AND DEALER IN	•
regarding the causes of that led to the		street, for the purpose of welcoming Pile and Namblyn on there release from prison, after	CIGARS, TOBACOD AND SNUFF,	
financial crisis in the United States:	in this crisis to do what was expected of them, they must not on this account	undergoing six months' imprisonment for an	And every description of Tobacconist's Goods,	SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER.
The present financial catastrophe,	be given up, but their aims and onds	assult on a fellow-workmen in the employ of	70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."	
with its vast losses to the working class,	cnlarged. They form the back-bone of	Messers. Jackson and Shaw- The chair was	34-br	•
shows conclusively one of two things.	any futuro organization of labor, social	taken by Mr. James Beal, who reviewed the	BA LS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO,	
either the result of a conspiracy	•r political. They unite men in bonds	circumstances of the prosecution. Mr. Sinclair, in a suitable speech, moved		
mong the monied classes to break down	of interest and sympathy stronger than	the following resolution :	BY WILLIAM COULTER,	THE
all the bulwarks of labor, and roduce it	can exist in any mero political party.	-	On he r st notice, and is a manner as to give entire an is a ion. Home-made bread always on hand.	•
to abject submission, or else it exhibits	Under present contingencies the enemy	That this meeting views with deep feelings of indignation the result of the partial trial	at Remember the address-CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STREETS	
the ntter incompetency of the monied	they fought against has been too power-	and unjust sentence passed upon Messers. Tamblyn and Pile for an alleged conspiracy	AND ALBERT STREETS	ONTARIO WORKMAN
and employing classes to properly con-	ful for them. They came into existence	and trade outrage, of which their entire in-	TTSE	
trol the producing and distributing	on the basis that there was a capital	nocence could be substautiated ; and, further, we tender to the two men our heartfeltesmpathy		
agencies of society. There is no escape	class and a labor class, and that labor	and cordial welcome on their release from the	David's Cough Balsam	A WEEKLY PAPER,
from one or the other of these con-	"must protect its own interests. Such	and cordial welcome on their release from the trying ordeal through which they have passed	For Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat. &c., acknow- ledged by all to be the best preparation in the market.	,
clusions, and whichever surmise be true,	a class boing not only unnecessary, but	Mr. C. Matkin seconded the motion, and	PRICE 250 PER ROTTLE	
it furnishes an unanswerable argument	fatal to labor, the dutics of the unions	said that it was a patent fact that the men	Propared only by J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists, 85-lar 171 King Street East, Toronto.	DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
for the entire reconstruction of society	now is the obliteration of these distinc-	were imprisoned not for conspiracy against	J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists, 85-hr 171 King Street East, Toronto.	
on a basis that will absolutely secure to	tions and the consolidation of labor and	Coffin, but for the part they had taken in the recent movement in the building trade. In	······································	
labor abundant work and adequate	apital, through industrial reorganiza-	fact they were the victims of the Master	\mathbf{D} HEWITTS	WORKING CLASSES
wages under all possible contingencies.	tion. The true conflict of labor has not	Builders' Association.	West End Hardware Establishment,	
Our present divisions of society into	yet commenced. We must now work	Mr. Mottershcad supported the resolution,	365 QUBEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.	
capitalists and workers, nover have	for control of federal and state govern-	and reviewed the the legislation in regard to	CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS'. TOOL 34-oh	
done and never can do this. On the	ments through an industrial party. The	trailes unions for the past 100 years, and stated	810H	
contrary, they drown four-fifths of the		that workmen will never be completely free until the law of conspiracy and contract were		NOW IS THE TIME
community to hopeless toils and priva-	old political parties have outlived their usefulness.	absolutely swept away.	PETER WEST,	
tions for the benefit of the other fifth.	So far is the condition of labor from	The resolution was carried unanimously,	(Late West Brothers,)	•
There have been at times mutterings	being hopeless that it is only just begin-	and suitably responded to by Messrs. Tamblyn	GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.	TO
and threats on the part of capital against	ning to realize where it stands and what	and Pile, who expressed their thanks for all	Every description of worn out Electro-Plate, Stee Knives, &c., rc-plated equal to new, Carriage Irons Sil ver-Plated to order.	
labor. The desultory fights of capital	it needs. Control of government will	that had been done for them and their families		
with labor were expensive and unsatisfac-	give it abundant capital to set itself to	during their imprisonment.	POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET. 35-rh	SUBSCRIBE!
tory, and were coming to be still more	work, and render it independent of			
so by the union of one trade with	crashes and hard times in the future.	Miscellancous.	W MILLICHAMP,	
another, whereby aid was rendered to	Chashes and hard times in the ratation	TAL OUDER TO STIDUT TO UP MANY	Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches	
labor in its conflicts. The monied	A PRACTICAL ASPECT OF THE	TN ORDER TO SUPPLY OUR MANY Customers in the Eastern part of the city with the	-	
power has at length become so consoli-	LABOR QUESTION.	BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL,	MANUFACTURER OF	TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
dated through its banks, railroad, and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		· ·
manufacturing corporations, and is so	•	We have purchased from Messrs. ¹ Helliwell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by them on the corner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall en- denvor to maintain the reputation of the	and Window Bars,	
patent in Congress and State legislatures	cently published in the Christian Union	deavor to maintain the reputation of the	14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. 23-hr	TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
that labor is completely at its mercy.	we take the following extract. It is			
Capital has power to precipitate a	here presented in its practical bearing	As the Best and Cheapest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on hand. All	J. YOUNG,	ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS
financial crisis and reduce labor to sub-	on our every-day life :	kinds Hard and Soft Coal, dry and under cover, from		ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS
mission at any time, despite of all its		J. & A. MCINTYRE,		i
labor and trades unions. Labor at this	1 5	78-hr 23 and 26 Victoria Street.		INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
moment is demoralized everywhere,	precept of Jesus Christ, 'Do unto others	THE UNION		INVERIABLE IN ADVANCE.
and is trembling for the fate of wife and	as ye would that others should do unto			
children.	you.'	BOOT & SHOE STORE		Single Copies, Five Cents
Was there ever such a thing known		170 King Street East,		Olingle Ouples, The Cents
as that capital, when powerful, refused	another man, to neglect that other's	CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.		
to take advantage of its power? Was a			UNDERTAKER,	
financial crisis like the present, that		he has opened	· · · ·	Can be had at the Office of Publication, at the Newsdealers in the city.
would reduce values, break up trades		<u>, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>	361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.	
unions, and spread confusion and misery		With a Lawro and Variad Stack of the	23 - Funerals Furnished with every Requisite	
among the masses in all directions, an		NEWEST STYLES.	AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC	
achievement above the heartlessness and		Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT.	BURIAL CASES.	
calculating rascality of Wall street?		Gentlemon's Boots made to order. An experienced		OFFICE :
Was it not just like them to do it, if		1 h	H. STONE.	
they had the power? And who can		E. P. RODEN.	UNDERTAKER.	
doubt that our combined money power	1	<u>32-to</u>		
can do just as they please, and exercise				124 Bay Street,
a despotism not possessed by any crowned head in Europe.	thought and care for their welfare; you			
-		A RAFFIGNON,		
The movement on its face bears marks	1 1 1 1 1 1	10. 10. KING STREET WEST,		
of design. No reason can be given for		is now prepared to supply		One door South of Grand's Horse Bazaar.
the crisis, nor any necessity shown	money contract can cover. You are	I FARTAR & L'ALABRATAR NAW YARK IIVATARA		



