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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873

NO. 59

Enber Notes.

The master painters of Middlebrough have conceded to their men an advance of &d. per hour in their wages.

The colliers of Wigan and St. Helens district have agreed to withdraw for the present their application for 10 per cent. advance in wages.

OUSEBURN ENGINE WORKS, --- At the Cooperative establishment, some men, says the Ber Hire, are paid at the rate of as much as 2s. an hour for their labor.

The Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, Self-actor Minders, Twiners, and Rovers of Lancashire and ad- they would on that date give notice to joining counties, have been registered under strike. the Trade Union Act of 1871.

The amount collected in London for the support of the Scotch lock-out, and transmitted to Edinburgh during the last two weeks by the central committee amounts to £33 6s.

The laborers in the Banbury district are everywhere demanding more wages, which the farmers refuse, and strikes and lockouts are the results. The efforts on behalf | Most of the men say that the employers of emigration are increasing, and many of the villages are almost depopulated. Affairs have a very serious aspect.

The great centre of match fabrication was Marseilles, where more than thirty lithographic machines were wholly employed in printing the labels covering the boxes. The present Government monopoly has stopped all these operations, and great distress reigns among the workmen formerly employed.

The clickers, or cutters-out in the boot and shoe trade of Leicester, Eng., have requested an advance of about two-pence per dozen pairs, which request has been members' purchases, leaving a balance of refused. After in vain trying to have the matter settled by arbitration, they have determined to take prompt measures to obtain the advance.

The threatened strike on the part of the Glasgow bakers in connection with their demand for an advance in their rate of pay or waiters of Paris tending to unite this has been found unnecessary. The terms body with the corporation of Parisian cooks, asked by the men, and addition of 3s. per week to the old rate, have been generally the same employers. This proposition has conceded, though in some quarters the advance has been limited to 2s. In these cases Both waiters and cooks, it appears, were the men have accepted this compromise, in deadly antagonism with each other, but and consequently no rupture has resulted.

The Liverpool shop assistants have a strong organization registered under the enemy is the servants' registry offices which Trades Union Act, they are also affiliated with the local unions, and although, little more than twelve months established, their they maintain, most exorbitant; and it is organization has already produced a mark- urged that a Syndical Chamber well organed change in the slavish and unnecessary hours of business.

ship painters was held on Wednesday night, 28th ult., when it was reported that the together, each body electing 16 delegates, employers had declined to accede to the so as to constitute a mixed committee of terms of the memorial presented a week or two ago, to the effect that the wages should be raised to 34s., with certain allowances for overtime, &c. It was resolved to appoint a deputation to wait upon the masters.

The stonemasons forcing the operation of a "local code of rules," involving an ad- poration is that of starting a co-operative vance in the price of labor which they some restaurant and thus gradually emancipating time ago submitted to the masters. What all cooks and waiters of Paris! Leaving they ask for is that the wages be from the aside this latter proposal, the association 1st of March to the 31st of October 73d. per hour, and from the 1st of November to the last day of February 71d. per hour : France by either French masters, English fixers of hewn stone to receive ad. per hour residents, or at Anglo-French hotels; and, extra. The advance asked for is equivalent as on the other hand, there is so great a to about 2s. per week.

At a special meeting of the National Laborers' Union held at Learnington-Mr. Arch in the chair-a great lock-out was reported in Norfolk and Suffolk, and £200 was voted for the immediate relief of the ought to join so useful an institution.servants. The national conference of the ||Paris|| Cor. Labor News. Laborers' Unions was fixed to be held at "Leamington" on May 28th and 29th. Mossrs, Gardiner and O'Leary were deputed to proceed to Ireland on Tuesday to inaugurate a National Union in that country.

There is a very strong expression of dis- thus the congress will include representatives has not yet been set up for any other class summe and squander the produce of labor, Street.

at the ironworks where the recent strike took place in Monmouthshire and South Wales. The men are aggrieved by the masters not having given them the advance which they promised their colliers should receive within a few days after resuming work. Private meetings amongst the men have been held, and the matter has been referred to the Executive Council of the Miners' Association by whom it has been taken into consideration. The council passed a resolution authorising the colliers employed at the Dowlais and Plymouth Ironworks, to intimate to the proprietors that unless the 10 per cent was given by the 1st of May,

A large meeting of ship joiners, repre senting all grades in New York and vicinity, was hold on the 7th inst., for the purpose of deciding whether they should strike for an increase of fifty cents per day. Up to the latter part of the winter they were receiving \$4 per day, but the employers cut them down to \$3.50. The meeting adjourned without having reached any decision. will accede to their demands when made, while others aver that the bosses have anticipated a strike and are prepared to defeat

The thirty-sixth quarterly meeting of the Central Co-operative Society, Blyth, has been held, Mr. Edward Fenwick in the chair. The report showed the value of goods bought during the quarter to be £3,034 0s. 1d. The amount received for goods sold was £3,614 17s. 11d. After paying working expenses and 5 per cent on paid up shares, the society is able to declare a dividend of 2s. 2d. in the pound on £2 12s. 3d. to go to the reserve fund, and and £6 for depreciation of stock, and £6 for depreciation of property. The total profits realized, £410 7s. 6d.

Some time ago we alluded to a project

propounded by the President of the garcons as both were engaged to a great extent by THE DURHAM FRANCHISE ASSO-the same employers. This proposition has CL TION AND MANHOOD SUFnow, we are informed, been fully realized. they have now united chiefly for the purpose of resisting a common foe. This new non-electors :abound in great numbers in Paris. The commissions charged by these agencies, are, ized might find employment for all its members free of any charge beyond expenses. A meeting of the Liverpool operative To secure these ends, some 250 to 300 waiters and upwards of 200 cooks have united thirty-two Syndies. They will organize a system of registration for all persons wanting employment or wanting servants. The manager of the cooks association, M. Amable for the purpose of effecting the above union, asserts that the ultimate object of the cornow created is of special interest, as so many English servants are employed in demand for French cooks in England. If the Paris Syndical Chamber of the united waiters and cooks are really determined to find employment for all their members, some of our English cosmopolitan servants

> The Master masons of Berlin have convoked a general congress to be held in the capital of Germany on the 8th of June next. Not only are Germans invited but employ-

satisfaction amongst the colliers employed from the German provinces of Austria and in the community. But supposing we are Switzerland. This movement has caused considerable commotion among the workmen engaged in this trade as they forsce on the part of the masters an International combination to resist any demand for an increase of wages. In the meanwhile the number of strikes are ever increasing in Germany. This week we are informed that the workmen employed on the Eastern Prussian railway line have struck work and demand that their salary shall be increased from 26 silver-groschen to 225. The company have offered to take the men back again; but, on the other hand, have made no definite promise with regard to an increase of wages. Thus the strike continues, and the company is now compelled to abandon for the moment the transport of goods. The workmen have also struck at Insterbourg and Eydtkulm. Among the printers who are now more or less on strike throughout the North of Germany, a new movement has been started. It is argued that the cost of resisting the masters would exceed any advantage that might ensue from a successful issue of the strife. The employers enjoy the moral support of the government, and are firmly united together to resist their workmen. It is true that, on the other hand, the workingmen's corporations have throughout Germany displayed a strong spirit of solidarity, and that help has been readily forthcoming from many different quarters; but even if all the trades were to unite in supporting the printers against their employers, the money thus expended might be used in a manner which would ultimately tend in a much greater degree to their advantage. It is suggested, therefore, that as the master printers have shown themselves so illiberal towards their men, these latter should hasten by means of co-operation to dispense with them altogether. The printers are of course aware of the difficulties that must be overcome before so ambitious a scheme can be realized; but such an enterprise is not without precedent-as there actually exists at Leipzig, a successful co-operative printing ostablishment.

The Durham Franchise Association has

Gentlemen,-The enthusiastic reception the franchise question has met with during the last three months encourage us to make an appeal to you, by circular, in order (if possible) to secure your assistance in obtaining the reduction of the franchise to manhood. This broad, but just and equitable extension of the franchise is the only one that can give permanent satisfaction to the working classes of this country. Therefore, we hope and trust that this appeal to you will be eminently successful. The doctrine we preach and teach is, that every man who has attained the age of 21 years, and who is sound in mind and not Gaze, in his address convoking the meeting tainted with crime, ought to exercise the right of voting in the election of Parliamentary representatives. Up to the present moment of time, the middle and upper classes have systematically excluded millions of workingmen from the enjoyment of the franchise; whilst they, the wealthy non-producers, have arrogated to themselves the voting power, which every Eng. lishman ought to enjoy and exercise as his sent to gool for leaving work without notice, birthright. They allege that such right while, at the same time employers who disdoes not belong to us, because we have no charge men without notice escape scot free. stake in the country's welfare, and, there- No wonder that Criminal Law Amendment fore, ought not to have the franchise; if and Conspiracy Acts (specially directed so, why not give us some stake in our country by giving us the franchise! for if books. No wonder that dock laborers are they give us the right, we shall also receive turned adrift by hundreds, and that many a corresponding amount of responsibility, men who never did anything to improve their for right and responsibility invariably accompany each other. Others allege that we are too ignorant to exercise the fran- some thousands of pounds per annum. At | neeted with this establishment. chise. If the statement were as true as it the present time, the great bulk of wealth is false, even then the objection would have producers—the hardy sons of toil, are a ers whose native language is German, and no force, because an educational standard

too ignorant, to whom must we attach the blame? To our forefathers, who were compelled to force their children at an early age into dark and dangerous mine or factory, in order to gain an honest living, thus excluding them from even the rudiments of a good education for must the blame be attached to our rulers, who allowed capitalists to keep our children at work thirteen, fourteen, and even titteen hours per day, and who still refuse to make satisfactory provision for their educational requirements! Further, if we are too ignorant to vote, we ought to be too ignorant to work, too ignorant to pay taxes, to obey the laws which others make and enforce. They also allege that if workingmen had the franchise, "all the safeguards to life and property would be swept away," " that the working classes would become more discontented and dangerous," "that we should soon have civil discord and anarchy.' Such are the wild dreams and fancies of those who are opposed to the enfranchisement of the laboring classes, whilst history irrefragably demonstrates the contrary. The immortal Cromwel was brought to the fore by an attempt to contract the people's liberty. America was induced to declare her independence because England attempted to enforce taxation without representation. Other instances might be quoted, showing most lucidly and forcibly that the broader the basis of our constitution, the safer it must necessarily become. Prior to the Reform-Act of 1867, there were scarcely one million electors in the United Kingdom. That Act more than doubled the number of electors, and yet we have not witnessed civil discord and anarchy. "Taxation without representation is tyran-

ny," said the great Earl of Chatham, and

Lord John Russel endorsed his opinion

when introducing the Reform Bill in 1831

he remarked :- "That the ancient consti-

tution of our country declares that no man shall be taxed for the support of the State who has not by himself or his representative consented to the imposition of the tax," and yet, strange as it may seem, it is a fact that the great majority of the English people are not represented, yet they are compelled to pay taxes. Until the months. last Reform Bill became law, there were less than one million electors in the United 2,449,234 electors out of a population of 31,638,789, or one voter to every thirteeen persons. These figures include both women and children. But after deducting 24,000,000 from the aggregate as ineligible voters, we have still 7,000,000 eligible voters, if the franchise were reduced to manhood suffrage. Therefore the importance of the present agitation for an extension of the franchise to manhood suffrage is intensified when we remember that the whole of this extra power will be placed in the hands of the working classes. The following are the interests at present represented in the House of Commons :-The fighting interest, the aristocratic interest, the official interest, the land interest, the money interest, the railway interest, the legal interest, the literary and scientific interest, manufacturers, &c., shipbuilders, &c., shipowners, &c., coalowners, &c., iron masters, &c., in fact every interest but the labor interest. Then under the present system of representation, how can you expect anything else but shameful class legislation? No wonder that workingmen are against workingmen), disgrace our statute country are pensioned off at the age of 40 years, and even under 40, to the sum of

enjoy and exercise every political right whatever. In conclusion, we would urge you to take an increased interest in the present agitation for Manhood Suffrage, discuss the question in your local lodges, by your fire-sides, and at your work, seek all the information your can, and never rest satisfied until the glorious day shall dawn, when the masses of the people shall experience a full and complete political emancipation, by being put in possession of Manhood Suffrage.

JOHN PRITCHARD, President.

A DIET OF LEATHER, IRON, FFLT, ETC.

Some physiologist has been giving a contemporary the result of some investigations and calculations in this field of diet. His statements are curious enough :-

When we pour milk into a cup of tea, the albumen of the milk, and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the texture of the tanned hide, and which makes it leather, as distinguished from the original skin. In the course of a year a tea-rinker of average habits will have imbibed leather enough to make a pair of shoes, if it could be put into proper shape for the purpose. A great many things go into the mouth.

That is not an original remark. We have seen it somewhere. But it is an alarming fact. We drink, every one of us, a pair of boots a year. We carry enough iron in our blood constantly to make a horse-shoe. We have clay enough in our frames to make, if properly separated and baked, a dozen good-sized bricks. We eat at least a peck of dirt a month—no, that is not too large an estimate. The man who carelessly tips a glass of lager into his stemach little reflects that he has begun the manufacture of hats, yet such is the case. The malt of the beer assimilates with the chyle and forms a sort of felt, the very same seen so often in hat factories; but not being instantly utilized, it is lost. Still further, it is estimated that the bones in every adult person require to be fed with lime enough to make a marble mantel every eight

To sum up, we have the following astounding aggregate of articles charged to Kingdom, and even now there are only account of physiology, to keep every poor shack on his feet for three-score years and

> Men's shoes, 70 years, 1 pr. per year, 70 prs. Horse-shoes, 70 years, at 1 a month, as our arterial system renews its

> 840 shows blood every new moon, Bricks, at 12 per seven years, Bricks, at 12 per solution 14 a year, 980 hats. 105 mantels. 120 bricks.

> Here we are surprised to observe that we eat as many shoes as we wear, and a sufficient number of hats to supply a large family of boys; that we float in our blood vessels horse-shoes enough to keep a span of grays shod all the while; that we carry in our animated clay bricks enough to build a modern fire-place, and in our bones marble enough to supply our neighbors with mantels. We have not figured on the soil, at the rate of a peck a month, but it is safe to say that the real estate that a hearty eater masticates and swallows in the course of a long and eventful career would amount to something worth having, if sold, like the corner lots on State street, at \$2,000 per front foot .- Phrenological Journal.

> The WHITE HART, cor. of Yonge & Elm sts., is conducted on the good old English style, by Bell Belmont, late of London, Eng., who has made the above the most popular resort of the city. The bar is most elegantly decorated, displaying both judgment and taste, and is pronounced to be the "Prince of Bars." It is under the sole control of Mrs. Emma Belmont, who is quite capable of discharging the duties entrusted to her. The spacious billiard room is managed by H. Vosper; and the utmost courtesy is displayed by every one con-

For Book and Job Printing, go to political nonentity, while those who con- the ONTARIO WORKMAN Office, 124 Bay

Poctry.

GUILD'S SIGNAL.

BY BRET HARTE.

Two low whistles, quaint and clear, That was the signal the engineer-

That was the signal that Guild, 'tis said-Gave to his wife at Providence, As through the sleeping town, and thence Out in the night,

On to the light, Down past the farms lying white, he sped.

As a husband's greeting, scant, no doubt. Yet to the woman looking out, Watching and waiting, no serenade, Love song or midnight roundelay, Said what that whistle seemed to say: "To my trust true

So love to you! Working or waiting, good night!" it said.

Brisk young bagmen, tourists tine, Old commuters along the line, Brakemen and porters glanced ahead, Smiled as the signal, sharp, intense. Pierced through the shadows of Providence-

"Nothing amiss Nothing !- it is Only Guild calling his wife," they said.

Summer and Winter, the old refrain Rang o'er the billows of ripening grain, Pierced through the budding boughs o'erhead, Flew down the track when the red leaves Like living coals from the engine spurned; Sang as it flew:

"To our trust true, First of all Duty-good night," it said.

And then, one night, it was heard no more, From Stonington, over Khode Island shore. And the folks in Providence smiled and said, As they turned in their beds, "The engineer Has once forgotten his midnight cheer."

One only knew To his trust true, Guild lay under his engine, dead.

A GOOD OLD POEM.

Ho! ye that start a noble scheme for general good designed,

Ye workers in a cause that tends to benefit your kind,

Make but the path, the game you men to play, And if it be an honest one, keep steadfast on

Obstructions too, may crowd your path in threatening stern array;

Yet fear not, flinch not-they may prove mere shadows in your way;

Although you may not gain at first the point you most desire,

Be patient: time can wonders work, plod on, and do not tire.

Then while there's work for you to do, stand

not despairing by; Let Forward be the move you make, let On-

ward be your cry;

And when success has crowned your plans, 'twili all your pains repay,

To see the good your labor's done, then pine not on your way.

Tales and Sketches.

THE MISTAKES OF A NICHT.

In the thriving village of Hollythorn there is (as is common to such places) a church, a post-office, a couple of stores, and a district school: the said school being taught by a young lady who had a widowed mother and brothers and sisters to assist.

For the sake of economy, Miss Eva Stanley "boarde i around" among the scholars, and was considered a paragon among teachers.

The last week previous to the holiday vacation she had been boarding with a Mrs. Carpenter, who was making gigantic preparations tor guests she expected from New York.

"You never met my brothers, Eva," she said, and then began to give the pretty young teacher a description of them. "There's Sam, George, and Johnny, the youngest; and such times as they have when they get out here to rest and rusticate, as they call it. But, dear me! I don't get much rest or peace, for they are like a lot of boys let out of school. Such tricks and pranks no one ever saw. The last time they visited me all together, John and Sam actually cut a pane of glass from the window and pelted George out of my best room with snow! You see there is always a regular strife for that particular room, for the bed is a spring one, and they say they don't sleep in any other in the city. But they don't get in there this time, that's certain; for I intend to keep you in that room, and so end the controversy. I am so afraid that they will break or ruin something that I am glad you are here. It may keep them in check a little."

"I had just as soon occupy any other room, Mrs. Carpenter, and do not wish to incommode your brothers-have no right to do so."

"No, you sha'n't, Eva," peremptorily ex claimed her hostess; "and what is the use of your going home vacation week? You can stay here just as well as not, and do up your sewing on my machine. Your mother has mouths enough to feed, I guess, and won't miss

household retired early, for on the morrow the brothers, young, ardent and full of life, were to be there. But, without sending any word the evening train, which would land them at Hollythorn about bed-time. George and John did so, and when safely seated in the cars, began to speculate about the absence of Sam.

"No reason upon earth why he should not have been along," said George.

certainly be on hand," said John. "I can't make it out, unless he has taken

the five o'clock train, by mistake." "Not a bit of it," laughed John, who fancied he understood the entire programme. "It is more likely he took that train to get into

Hannah's spare room, and make us take up with straw ticks and feathers."

are right. We must contrive to get him out somehow."

"Bet your life on that."

The brothers put their heads together and laughed merrily over some scheme for outwitting Sam, and accordingly, when the train reached Hollythorn about eleven o'clock, they approached the house of their sister in a very stealthy manner.

Climbing the fence in the rear, they softly opened a window and obtained access to the pantry, where they demolished a mince pie and a quantity of doughnuts. Then, with appetites appeased, they removed their boots and prepared to investigate "the best room"-stole along the hall, which was dimly lighted by the moon, ascended the stairs and reached the door. The faint rays of the moon disclosed a chair piled with clothing, and they could distinctly trace the outlines of a form beneath the bed-clothes, and had not the remotest idea but that Sam was enjoying sweet repose upon Hannah's best bed.

A few whispered words were exchanged, and then as softly and lightly as if shod with down, they drew near.

"All ready," whispered George.

Quick as thought, they seized upon the form of the sleeper, bed-clothes and all, bore it swiftly down the stairs, out into the snow, and were just about to deposit it in a huge snowdrift, when a shrill scream broke the stillness of the night, and O horror !-it was that of a woman! And in their consternation they dropped their burden plump into the middle of the drift.

"Good Heaven!" exclaimed George. "It isn't Sam, but some woman, as I am a sinner, and she has fainted. Run and call Hannah!"

With admirable presence of mind he lifted the limp form of Eva Stanley and carried her into the house. But her cry had already been heard, and the inmates came running into the selves in the best room, which by right belongball just as he appeared.

"George! John! for goodness' sake what ! does this mean, and whom have you there?" asked Mrs. Carpenter in a breath.

"Blessed if I know," began George; 'thought it was Sam, so we concluded to give him a douse in the snow, for getting into the best bed and trying to euchre us. Quick! I believe she has fainted."

"Just like you!" scolded Hannah, as she assisted in depositing Eva once more upon the bed from which she had been so unceremoniously taken. "Beginning your tricks upon each other before you fairly get into the house.

Long before she was done with her tirade her discomfited brothers had betaken themselves down stairs, where they almost went into hysterics over the joke.

"A pretty kettle of fish!" said George, rolling over the floor and letting off peal after peal of laughter.

"I should think it was," replied John holding his sides. "Oh my! But what the dickens is to be done about it, and who do you suppose she is, George?"

"Some guest of Hannah's, of course, and young and pretty at that. I don't know how. it is with you, but I feel particularly small and extremely cheap-would sell myself at a very low price."

"Cheap !" roared John. "I would actually throw myself away this blessed minute, and throw something into boot. What we are to do, I can't say; but I believe I shall dig out of the place and go back to the city before morning. I haven't got the courage to face the music, so I'll get up and get."

He began hastily putting on his boots, and would have put his threat into execution, but for the appearance of Hannah, who at once asserted her authority.

"You are not going a single step," said she; "but I don't wonder you feel ashamed of yourselves. What on earth possessed you is more than I can tell."

"That's right, Hannah; pitch in, scold away. I'll take any amount just now, for I am as meek as a lamb. But who is it we have played so shabby a trick on?" replied George.

"Trick? I should think it was. Why, it is Eva Stanley, just as nice a young thing as ever lived. She is our school teacher, and this is her week to board here; and I knew well enough you boys would be squabbling over that room as usual, so I put her in there, little thinking you would come here in this stealthy manner."

"Eva Stanley! Whew! A pretty school teacher," and repeating his sister's words, he gave a lugubrious groan.

The subject was dropped, and the entire | vainly endeavoring to restrain his laughter at the very faces his brother was making.