If, on the other hand, the crisis was the result of accident, or uncontrollable causes, it exhibits a condition of insecurity for labor and the vital interests of society at large that cannot be much longer tolerated. How can we think with patience that the very sustenance of millions of men, women and children is imperiled through the incompetency or rascality of millionaires and bankers? that the welfare of the masses is dependent on contingencies that they have no more control over than so many cattle in a barn-yard? that the enjoyments of to-day may be exchanged for less of work and starvation to-morrow?

It is absolutely requisite that labor shall control its own destinies in the matter of employment and wages. No power, authority or interest must stand between labor and its work and wages. It must have absolute power at all times to say how long shall be a day's work and how much its wages. It must not be subject to financial accidents and miscalculations, nor be the slave of hostile interests. Do our present social happiness; in the feeling that he is divisions into capitalists and workers every way of just as much account as give labor any security? Most certainly you; and that you want him to do well they do not. A social reorganization just as much as to do well yourself.

children of the same heavenly Father. You are brothers. If, day after day, and year after year, you live beside them, and no constant stream of brotherly helpfulness and sympathy passes from your life into theirs, you are false to the trust God has given you.

"And just as much is due on the other side. The employee-be he clerk, factory-hand, mechanic, servant-owes to his employer a large and generous service. He should make the employe's interest his own. He should work just as hard and as faithfully as if the business were bis own. Does any one reply, that toward a hard and selfish employer no such hearty sorvice is due? Ah. Paul hit that matter exactly. Do your work, he says, heartly, 'as to the Lord'! That is it. Over all good work, be it preaching or farming, sowing or digging -all that contributes to the store of human wealth and happiness-the Lord is the great Master. Work as for Him.

"There is a law of fidelity to work for its own sake. There is a habit of doing thoroughly, conscientiously, well, whatever one has to do, that is better than gold to his possessor. Then there is a law of honor, of honesty made five and sensitive, in the dealings of man with man. And highest of all is Christ's great law of love. Act toward your comrade, your employer, your subordinate, in the thought of bis interest and