"Yes, I soon brought her to; but I don't believe the poor girl will over get over her laughter. of their intention, they had concluded to take fright. She said that the first thing she knew was being lifted up and carried out, and she was so much alarmed that she couldn't utter a sound; but the moment the cold air struck her, she realized that she was being abducted, or something of the kind, and had just time to utter a scream when she fainted. It is too "No, for he told me this morning he would had, I declare, boys. I shouldn't wonder if she had taken her death, being dragged out of a warm bed this time of night and dropped into a snow-drift in that fashion. No wonder she cried, poor thing."

"Cried, did she?" repeated George with a groan.

"I should think she did. I just took her n my arms and let her have her cry out, while "I didn't think of that, but I reckon you I explained to her how she happened to be mistaken for Sam, and so became the victim of your mad pranks."

"That was neat of you, Hannah. I'm awful glad you hugged the poor little thing. Wish you had just given her a brotherly squeeze for me—'pon my honor I do. Oh dear! I am in sackcloth and ashes from this time, henceforward and forever," replied George, with another dismal groan.

"And how on earth do you expect us to stay and take the consequences ?" asked John, beginning to look serious. "I am for taking myself off instanter. I had rather faced a masked battery than this pretty teacher, after making such fools of ourselves-"

"I don't care if you had," answered his sister, indignantly. "The only way to do is to brave it out, both of you, and apologize for your rudeness. She is not a bit stupid, but pleasant and merry, and no doubt you will have a jolly laugh over the affair."

"But Sam? How the deuce are we to get along with him? You know well enough, Hannah, we shall never hear the last of it from him; that it will be brought up at all times and in all places."

"If you two can keep a secret, I'll find a way to silence Bridget, and it is a subject Eva will not care to have discussed, and fortunately my husband is away from home. So go to bed and rest contented."

She showed them a room she had intended them to occupy, and soon the house was once more hushed in slumber.

Meanwhile their brother Sam had reached the depot a few minutes too late. He found the train he was to have taken gone, but upon consulting a time-table, he ascertained that another started two hours later, and so decided to take it. He figured to himself, as he impatiently flung himself into an empty seat and was being whirled along at a rapid rate, how snugly his brothers had ensconsed themed to him, he being the eldest, and consummated a plan to be even with them.

Some time after midnight he was deposited at Hollythorn, and reaching his sister's house, he scouted around until he found a way of entrance into the kitchen, where he deposited his luggage and removed his boots. Then he quietly stole up stairs and opened the door of the best room. "Sure enough," thought he, "my fine chaps, you are in clover!" For there were not to be mistaken signs of the room being occupied. Garments were lying upon chairs, and the bed was pressed by slumbering

To think of coping with their united strength by dragging them forth, was not practicable; but there stood the pitcher of water, and he knew that a good dousing with the icy fluid would bring them out soon enough.

"If I can't have my old quarters," he chuckled, "you sha'n't," that I am determined

on. So here goes." He lifted the pitcher, approached the bed, raised it high, and suddenly dashed the con-

tents upon the sleeper! Such a torrent of screams as he never before heard ran through the house, and before Sam could command his scattered senses, door after door opened, and Hannah, George, and John rushed in, clothed in scanty apparel—Hannah with a frightened look on her face, and a lamp in her trembling hand, that revealed the entire

There, sitting up in bed, with her hair dripping like a mermaid, her night-dress deluged, her face colorless, and eyes looking terror, was the young school-misuress, and there was Sam, the very picture of imbecility, staring about like an idiot at Miss Eva and the havor he had

Hannah, George and John instantly comprehended the situation, and the latter, at the command of their sister, dragged Sam away, while she assisted the drenched and terrified girl to dry clothing, and took her in her own room and bed, explaining for the second time the mishaps of the night.

"I'll keep you with me now, my poor child," she said, though with great difficulty her closely at every motion. keeping back her laughter. "Those boys are nicely come up with, at any rate; and it it wasn't for your having been terribly frightened, and the way my best bed has been used, I wouldn't carc. They do nothing when they come home but study up some trick to play upon each other; and," continued she, by way of apology, "they are so confined in their offices and stores, during most of the year, that they let entirely loose when they get out here. But you are safe now."

Hannah kissed her charge, and went down to see about the boys, who as soon as they

Sam, looking in confusion at his brothers, who were rolling and kicking in convulsions of

"Wait," said George, "until Hannah comes, and see if you don't find out!" And he gave vent to another peal.

Sam had not smiled, and sat looking the very picture of discomfort and perplexity, but

"For Heaven's sake, hold on, boys!" I am willing to admit that I am badly soldgone dog cheap to the bidder; but hold up long enough to tell a fellow what it means."

"Means? Of course I will," continued George still holding his sides. "It means that you have stolen like a thief into Miss Eva Stanley's bedchamber-who is a young lady teacher and boarding around; that this is her week boarding here; and thinking that it was your humble servant and John snug in bed. you attempted to drown us out, and made a grand mistake. How do you like it, Sam?' "I confess I see the point, but can't the

joke. It is a most outrageous shame."

At this juncture Hannah came in and began rating them soundly, thereby letting out the whole story. It was Sam's turn then to laugh. He struggled manfully to retain his gravity, but the whole thing was so supremely ludicrous that he was compelled to join his brothers.

Miss Eva was not visible at the breakfast table the next morning, and Hannah announced that she was sick with a severe cold whereupon George called for a handful of peas to put in Sam's shoes, while that gentleman looked very contrite, and John declared he wanted to shoot himself. But Hannah had the unruly crew under her thumb for once in her life, and had the satisfaction, also, of seeing them behave with something of dignity. They appeared to never forget that there was tiptoe; and Sam, who seemed to take the enyoung lady with the most abject apologies and

presented by Mrs. Carpenter to her three brothers, who behaved quite well, considering the unpleasantness of their situation.

But Sam, who had broken the ice by means of his presents, was the most at ease, and by virtue of his age and experience, constituted himself the propitiator and was constantly on hand to offer Miss Eva a thousand nameless attentions; and before the week was out John declared in confidence to Hannah that "Sam was done for."

"Gone under completely!" echoed George with one of his dismal groans. "Just think of it, Hannah, if it had not been for that pitcher of water, Sam would have been heartwhole this blessed minute. The fellow meets lots of girls much prettier than she every day, and with lots of stamps, too. They say pity is twin sister to love, and I believe it." "Sour grapes," whispered John, puckering

ip his mouth.

Hannah sang Eva's praise, and secretly commended Sam's choice. She recommended marriage to all of them as being the only sobering process she was acquainted with. It is a piece of advice, however, they do not appear inclined to follow, notwithstanding Sam's happy lot with the pretty schoolmistress of Holly-

She often reminds her brothers-in-law of her unceremonious introduction to a snow drift at the dead of night, and they retaliate by the shower bath given her by Sam. And she twines her arms about Sam's neck, and with tears, in her sweet, blue eyes, declares that but for that episode she fears she would never have had a husband.

CHARITY'S OWN REWARD.

BY GEO. CANNING HILL.

A gentleman stood upon the sidewalk and ooked leisurely about him. He seemed to be waiting for some one to come up, or he was lost in trying to settle upon one of the many methods of diversion that might just then have offered themselves to his mind.

While he yet stood and looked up and down the thronged street, his eye unconsciously fell upon the figure of a little girl, who was strolling along, apparently as much at leisure as himself. There was nothing in her outward appearance that specially attracted his attention, and her features did not yet present themselves with sufficient clearness to him to merit either his praise or dispraise. Still his eye instinctively rested on her, and followed

He was considerably startled, moreover, from the seeming evenness of his musings, when he saw the girl suddenly snatch an article of food from beside the door of a grocery, conceal it around her side, and hurry away, Twice or thrice she turned half about, and looked to see if she had been observed in the act she had been guilty of; but she saw no signs of having been suspected in any degree. She walked rapidly on, until she came up with the gentleman, when he had an opportunity of scrutinizing her features more closely.

Her face seemed far too innocent, and its "Has she recovered?" questioned John, were fairly shut in the region below, began to expression far too pure, to allow her to be closer examination of its contents. It was a

thoroughly appreciate the joke; and there sat | classed indiscriminately with those whose lives are devoted to crime. Pretty airy ringlets waved gracefully about her neck and shoulders, and from beneath her little hood she displayed a forehead on which sunshine and innocence seemed to have settled. In her twin blue eyes beamed a sweet intelligence, disturbed but temperarily by the consciousnessof the wrong of which she had just been guilty. Her dress was neat, well-chosen, and arranged with a grace that at once forbade the thought of her being the offspring of a vicious mother. She walked, too, with such an air such as only sweetest innocents of children know.

> The gentleman became doubly interested in her, as she passed him. Without stopping to question the character of his sudden impulse. he hastily followed her.

She led him along for several streets, turning rapidly now here, now there, and occasionally throwing a furtive glance around her. Not finding her suspicions at all excited, and being still unobservant that a stranger was sedulously following her, she finally walked with a more free and composed air, and even held the object she had stolen quite boldly

Almost before he had thought of the thing, she slipped out of his sight, and entered a long, narrow and darkened passage. He waited to see at which door she entered, and then sprang in after her. She flew up a flight of wooden stairs, sunk in a darkened casement, then turned and pursued her way as rapidly up another flight, and at last opened a door at the landing and entered. No sooner was the door closed than he was in after her. A sight met his eyes such as he was entirely unprepared for.

The girl had laid the stolen loaf, which was but a baker's loaf, upon a deal table, and while the gentleman still stood regarding an invalid in the house, and went about on them, three younger children had seized upon it and were eagerly--nay, ravenously-devourtire responsibility upon his shoulders, set off, ing it. A pale, thin faced woman regarded so slyly to New York for choice fruit and flowers, strange a spectacle from an arm chair in a which he induced his sister to convey to the corner near a window, still holding a piece of sewing in her hands. She sat bolstered up in in her chair, and her face was more white In a couple of days Eva was able to come than a marble wall. She looked up with an lown stairs. She was looking very pale, but! alarmed yet a somewhat abstracted air at lovely, and of course blushed divinely when | the gentleman, and then dropped her eyes again upon the children at the table.

"It's all I could get, mother," said the girl, who had not yet noticed the intrusion of the stranger, and was preparing to throw off her street dress.

"And.where did you get that?" interrupted the gentleman, in a serious tone.

"Oh. do not blame me, sir!" she cried. running to her mother's side and clinging, as if for protection, to her.

"What have you done, child? What has she done, sir?" asked the mother, of both her and the stranger.

"I couldn't help it, sir!" cried the child, burying her face in her mother's lap. "Indeed, sir, I couldn't help it! I couldn't get any anywhere else! Oh, do but forgive me, sir! Do pray, sir!"

Thereupon her sobs and convulsions were truly heart-rending.

"Will it please you to tell me all, good sir ?" pursued the mother, shielding the child. as it were, with her arms. "What has my little girl been doing, sir "

"Madam," returned the gentleman, "I can see that you have misery enough here without my coming to add to it. I cannot bear the sight I now behold, without being affected most sensibly. This is not the time, and, be assured, I am not the one, to add to your misery. Here is all I have upon me at the present. Take it, and be perfectly welcome to it. The girl shall confess everything to you the moment I am gone."

As he spoke he drew from his pocket a gold coin of the value of five dollars, and placed it

"The God of the widow and the fatherless bless you !" exclaimed she, receiving it with a smile of unconstrained gratitude.

Before she could say more, however, the gentleman withdrew abruptly from the apart. ment; only remarking to her, as he closed the door, that he would see to it that they

The woman for some time sat stupified and speechless with wonder, and then big tears rolled out from the chrystal depths of her clear blue eyes. She was overcome with feelings both of gratitude and vague anxiety.

The scene that soon after followed between the little girl and her mother, in which the former made full confession of the wrong she had done, and pleaded carnestly and tenderly in extenuation of her fault, we will not attempt a description of. She repented of what she had done, and faithfully promised her mother that at some future time she would go and repay the value of the loaf she had taken.

The same gentleman chanced to be in at a popular clothing store, just at the close of a day not more than one or two weeks thereafter, when a woman entered, closely veiled. She brought with her a bundle, which she laid down upon the counter at a distant part. of the store, and waited for the clerk to open it. The stranger stood, as it happened, in such a manner as to screen him from the rapid and casual glances of the woman. He was but a few paces from her, and could hear distinctly all she said.

Presently the clerk took up the bundle, opened it and withdrew to the light for a bundle of shirts, which she had just completed. The clerk brought back the pieces, laid them out upon the counter, and remarked,-

"They are not done as well as usual," while he continued gazing in the most rude manner in her face.

The woman's veil was so much drawn down over her face that the stranger could not mark its expression at the moment, or even note its slightest feature.

"We shall be obliged to pay you a smaller price for such work," continued the youth, taking up one of the articles and mechanically examining it.

"How much, then?" asked the woman, mournfully.

"Forty-two cents is all the work on these shirts is worth," said he. "You see, the stitches are not as fine and as even as we are accustomed to have-like these, for instance."

And he forthwith produced a shirt, heautifully done up, from a glass case behind her. The woman glanced at it sorrowfully, but said not a word. The shirt was, as it proved, one from her own needle! Yet she did not know it to be such.

"I will be glad of forty-two cents, then," said she, partially extending her thin, un-

The clerk handed the exact change to her. "When may I send for more?" she asked.

" For more work?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I rather think we shall not want any more done for us at present," replied he, freezingly repulsive; "but if we should happen to have any on hand soon, we will send it round to you. We have your number, you

Not even having the heart to bow to the clerk in return for his payment for her work, she turned and left the store.

The gentleman immediately approached the clerk, and told him that he would consider it a great favor if he would give him the residence of that poor woman.

The man eyed his questioner for two or three seconds with a scrutinizing glance, and replied that he would examine his books and report to him. Immediately he returned and acquainted him with the intelligence he desired; adding, however, in a low voice, that such people hardly deserved to live, they were so careless with their work.

Yet-to speak only naked truth-that some establishments never failed to speak boastfully of the quality of work performed for them by the fingers of this poor woman! They happened to feel at this time the severity of the money-pressure, and thought it no robbery, no injustice, no crime, if they added down to their own pillows, while such as she were freezing in the world's neglect! Many such like these, too, are there!

Having once procured the woman's residence, the gentleman left the store.

By the middle of the next afternoon, he sallied forth to seek the object of his deepest commiscration. By following his direction, he arrived at the entrance to the dismal alley he had threaded some time before. The coincidence seemed really striking to him. Passing still onward, he reached the same door by which he had entered before. He ascend- | them. ed a flight of stairs, turned, and went up another, and stopped at the top of them. Might he not be mistaken? No; that was the place. There was no other place where he might enter. He knocked upon the door. he helped himself to the balance, and tossed It was opened by the same child whom he had | the paper out of the window. before followed along the streets. On seeing him, her childish fears were unduly excited; and she turned pale, and retreated in fright to the side of her mother.

"Pray, walk in, sir," invited the mother, when she saw and recognized the face of the gentleman who had proved such a benefactor

He entered, and seated himself in a chair not far from the door. The young children still were there; one, the youngest, was asleep in a cradle, while two others amused if things go smoothly." themselves with a few worthless trinkets their eldest sister had procured for them.

"I wish to propound a question to you," said he, in a mild and pleasant voice, to the ladv.

She leaned forward her head, as if thus offering her attention.

"I would like to know if you were in at --- 's clothing establishment last evening, just about twilight !"

"I was, sir," she answered.

"I was there, likewise," added he; "and I heard the whole of the conversation between yourself and the clerk. I resolved then that I would find out your place of residence, and do what I could to assist you. But I had not the remotest idea that you were the same person with the one I now behold!"

"I am, sir" spake she, in a tone almost disconsolate. "Mrs. Wilson, sir."

"If you will call at No. 33-street, tomorrow forenoon, at any time before eleven o'clock, madam," said he, "I will be happy to do what I can for you in your present state

of apparent destitution. Here is my card." He drew the same from his pocket, and handed it to her. She read, as he rose again to go, the name of "Edward Huntington."

"Edward Huntington, of---?" asked she, in a voice full of tremor, the blood suddenly pistol in his pocket, and with his two com-

mantling her foce. "Formerly from that town," answered he,

looking at her in undisguised astonishment.

"Oh, thank God for restoring me again to more of command than request. my brother !" cried she, raising both hands in joy.

"What!" exclaimed he, doubly ast ounded

"I was Emma Huntington!"

"Emma! my own sister!" was all he could say. He rose from his seat, and folded the wreck of his impoverished sister to his heart. Reader, this is no tale of fiction. Greater wonders than such as this we behold in our working world, every day of our lives.

THE QUAKER PASSENGER.

We were five passengers in all: two ladies on the back seat, and a middle-aged gentleman and a Quaker on the middle, and myself on the front.

The two ladies might have been mother and daughter, aunt and nicce, governess and charge, or might have sustained any other relationship which made it proper for two ladies to travel together unattended.

The middle-aged man was sprightly and talkative. He soon'struck up an acquaintance with the ladies, towards whom, in his zeal to do, he rather overdid the agreeable-bowing and smiling, and chattering over at his time of life of a "crick" in the neck. He was evidently a gray Lothario.

The Quaker wore the uniform of his sect, and confined his speech, as many a parliamentarian would save his credit by doing, to simple "yeas" and "nays."

Towards evening, I was aroused frem one of those reveries into which a young man, without being either a poet or a lover, sometimes falls, by the abrupt query from the talkative gentleman:

"Are you armed, sir ?"

"I am not," I answered, astonished, no loubt visibly, at the question.

"I am sorry to hear it," he replied: "for before reaching our stopping-place it will be several hours in the night, and we must pass over a portion of the road on which more than one robbery is reported to have been commit-

The ladies turned pale, but the stranger did his best to re-assure them.

"Not that I think there is the slightest danger at present," he resumed; "only when to abruptness, and laying his hand on the one is responsible for the safety of ladies, you know, such a thing as a pistol in reach would materially add to one's confidence."

"Your principles, my friend," addressing the Quaker, "I presume, are as much opposed to carrying as to using carnal weapons j"

"Yea," was the response. "Have the villians murdered any of their victims?" the elderly lady nervously inquired.

"Or have they contented themselves withwith plundering them ?" added the younger, in a timorous voice. "Decidedly the latter," the amiable gentle-

man hastened to give assurance; "and as we are none of us prepared to offer resistance in case of attack, nothing worse than robbery directions to fire on the first of the two men can befall us."

Then, after blaming his thoughtlessness in having unnecessarily introduced a disagreeable subject, the gentleman quite excelled ! item of missing property, to the utter amazehimself in efforts to raise the spirits of the ment of the ladies, who had begun, in no company, and succeeded so well by the time night set in, that all had quite forgotten, or only remembered their fears to laugh at ceiving.

Our genial companion fairly talked himself hoarse. Perceiving which, he took from his pocket a package of newly invented "cough candy," and after passing it first to the ladies,

He was in the midst of high encomiums on of which he insisted, depended on its being taken by suction, when a shrill whistle was heard, and almost immediately the coach stopped, while two faces, hideously blackened, presented themselves at each window.

"Sorry to trouble you," said the man on the right, acknowledging with a bow, two ladylike screams from the back seat; "but 'business is business," and ours will soon be over

"Of course, gentlemen, you will spare, as far as will be consistent with your disagreeable duty, the feelings of these ladies:" appealed the polite passenger, in the blandest manner.

"Oh, certainly; they shall be first attended to; and shall not be required to leave their places, or submit to a search, unless their conduct renders it necessary."

"And now, ladies," continued the robber, the barrel of his pistol gleaming in the light of the coach lamp, "be so good as to pass out your purses, watches, and such other trinkets as may be accessible without too much trouble."

The ladies came down handsomely, and were no further molested.

One by one the rest of us were compelled to get out, the middle-aged gentleman's turn coming first. He submitted with a winning grace, and was robbed like a very Chester-

My own affair, like the sum I lost, was scarcely worth mentioning. The Quaker's turn came next. He quietly handed over his pocket-book and watch, and when asked if he had any other valuables, said "Nay."

A Quaker's word is good, even among thieves; so after a "good-night," the robber thrust his panions, one of whom held the reins of the leaders, was about to take his departure.

"Stop!" exclaimed the Quaker, in a tone

"Stop! What for?" returned the other, in evident surprise.

"For at least two good reasons," was the eply, emphasised with a couple of Derringer's cocked and presented.

"Help!" shouted the robber.

"Stop!" the Quaker again exclaimed. "And if one of thy sinful companiong advances a step to thy relief the spirit will surely move me to blow thy brains out."

The robber at the opposite window, and the one at the leader's heads, thought it good time to leave.

" Now get in, friend," said the Quaker, still covering his man, "and take the middle seat, but first deliver up thy pistol."

The other hesitated.

"Thee had better not delay; I feel the spirit begin to move my right foretinger." The robber did as he was directed, and the

Quaker took his seat by his side, giving the new comer the middle of the seat. The driver, who was frightened half out of his seat, now set forward at a rapid rate. The lively gentleman soon recovered his vivacity. He was especially facetious on the Quaker's prow-

"You're a rum Quaker, you are. Why, you don't quake."

"I am not not a 'Shaking Quaker,' if that is what thee means."

"Of the 'Hickory,' or rather the 'Old Hickory' stripe, I should say," retorted the lively man; but the Quaker relapsing into his usual monosyllables, the conversation flag-

Time sped, and sooner than we expected, the coach stopped where we were to have supper and a change of horses. We had deferred a re-distribution of our effects till we should reach this place, as the dim light of the coach lamp would have rendered the process somewhat difficult before.

It was now necessary, however, that it should be attended to at once, as our jovial companion had previously announced his intention of leaving at this point, He proposed a postponement till after supper, which he offered to go and order.

"Nay," urged the Quaker, with an approach other's arm, "business before pleasure, and for business there is no time like the present."

"Will thee be good enough to search the prisoner?" he said to me, still keeping his hand in a friendly way on the passenger's

I did so; but not one of the stolen articles could be found.

"He must have got rid of them in the coach. the gay gentleman suggested, and immediately offered to go and search.

"Stop!" thundered the Quaker, his grasp tightening. "Stir a hand or foot, and you are a dead man!"

Placing the other pistol in my hand, with that made a suspicious movement, he went to work on Lothario, from whose pockets, in less time than I take to tell it, he produced every measured terms, to remonstrate against the shameful treatment the gentleman was re-

The Quaker, I need not scarcely add, was no Quaker at all, but a shrewd detective, who had been set on the track of a band of desperadoes, of whom our middle-aged friend was the chief. The leader of the gang had taken passage in the stage, and after learning, as he supposed, our defenceless condition, had given the signal to his companions. After the unthe new nostrum, more than half the efficiency expected capture of the first robber, it was attempted to save the booty by secretly passing it to the accomplice, still believed to be unsuspected.

The result was, that both for a season "did the State some service."

AMUSEMENTS.

Let none decry innocent amusements. They ere the means of much real good to the human family. Social merry makings, not intrinsically sinful, are good and healthful indeed. Let the laugh and innocent joke, the song, the tale, go round, for blessings follow in their wake. Many have naturally cravings for excitement, which, if not satisfied in the manner referred to, will lead their subject to scenes of sensuality, from which only wretchedness can flow. The producers of innocent at asements and recreations for the people are, then, benefactors of their fellow-men.

NEATNESS.

Although the phrase "Cleanliness is next to godliness" is not found between the covers of the Bible, there is a wholesome flavor of truth in the idea expressed. As persons are less careful of personal cleanliness and tidy apparel, they are infallibly and necessarily less of the angel, more of the animal; more under the domination of passion, less under the influence of principle. Intelligence, cultivation, elevation, give purity of body as well as purity of sonse and sentiment. Where you see a neat, tidy, cheerful dwelling, there you will find a joyous, loving, happy family. But if filth and squalor, and a disregard for refining telelicacies of life prevail in any housebold, there will be found in the moral character of the inmates much that is low, degrading, unprincipled, vicious and disgusting. Therefore, as we grow in years, we ought to watch eagerly against neglect of cleanliness in person, and

AMERICAN,

Albany women are charged with plundering the graves in the cemetery of flowers.

The latest liquor-saloon census in New York shows one grog snop for every one hundred inhabitants.

A servant girl fired her employer's house in Philadelphia eleven times one day last week, and endeavoured to throw suspicion on the son of the family, aged three years.

There were ninety-seven wrathful women in New Orleans the other day, ninety-eight mothers having taken their darlings to a baby show.

A Kentucky man purchased a coffin fifteen yea.s ago, so as to have it handy. and the other day he was burned up in a lime-kiln, and the coffin was a dead loss.

"Budd Doble," the horse jockey, figures in the San Francisco papers as the questionable hero of an elopement sensation, the elopers being the said Budd and a Mrs. Snyder, wife of a carpenter of that city and a woman of cloudy reputation.

George William Curtis is slowly but steadily improving in health, though his physicians earnestly advise him to abstain from work at least until autumn.

Blanche Davenport, of Philadelphia, daughter of E. L. Davenport, the tragedian, is said to be the coming American prima donna. Blanche is in Italy studying under Perini, the tuter of Rose Hersee and Miss Cary.

Delavan, Ill., is perturbed. It transpires that a number of sheep and hogs eaten up there, last week, had been previously bitten by a mad dog. Every man is watching to see if his neighbour has commenced getting the hydrophobia.

The unhappiest victim of the new American postal cards is a Philadelphia gentleman. and he got this: "Dear Gus: I will be on at 6 p.m. Put a bottle of Reederer on ice, Yours, J. T. V." "Gus" is a church deacon, the Butfalo Courier is to d, and doesn't know Rederer from fusil oil.

The Waterbury American says a pacent in that city thinks he will have his newborn daughter christened Glycerine. He says it will be easy to prenx Nitro to it when she grows up, if she takes after her mother, who is always blowing up every

Chief Justice Chase wrote this sentence in Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation: -to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favour of Almighty God."

Somebody asks:—"What is home without a cradle?" The Albany Express replies: "Hang the cradle. It's the little chap in the cradle that makes home howl, if anything

Nantucket, Mass., having given up the pursuit of the great whales which once made her famous, is not ashamed to pursue smaller game, and from the 1st of November ult. to the 1st inst., has exported 2,333 barrels of opened clams, worth \$20,997.

At Jamaica, Vt., a public examination of teachers of common schools was held on the 19th of April. One young lady, aged 15, was unable to answer a single question; yet this same girl had already been engaged to teach school upon a salary of \$1.50 a week.

A North Carolina paper says of an execu-on to come off in that State :—" The hangtion to come off in that State :ing will be private, and none but persons having an invitation from the courteous and efficient sheriff will be permitted to see George 'launched into eternity.'"

New York's daily illustrated paper, the Daily Graphic, is a decided success. The illustrations have steadily improved from the beginning, and are now very creditable. In reading matter the Daily Graphic is up to the best of its contemporaries. It is a handsome and readable paper.

The principal business of Secretary Fish for some time past has been the issuing of passports to American citizens going abroad. Between forty and tifty thousand have alto during the coming two months.

A Nashville child, who has a way of saying all kinds of startling things, and always under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing, volunteered the information, recently, that his little nephew was about to be christened, adding: "I was christened once, but law! it didn't do no good; it didn't stick."

The night express on the Pennsylvania road was prevented from being wrecked, the other day, by an act of Providence. There was a land-slide during the night, but it was so arranged that it caught a man wa king on the track, pinning him down with just room enough left for him to yell out. He did yell, and his cries stopped the train before the slide was reached.

It is rumoured that the work upon the life and times of the late Chief Justice Chase, which was in progress with a view to speedy publication by Judge Robert B. Warden, of Ohio, will not appear, in consequence of serious disagreement between the biographer and the surviving relatives of the Chief

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is called by the Montgomery Journal "the workingest man in the South, never being idle, but waile sick, crippled and emaciated, writing histories for old and young; editing a daily paper, canvassing and getting elected to Congress, and making the grandest speech of his life while held up by a pair of crutches."

An impulsive Connecticut young man lately sent his girl the piece of sheet music entiled "I will meet you at the Beautiful Hor father saw the piece when she opened the package, and after daubing a busectful of tar over his gate, quietly re-marked to his daughter, "He can wait for you if he wants to, but you wont either of you swing on that gate if tar will keep you

The Cincinnati Volksblatt and other German papers of that city are strongly advocating the sale of lager at three cents per glass, instead of the present rate of five cents. The Polkshirth makes a remarkable comparation : "A common labouring mandripks, eight grange of beer daily, at a cust of to cents, or \$2.80 per week. Should the price the howaned suthree cours the expense

The west forther and respond to the second t

Committee, has publicly stated that he thinks that the murderous assault by the Fitts boy was not merely a somnambulist's freak but an insane act, and that his condition was brought about by over-study in the public schools. Two years ago, he says, it was evident to him that the boy was being overtaxed, and some time since he recommended

that he be taken from school. The New York Legislature has passed a bill amending the existing statutes relative to murder and arson, so that hereafter a person who kills another "by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a deprayed mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual," shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree. The bill also provides that persons convicted of murder in the second degree or arson in the first degree shall be imprisoned for life. imprisoned for life.

A little school-girl in Danbury has lately had her dinner stolen. No clue could be ob tained of the thiof although it was sought with tears. Finally a mild plan was hit upon. A tempting doughnut, with a filling cayenne pepper was placed in her pail, and the result watched. Before noon a little boy was seen at the pump, working it in a lively manner. It seemed if he had had two hundred pairs of arms he could have used them. The fire was put out, however, and enough of the structure saved to take across the knee for a few minutes.

MR. SUMNER'S DIVORCE.—An exchange says:-"The newspapers have noted with respectful brevity that Mr. Sumner was divorced from his wife the day of Mr. Chase's funeral. The court and the counsel in Boston were equally delicate and brief, the ground of the divorce being desertion by Mrs. Sumner. There is nothing in this disagreement of the slightest consequence to posterity or the present. It was a match of affection, but both parties were too mature to harmonize, and they consented to count the alliance a mistake, and, after sufficient lapse of time, to have it quietly annulled. Mr. Sumner's father-in-law, Samuel Hooper, Esq., of Boston, has maintained the most intimate relations with Mr. Sumner.'

A Baltimore despatch to the New York Times says :- Thomas R. Hallohan, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Lamply, in this city, on the 2nd January last, addressed a letter to a member of the press, who had showed him some favour, in which he says: "My sentence is just; I have broken the laws of God and man, and I am willing to give up my life. I should like to have Josh, Nicholson's company on the platform " He then goes on to state in substance as follows: "I met Nicholson, and took a ride with him to Canton. He knew I had been in trouble before, and was not bashful in proposing to me to do the job. He said Mrs. Lamply had \$3,000 in the house, which we could get, but that we must kill the old woman or she might recognise him. I refused to enter into the scheme then. On the day of the murder 1 met Nicholson and went to his house with him, and learned there that the family were going to the theatre, leaving the old lady alone, and we determined to do the deed. We then arranged all the particulars. entered the house without knocking, and found Mrs. Lampey, sitting in a rockingchair sewing. She treated us to cake and wine, and was putting up cake for Nicholson's children. When he gave the signal, I choked her and be struck her in the stomach. She was then dead, and we carried her into an adjoining room. I remained with the body while he went up-stairs and broke open the box. I went up-stairs for a minute, and he handed me some silver. We then left the house, going by the stable, and on reaching the street Nicholson gave me all January, and then divided it with him. Tucker knew nothing about it, and received none of the money. I fear this Nicholson none of the money. I fear this Nicholson may escape. If so, there is no just law in the State of Maryland." He states that he made the confession in order that it might Between forty and fifty thousand have all he published, and that persons might know ready been issued since the first of January, the truth. He wrote the confession with his and the number will be very largely added own hand on six pieces of foolscap. It is written plainly, but with many errors of Haliohan is to be executed ou spelling. June 13. Nicholson has not yet been settenced. his case having been taken to the Court of Appeals on a buil of exceptions.

> Dr. Elward McKenzie, being about to remove from Pembroke, was a few days ago presented with an address and a very handsome gold watch, chain, and locket. The following inscription was engraved on the inside back cover of the watch. Presented to Elward McKenzie, M.D., on his leaving Pembroke, as a token of estern by his friencis and patients. April 28th, 1875. The Doctor replied in a brief but appropriate acknowledgment, after which several of those present spoke their regrets at his departure, and their good wishes for the Doctor's future welfare.

The Morrisburg Courier relates how the marriage cere nony was performed in St. James' Church there, a few days ago, under peculiar circumstances. A loving couple presented themselves before Rev. Mr. presented themselves before Rev. Mr. Loucks, and requested that gentlemen to tie the matrimonial knot, and make for ever happy

"Two souls with but a single thought, Two harts that beat as one."

The bridal party proceeded to the Church in due and ancient form, regardless of the customs of society which require a retinue of brid-smails and groomsmon. The clergybrid-maids and groomsman. The clergy-man found it necessary to call in the aid of two outsiders to witness the ceremony. which proceeded smoothly enough until that part of the service was reached, "With this ring I thee wed," etc., when it was discovered that neither the bride or groom had the new cessary article of jawellery upon or about their persons. The clergyman possessed no succe trinker, believing beresolare that such thin a The clergyman possessed no such were more ornamental than mettil. ceremony had to be anspended until the missing link in the matrimopial chain could be supplied. Enquiry oils served to show I that witness to right of them, witness to le \$ de: of them, ring had they none. As, a last report the derivement it upon a happy ext 19210 dient. The key of the church door had a drick ring at the end, so recurring this more quetel than or manerial action, the theremony was daily Dr. Walter Burnham, a leading physician of the being after a little exection entirely of the control of the control of the solidal by the magic ring.

Wa shall be pleased to receive cems of interest per taining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion or publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, etc., are invited to send us news relating nizations, condition of trade, etc.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do no hold ourselves restonsible for the opinions of correspon Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques tions affecting the working classes. All communication must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not

necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN

#### Trades Assembly Hall

Meetings are held in the following order :-Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mon-Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday. K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Ceopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

MESSRS. LANCEFIELD, BROS. Newsdealers, No. 6 Market Square, Hamil ton, are Agents for the WORKMAN in that victnity, who will deliver papers to all parts of the city.

MR. J. PRYKE, "Workingman's Boot Store," will also continue to supply papers.

## TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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## The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTA TION.

The course of events point very conclusively to the fact that the workingmen of the Mother Country are determined to lose no time or opportunity in agitating for the direct representation of labor in the British Parliament. From information which we have already imparted on this subject, it will be remembered that some seven or eight bona fide workingmen are already in the field, making their preparations for the coming contest. The conclusion has been forced upon the minds of the operatives that only by means of such direct representation can the evils that have so strikingly marked the class legislation of the past be remedied—that only by such means can the country be made acquainted with the sentiments and desires that actuate the mass of society -that only by such means will measures be framed and laws enacted that will bear with equal force upon employer and employed alike-that only by such means will the anomaly of one law for the "master" and another for the "man" be rectified, and men in all states be made equal in the eye of the law. That this is not so at present the occurrences of the past abundantly bear record; that it shall be so as speedily as possible appear to be the ultimatum of the working party. And looking toward the accomplishment of this purpose, the work of thorough organization goes bravely on, and every possible agency is eagerly

siderable extension of the suffrage enjoyed by the miners of Cornwall will be used to assist in securing the return of a workingman, and in many parts of England, in order that their full weight may be brought to bear upon the elections, the principle of "manhood suffrage" is being advocated and pressed with a force and vigor that almost presages success. A few weeks ago, we gave the particulars of an immense demonstration that was made in its favor at Newcastle, and in the present issue we have re-produced a stirring circular that has been issued by the Durham Franchise Association.

But the consideration of the question of direct representation is not alone con fined to the operative classes. It is evidently a subject that is bound to make its way to the front, and the weight and ..... 17 00 importance to which it undoubtedly will attain is foreshadowed by the fact that already those in position deem it worthy of their attention. The Attorney-General of England, recently, at public debate in University College, on the subject, "Do the interests of the working classes require greater attention from the community than those of other members," stated that the question appeared to him to require attention for many reasons. He admitted that "the workingmen at the present time were not a weak class. There could be no doubt, since their Trades Union combinations had been forced upon public attention, they required notice, not because they were weak, but because they were strong. It was for them to see they did not misuse the strength they possessed, and that they had before them proper principles of action and proper principles of judgment, that it became so important their interests should be attended to, and that the attention of the community should be turned towards them. Those who were called the upper classes could perfectly well take care of themselves, could speak for themselves, and were in possession in various ways of the great organs of opinion. From time to time he had often wished, not from any Radical feeling, but from a Conservative feeling, to see two or three workingmen in the House of Commons. It would not be pleasant for the workingmen, but it would be of immense value, for then the House could hear from workingmen themselves what they wanted, and he was certain that both sides would be glad to advance legislation, and give them any aid in their power. As it was now, legislation often, without any intention, did that which was mischievous rather than that which was useful."

> These are remarkable words coming from such a source, and tend to show how far the question of direct representation is taking hold of society. It certainly has an auspicious look that the wish of the Attorney-General may speedily be realized, and after the nest election in England we believe it will be found that even more than two or three workingmen will have been returned for the House of Commons.

This action on the part of our English co-laborers should not be lost on the operatives of Canada. To some extent we can boast of an advantage over our trans-Atlantic brethren, but we can assure them they will have to look to their laurels if they wish to continue to wear

## STRIKE AT OTTAWA.

We have received information that the sandstone cutters of Ottawa have struck for \$3 per day of nine hours. We have not yet received particulars, but, notification has been given all union stone-cutters to steer clear of Ottawa till the difficulty has been settled. ----

### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION EX-CURSION.

It has been decided to hold the Excursion and Pic-nic of the Toronto Typographical Union at Paradise Grove, Niagara, on Saturday, June 14th. The committee are making strenuous efforts to render the pic-nic a first-class affair in every respect. Already a large num-

cess. We understand the committee will meet again on Saturday evening next, at the same time and place as pre-

## THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Numerous meetings of the French working classes corporations and societies have been held, which have been almost entirely engrossed with the question of sending delegates to Vienna. The refusal of the Government to vote a sum of money for the purpose, (on the considerations we mentioned a few weeks ago,) have not at all damped their ardour, but rather stimulated them to renewed activity in the matter; and the subscriptions to defray the expenses of the delegates are largely increasing. It is believed, however, that they will delay sending their delegates until the Vienna workmen themselves should have first visited the exhibition, and become acquainted with all its most interesting features before the arrival of foreign delegates, so that they may be the better able to guide these latter, and introduce them to the representatives of the industries with which they are most concerned.

A number of the most prominent and leading workingmen have also urged upon the French co-operative societies to send delegates to Vienna, as the cooperative system has been making rapid strides of late in that country, and therefore deserves the careful study of all interested in the co-operative move-

We make a note of these facts, considering they will be of interest in view of the recent action of the Ottawa Legislature in voting a sum of money to defray the expenses of three or four workingmen as delegates to the exhibition for the purpose of reporting upon industrial machines. We are glad to see this recognition of skilled industry on the part of the administration at Ottawa, and there can be no doubt but that the appointment of this commission will result in much practical good.

#### INTERNATIONAL TYPO GRAPHICAL UNION.

For the first time in the history of the International Typographical Union its session will be held on Canadian soil, and we should judge, from the very tempting programme that has been arranged, the particulars of which will be found clsewhere, our American cousins will have no cause to regret their. visit to Canada, unless it should be on account of the "killing kindness" of those who will entertain them.

We do not desire to dictate to the members of the Convention, but would urge upon their consideration the propriety of electing a Canadian representative to the position of President. We believe there are those amongst our Canadian representatives who would discharge the functions of that office with credit to themselves, and honor to the body they represent. But once has a Canadian filled the position of 1st Vice-President, and the duties of the office were then discharged with marked ability; and the impression grows amongst the typo's here that the position they occupy in the International Union entitles them to look for the honor of Presidency to be conferred upon a Canadian. We suggest the matter for their consideration.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

On Saturday, the 24th, the 54th anniversary of the natal day of Queen Victoria, was celebrated by our "truly loyal" citizens with even more than usual eclat. The weather was all that heart could have desired-"clear, bright and sunny." From the earliest dawn, even before "shrill chanticleer proclaimed the approach of morn," till long after the "curtains of night" had determined somewhat upon the plan of, been spread, and the

"Lamps had been lit in the parlors. And the stars in the calm szure sky" the sounds of rejoicings were heard. Every conceivable kind of amusement was indulged in,—Base Ball, Cricket, those who hold the principles of Trades

petition in the various games; and every- infinitum, etc. No accidents occurred to thing promises the most complete suc- mar the pleasure of the day; the night closed in as the morning dawred, with sincere prayers from the hearts of thousands-God Save the Queen.

## THE WAGES QUESTION.

At the present time there is, perhaps, no question affecting the relations of capital and labor which has bestowed upon it so large a share of thought and attention as that relating to wages. To the workingman this question must always be of paramount importance. To his wages he looks for the maintenance or himself and those dependent upon him. As the product of his labor-the only commodity he has to dispose of-he naturally looks upon them with a jealous eye; and while quick to resent, and, as far as lies in his power, to prevent any attempted encroachment upon them, he is not slow to take advantage of any opportunity that promises to augment them. In these two respects, as the reward of labor and the means of maintenance, the question of wages must at all times be to the working man an allengrossing one.

But not to the workingman alone is the question of wages an important one: all sections of the community are more or less concerned in it. To the employer the question is one of a greater or less share of profits; while to general merchants and dealers the question is one affecting the sale of the various commodities in which they deal; but to the workingman, so far as his existence as a citizen is concerfied, its importance is by far the greatest. As a purchasing medium it is impossible to overrate the importance of wages; and this must always be a matter for serious consideration and thought. To the workingman it is everything, as it affects his health, his strength, and his comfort in a great many respects.

As to this matter there is at present considerable diversity of opinion, not only among workingmen themselves, but also among various other sections of the community. An opinion prevails to a large extent that, in respect to wages as a purchasing medium, the workingman instead of being advantaged by a high rate of wages, is a considerable loser. Now, we do not stop to inquire into the truth or fallacy of this opinion, but we maintain-and in doing so we believe we carry along with us the greater proportion of the intelligent public-that, if such is the case, a rise in the price of commodities is not the natural result, in any philosophical or scientific sense, of a rise in the rate of wages. Let us but consider how great a proportion of profits goes into the scale of wages as compared extent the production of commodities is ing: generally affected by an increase of wages, and then see wherein the proof lies for the belief that a rise of wages naturally produces an increase, or at least any considerable increase, in the value of property, and in the price of the necessaries of life. Wherever, then, village have been able to lay aside a sufthe phenomenon of an increase of rents ficient sum with which to build for themand a rise in the price of the necessaries of life is seen to accompany a rise in the rate of wages, it must-in the absence of any other cause—be laid down as an unfair advantage which is being taken of the working classes; and upon that account, if upon no other, we ought to bestir ourselves and use every endeavor in our power to defeat such usurious

There is another question in relation to wages upon which there is also great diversity of opinion, viz., as to the mode in which the rate of wages ought to be regulated. Some maintain that this is a matter wholly of supply and demand, while others as strenuously if not so philosophically maintain that it is wholly a question between capital and labor. a question as to the division of profits—as

"Let them take who have the power, And let him keep who can."

Political economists and philosophical writers in general hold by the former proposition, while Trades Unionists and taken advantage of. The very con- ber of prizes have been secured for com- Lacrosse, Pic-Nics and Excursions ad Unionism hold by the latter. Now, as

we look at it, it appears to us that there is a certain amount of truth in both propositions. We cannot suppose any one can doubt that it is the natural result of supply and demand to effect the rise or fall of profits, they are therefore affected according as the supply of laborers stands to the demand for them. Still, there is another influence, and one which springs from the selfisliness of human nature, always a strong motive power-and that is self-interest. Wherever in the ranks of men this is found to influence their actions-and where is the spot on earth in which it does not do so?-there must always exist an amount of jealousy and hatred between the several eastes of society. And such is the case between capitalists and laborersboth are actuated and influenced by their self-interest; and, being so, the one naturally occupies a position hostile and antagonistic to the other; and while each is fighting for his own share of the "flesh-pots" they forget the higher and more Christian relation in which, as fellow beings, they stand to each other. On this fact alone can we account for the position in which capital and labor at the present time stand to each other; and so long as this is the case we suppose we must accept strikes and such like as "necessary evils."

One remedy, however, has been mooted, and it is not unworthy of serious attention, viz., co-operation. That this will yet be developed into some practical use is the hope of many; and that its fruits will be wholesome and good is doubted by few. Meanwhile there are evils enough and to spare in the condition of working men calling for the fullest exertion of all their powers, not the least of which is "the question of T. S.

#### Communication.

### OSHAWA.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) STR,-Since I wrote last, I have been accused by Mr. A. Henderson of having slandered the "feading citizens" of Oshawa. And I believe he has said that "it is time this writing to the WORKMAN was stopped," and also I believe he intends to write me down. I requested him in the local paper here and over my own name to state what slanders I had committed against the leading citizens. In answer to me he states that I have been guilty of a base slander on the entire body of working men of Oshawa, because I quoted from Hood's "Song of the Shirt"-

> "Work! work! work! In poverty, rags, and dirt !"

in my letter to the WORKMAN on the 1st inst. I substituted the word "w with what goes into the opposite scale of as in the song, and he has got excited over capital, and let us consider also to what the affair. He gets off the following reason-

> He says, "Why, sir, the very first thing which strikes the stranger on visiting Oshawa, and to which I have frequently heard them refer, is the large number of neat cottages, which meet the eye on nearly every street. This one fact most conclusively proves, that the workingmen of this selves comfortable houses where they may enjoy life." Such is the kind of twaddle with which he endeavors to prove that I have slandered "certain of the leading citizens of Ohawa."

I may mention that he is the same party who according to Mr. William Ramsay, acted as a kind of special emigration agent for the Hall Works, and who also according to the same gentleman endeavoured to and monstrous extortion—for it is no- create the impression that he was a partner in the company.

It is surmised that as Mr. Ramsay had the better of Mr. Henderson in their correspondence, Mr. Henderson wished to engage me in a controversy in order to get quit of Mr. Ramsay.

Mr. Henderson states that it is not true that some of the mechanics of the Hall works left on account of wages being under the average, but it is strange that several have had their wages raised since.

As I am to be "written down," if you don't hear from me shortly you may consider me "used up." I beg to enclose a copy of Mr. Henderson's reply to me, as a specimen of subtle reasoning, it is worthy of a place in the-waste basket.

I remain, Yours respectfully, HHATHER JOCK.

Oshawa, May 24th, 1873.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRA-PHICAL UNION.

This organization, one of the most important and influential on the continent, having jurisdiction over the entire printing fraternity of the United States and British Provinces, will hold its 21st Annual Convention in this city, commencing on Monday, June 2nd. This is the first occasion on which a leading trade institution will pride to the printers of this city that they the representative men in their profession. From information we have received the Convention will be more largely attended than any previous meeting of the same body. It is the custom of the local Union where the International meets to fittingly entertain its guests. Nay, more, in many places master printers and leading citizens have thrown open their doors and given hospitable entertainments to the delegates. The Unions of Montreal will not be behind hand in this respect. If we are to judge from the programme they have prepared for the first week in June we should say it would be almost impossible to surpass it. Printers are known to be generous and open hearted, their profession makes them On the coming occasion they are determined to make their guests remember their first visit to Canada. Arrangements have been made to accomodate the delehest Geriken, we know, will take good care of them while under his charge. On Monday, June 2nd, the Reception Committees of the Montreal Typographical at the St. Lawrence Hall at 10 a.m., and escort the delegates to the place of meeting—the fine hall of the Canadian Institute. Here addresses of welcome will be presented on behalf of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97, by the President, Mr. Thomas Alty, and on behalf of the Jacques Cartier Union, No. 145, by the President, Mr. Joseph Lacroix. These having been replied to by the President of the International Typographical Union, Mr. William J. Hammond, of New Orleans, the Convention will be declared open and proceed to business.

The festivities, so far decided on for the

Tuesday, June 3rd, 7 a.m.—Excursion to Carillon, on the Ottawa River. Complimentary breakfast and dinner on board the "Prince of Wales," under the auspices of the Jacques Cartier Union, No. 145.

Wednesday, June 4th. - Drive around the Mountain and to Lachine, with luncheon at the latter place, under the auspices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97.

Thursday, June 5th.—Drive to the Back River, and luncheon at "Our Club," under the auspices of the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145.

Friday, June 6th, 7 a.m.—To Lachine by train, and on return will "shoot the Rapids," under the auspices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97.

The Convention will probably adjourn on Friday. We would here mention that the International Typographical Union is not a secret society. Its meetings are open to the public. The Montreal Typographical Union, No. 97, (English) will be represented at the Convention by Messrs. Thomas Alty and Charles Curran; the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, (French) by Messrs. P. A. Crossby and Pierre Griffard; Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, by Messrs. E. F. Clarke and Robert Munn; Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, by Messrs. Webb and George Cloutier; London Typographical Union, No. 132, by Mr. Thomas Coffey; L'Union Typographique de Quebec, by Simeon Marcotte; St. John, N.B., Halifax, St. Catharines, and the English Union at Quebec will also send delegates. Success to the gathering. - Montreal Gazette.

## THE LONDON SHOE MAKERS.

CITY AND EASTERN DISTRICTS.

An aggregate meeting of the shoe trade, comprising the various branches, was held at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, recently, to explain the necessity of a general rise of wages in the City and Eastern districts of London. About 2,000 were present. Mr. George Potter presided, and was supported by Mr. Odger, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Dodshon, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hammett, Mr. H. Chapman, Mr. Castle, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Betts, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Poole, Mr. Henrey, Mr. Thorne, and the delegates and members of trade committees.

The Chairman opened the proceedings in a speech full of practical suggestions in regard to the past and future of labor.

Mr. J. Castle, President of the Amalgamated Society of Cordwainers, moved the first resolution :-

That we, the journeymen shoemakers of the City and Eastern districts of London, consisting of rivetters, finishers, and stitch. and Todhills. On arriving at Byers Green, was seized, condemned, and disgraced, and, the English navy, the service time to count

men, feel the necessity of respectfully memorialising our employers generally for an advance of wages, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. on the present rates paid, and do hereby pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means at our command, to secure the same without delay.

Mr. George Thomas, secretary to the Advance Movement Committee, seconded the resolution, and referred to the fact that seven years had elapsed since a general rise of wages had taken among the East-end have met in Montreal. It is a matter of shoemakers; that a few employers had given a rise of wages since that time, but are to be thus honored by a gathering of they were very few in comparison to the vast number of employers in this part of London. He said that all other trades had obtained advances of wages during the last few years, and we shoemakers had to purchase all articles used in putting the materials together, such as hemp, paste, screws, brads, and tingles, which by the upward tendency of general commodities, partly caused by advance of wages, we are doubly effected in the result; that instead of feeling a pleasure in every rise of wages some had taxed our pockets to an enormous extent. Another point of consideration was that we had to find a room to work in. which was not required of other artizans, and those of us who worked in the factories had to pay shop rent and gas light weekly. Some employers would say that he carned good wages, and would point to some who are, as in all other trades, exceptionally expert, but they must bear in mind that ours gates at the St. Lawrence Hall. Mine is piece work, taxed our abilities to the utmost degree to fulfil the requirements of home. Compound labor injuriously affected us exacting power and obnoxious influences. | ham Miners' Association, Byers Green Col-He knew that some of them had two and liery." On one side a well executed repre-Union, No. 97, and of the Jacques Cartier even three boys, as well as the wife to as- sentation of a widow with three orphan Typographical Union, No. 145, will meet sist them, and no one knew but themselves children leaving the church, and being met the hours they worked, and the strain such hours had on their constitution, and that laurels, and underneath the words, " Prowe never could place ourselves on an equal teet the widow and orphans;" on the refooting with other trades till the factory verse side is represented six different worksystem became fully realized with them, men-viz., the miner, coke drawer, blackand the baneful usage of compound labor smith, joiner, mason, and laborer, each for ever obliterated from their ranks. Every district in our union had been in a state of are a lion and a lamb lying together, and agitation the last few years, securing ad- at the top of the painting the "heart and vances of wages, and had succeeded in a hand." Below the figures is the word very successful manner; that there were | "Peace," and underneath this the text, no less than thirty districts in England and i "It is well for brothers to dwell in unity." Wales at the present time taking steps to advance the present rate of wages; that the bootmen of the City six months ago had obtained a rise of one shilling per pair advance, and the ladies' shoemakers of the acy against Walker, Tamblyn, and Pyle, West-end had within the last fortnight who are committed for trial at the Old gained one shilling per pair on military Bailey, and whose case is to come on next heel work, and a proportionate rise on week, meetings have been held in various other descriptions of work. That Kensington, Chelsea, and the middle district of London are moving in the same direction, Resolutions have been passed condemning and why should they in East London stand; the vindictive action of the Master Builders' idly by mere passive observers. No; we Association, and pledging those present to would, in the words of the resolution, me- assist the defence by every means in their morialize our employers for a rise of wages power. The action of the daily press in ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. on the pre- stating the case for the prosecution, withsent rates paid, and take every legitimate out giving the defence, has also been semeans at our command to secure the same

without delay. Mr. Geo. Odger, in an able speech, which was much applauded, supported the resolu- acquainted with the case as to the ultimate

tion, which was carried unanimously. Labor Representation League, moved the defence. The committee are working second resolution :-

is the best means whereby the condition of | acquainted with the matter, one shop havthe workman can be permanently improved, pledges itself to support the Amalgamated Society of Cordwainers in their endeavor to obtain a rise of wages in the City and Eastern districts of London.

Mr. Washington Chapman, President of the City of London Ladies' Shoemakers' Society, seconded the resolution, which was tims. carried unanimously.

Mr. Hooker and Mr. Gill, both employers, having supported the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.—Bec Hive.

MINERS' DEMONSTRATION AT BYERS GREEN.

The unfurling of a new banner w the workmen at Byers Green Colliery, was the occasion of considerable rejoicing at that place on Saturday. The men, to the number of between 300 and 400, assembled in the school yard, and forming in procession, preceded by the very handsome new banner, and accompanied by the Eldon Brass Band, conducted by Mr. Wm. Davison, visited the residences of Dr. Hardy, Mr. Mitchell, resident viewer, and several of the leading inhabitants, and afterwards attended a special service at the church, where an appropriate and very able sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Hick. The procession was afterwards reformed to Bishop Auckland, and the houses of Mr. Robinson, the brewer; Mr. McGarrity, master sinker, and others, were visited. The homeward journey was by Newfield

the men divided themselves into three divisions, upwards of a hundred dining at Mr. Stevenson's, the Victoria Inn. Mr. Mitchel, the resident viewer, occupied the chair, and Dr. Hardy, the vice-chair. The Vice-chairman having spoken, Mr. Patterson, of Durham, congratulated the miners on the improved condition they now occupied. They had many difficulties to contend with, but they had labored and had been successful in their labors, and now they stood one of the most powerful organizations in the known world. (Applause.) He complimented the men of Byers Green upon their industry and steadiness, and he hoped that any demands that they might have cause to make they would always be reasonable, and always endeavor to sail in smooth water. He called upon them to stand true to their colors under all circumstances, and he wished them prosperity in all their undertakings. (Loud applause.) During the evening the band played several selections, and the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the host and

The Rev. J. W. Hick occupied the chair at the house of Mr. Joseph Booth, Marquis of Granby Inn, where about 150 partook of an excellent dinner. Mr. Thomas Watson presided at the house of Mr. George Nelson Hale, Royal Oak Inn, where upwards of 100 dined. The after proceedings were of an harmonious character.

The banner was from the establishment of Mr. Elam, of Bethnal Green, and is of rich blue silk with scarlet border, and on the top at each side was inscribed "Durby an angel crowing her with a wreath of bearing their respective tools. At the foot

### THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

In connection with the charge of conspirparts of the metropolis. These meetings have all been unanimous and enthusiastic. verely dealt with, as this has tended to give quite a false impression to the public.

No doubt is felt on the minds of those result, still, a large amount of anxiety, la-Mr. Henry Broadhurst, Secretary of the bor, and expense, will be entailed in the heartily together, and their efforts are be-That this meeting, seeing that unionism ing nobly supported by the various shops

ing raised nearly £30 for the defence fund. The committee will continue to hold meetings, and it is to be hoped that the members of the building trades will take the matter up as one man, seeing that they themselves may probably be the next vic-

MR. JOSEPH ARCH ON THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. Joseph Arch, president of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, gave evidence before the Select Committee on the Game Laws on Friday. He expressed the opinion that peaching was no crime whatever, and said that if his wife and family were in want of food most certainly he would kill for them either a rabbit, a hare, or a pheasant. He knew that the pursuit of poaching did not lead men to commit felonious offences, and, as a general rule, laborers, adequately paid, did not take to ponching. His main objection to the Game Laws was that by them men were tempted to trespass, and afterwards was punished both for the trespass and for the game pursueing. He did not approve trespassing, because no man had a righ to infringe upon or take possession of that which was not his own. But, he asked, who were the real owners of hares and rabbits. Where was the identification ? He went on to say that animals preserved as game would come and "breakfast" in the laborer's cottage garden and after. wards run off to the fields of the owner of the estate, or elsewhere, and if he there saw one of them and killed it for a dinner he ing shall receive half-pay of their rank in

being unable afterwards to get work, turned out a regular poacher, and went "the whole hog." Many an innocent, harmless man he had known to be ruined ever after through the severity of the Game Laws upon the first, perhaps quite accidental offence. As to the magisterial inquiries under the Game Laws, the witness said he had not the least hesitation in pronouncing them altogether one-sided and unjust; for on the one hand there were the magistrates (themselves game preservers) and the hired gamewatchers, and on the other was the helpless laboring man, who, having once happened to knock down a hare in his path, was made a marked man, branded always after as an outlaw and a scamp. Local magistrates generally believe the hired watchers, who who would say there was pursuit of game whether there was or not. Any men, he thought, ought to be able to take, and kill, and appropriate game whenever they could come across it without trespassing. If that were allowed, then trespassing in pursuit of game, and, in fact, the Game Laws, would be practically at an end.

#### LONDON TRADES.

In a previous number of the Labor News I brictly alluded to the new machinery that was fast supplying manual labor in the carpentering trade, and during the week I have had the opportunity of inspecting several inventions in wood-working machines. Some form tenons at one operation, plane and cut mouldings, bore, mortice, cut circular mouldings of any pattern, cut groves; and beside those machines worked by steam power there are handpower machines. Apart from this, iron window frames, roofs, girders, and other constructional iron work for buildings, are daily coming into general use, and are greatly superseding the carpenter's art.

The papier-mache trade is again to the fore in picture frames and enrichments, and architeets are now, I hear, introducing this process very much into new undertakings.

Brass-founders, plumbers, steam-engine makers, boiler makers, blind makers, tent and marquee builders are as busy as bees in May.

I hear that the organ builders, pianoforte and harmonium makers are somewhat slack. Coach builders, in every branch, are equally

busy, and the number of new "four-in-hand drags," built to order, to be seen at a Westend coachmaker's, near Buckingham-palace, is past belief.

Harness makers and saddlers are also well

Upholsters and cabinet makers at the Westend are working under very heavy and rich

Tailors and shoe-makers could, if they choose, work double time.

House painters were never known to be so busy, but it is of uncertain duration.

The Bermondsey leather trades and iron industries are bard at it. Glass and hatting trades are alike very active, and the south

side of the Thames, in all industries, is far Brewers and distillers were never so busy, and continued improvement is expected, and this sets the coopers and wheel-wrights to 55-tell

The Clerkenwell industries, both in metals and the multifarious trades out in this quarter, are doing well, and the fine weather is anquestionably backing trade up everywhere; for the commercials, both provincial and London men, give me most encouraging reports.

The great demand for compositors has settled down, and Rucquet-court could supply a few "typos," if wanted; and there is an ominous prospect of a new venture collapsing, that will free a number of first-class hands.

Bookbinders are not so busy as of late months, but old-established firms have not discharged hands to any extent. A good guage to bookbinders' activity may be found in their pioneers, the book-folders-and amongst this body there are too many females out of employ.

Tailors, at the West-end, are well employed, and the "East-end" sweaters" are alike busy. There are not many looms standing still at Spitalfields, and the industrious and ill-paid weavers are, I hear, contemplating a movement in order to better their condition.

Shipbuilders, Engineers, Ironfounders, Plumbers, Boilermakers, Steam Enginemakers, Brushmakers, Hatters, Brass and Copperworkers, Potters, Gunmakers, Lampmakers, Upholsterers, Candle and Soapmakers, are equally well employed.

THE JAPANESE NAVY. -The Japanese are determined to Anglicise their navy as well as their customs. Their Embassy has drawn up for circulation among English naval officers and men an invitation for a number of volunteers to go out and become instructors of the Imperial Naval College at Toke'. Tl e classes required are commanders, gunnery lieutenants, chief engineers, assistant engineers, boatswains, gunners, camenters, and able seamen. Outfit and travelling allowances are provided. The period of engagement is three years, and the Admiralty are so far cognizant of and favorable to the scheme as to consent that officers volunteer-

for pensions. Those who go out must not engage in other business, or interfere in Japanese politics or religion.

Fards, Programmes, Bill-Heads, and Mammoth Posters, (illuminated or plain), executed at this office, 124 Bay St.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE-TORONTO TIME. GRAND TRÜNK RAILWAY.

Bellevillo Train—9.37 a.m. Express—11.07 a.m. Express—11.07 a.m. Mixed—6.57 p.m. Express—11.07 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

Night Express—5.15 a.m.
Mixed from Berlin—10.45
.a.m.
Express—6.30 p.m.
Mail—1.05 p.m.

PROM THE NORTH.

GOING WEST. Express—7.30 a.m. Express—11.45 a.m. Mail—3.46 p.m. Mixed—5.30 p.m. Express—12.05 a.m. Express -5.37 a.m. Mixed-12 05 a.m. Belleville Train-5.37 p.m. Express--7.07 p.m. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

PROM THE WEST. GOING WEST. Express—7.00 a.m.
Do. 11.50 a.m.
Accommodation—4.00 p.m.
Express—8.00 p.m. Accommodation—11.00a.m Express 1.15 p.m. Mail—5.30 p.m. Accommodation—9.30 p.m TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.

Mail -8.00 a.m. Mail -8.50 p.m. Connects with Midland Railway for Lindsay, Beaver-

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY. GOING WEST. FROM THE WEST.

Mail--7.30 a.m. Do. 3.45 p.m. Mail-11.30 a.m. Do 8.50 p.m.

## Miscellaneous. JAMES BANKS.

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture o very description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in great

SALEROOMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

z# Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

CREAM! ICE CREAM! THE BEST IN THE CITY.

## A. RAFFIGNON

Begs leave to inform the public, and his customers generally, that he has refitted his place, No. 107 King street West, with an elegant new Soda Water Fountain, with the latest improvements, made by Oliver Parker, Tonoto, and which will be kept constantly running during the summer season. Also, an Elegant Ice Cream Parlor, fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste.

Remember the address-

NO. 107 KING STREET.

## EATON'S

## CHEAP

STORE

Horrockses' Cotton, yard wide, only 121c Cambrie Prints 74c, worth 124c.

Great Bargains in Dresses.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

## LIGHT GAINS MAKE A HEAVY PURSE

The experience of all our readers will bear out the truth of the above, for among the list of all who have grown rich, how true it is that it uniformly came from small beginnings. They that seek great profits meeismall beginnings. They that seek great profits mea-great losses, and the best and surest way to make a heavy purse is to lagin now and save something out of each week's carnings.

#### THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY, In introducing the

# MUTUAL BENEFIT ACCOUNT BOOK

Propose to introduce a system of trade by which they guarantee the payment of THREE PER CENT, for all each paid for merchandise at their counter, as an inducement to secure patronage.

Each Book contains a printed certificate, which is signed by the proprietors, certifying that they will pay to the holder three per cent on all cash purchases at the end of **c**acl: month.

The advantage of this system is, that the purchaser in no way assumes, iny of the limbilities of company busi-ness, either by deposits or otherwise, as the merchan-dise which he receives in exchange for his eash, is sold as cheap, if not cheap or, than any other house in the Dominien, from the fact that the purchaser is only held by the particular inducements which have been pledged to him, in the rate at which he can buy his goods and the percentage offered for his patronage.

the percentage offered for his patronage.

In the adoption of this plan the consumer may no longer dread the vist of the Tax Collector or the hearrance Agent, and he may no longer be deprived of the for the realized in the possession of even a small sum which has been deposited in the Savings Bank, and mov steadily and siently labors to increase its amount, and thus swell the incont of the depositor; for the stream which has so long thowed outward, without heaving an which has so long thowed outward, without heaving an evidence of its power to contribute to the wants of man, has at last been developed, and will in future send forth the products of its unwearfed labors to add increased conflot to fauman existence. reased comfort to human existence

Call at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S Store, No. 218 Vonge Street, corner of Albert, and examine for your-selves and get a book.

T. D. WAKELEE & CO.,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMEND-MENTS THERETO. In the County Court Canada. Province of Ontario of the

County of York. County of York. . ) In the matter of RUSSELL WILKINSON, an Insolvent. On the THIRD DAY of JUNE, A.D. 1873, at twelve

of the first PAT of JOHN AND LINE, and well of clock, moon, the undersigned will apply to said Courfor a discharge under the said Act, individually, as well as a member of the first of Russell Wilkinson and Dated at Toronto, 1st May, A.D., 1873.

RUSSELL WILKINSON. By ADAM F: METERS, Jr., 'his Attorney ad litens

Written for the Ontario Workman.

She sleeps in death-ah! let her sleep-And yet what waves of passion sweep, What sad, regretful feelings deep, What tears resistless flow; Oh! well-beloved child, adieu; How priceless ye, how good, how true; Life scenes with us ye've wandered through, Now gone where all must go.

It is the tomb-that last repose, Where all the scenes of life must close; Our futile hopes, our joys, our woes, Must find their limits here. What vain pursuits, what fond desires Of earthly mould with life expires; All, save the soul, whose quenchless fires, In heaven shall reappear.

They droop, they die-our loved, our all, Like faded flowers, around us fall; Oh! could we but those dear ones recall, And could they but return! Return to soothe a parent's tears, Return to bless declining years; What bliss were ours! what joy were theirs; Alas; we vainly yearn.

Be still ! rebelliour heart be still ; Why thus resist thy Father's will? His righteous laws why not fultil? Oh! why not be resigned? Though for the best, yet murmur we, Unyielding still; and, can it be The Christian's faith is taught to thee, Thou proud, rebellious mind?

Nay, rest in peace, departed shade Of each dear form, so lowly laid; Soon for your shadowy realms arrayed, Shall we be called away; And if on Jesus' breast we lean-In faith secure, in peace serene; We yet shall see a lovelier scene, Behold a brighter day.

R. H. F.

CLOUDS WITH SILVER LININGS.

BY MARY B. COLBY.

There's never a day so sunny But a little cloud appears; There's never a life so happy But has had its time of tears; Yet the sun shines out the brighter When the stormy tempest clears.

There's never a garden growing With roses in every plot; There's never a heart so hardened But it has one tender spot; We have only to prune the border To find the forget-me-not.

There's never a cup so pleasant But has bitter with the sweet; There's never a path so rugged That bears not the print of feet; And we have a Helper promised For the trials we may meet.

There's never a sun that rises But we know 'twill set at night; The tints that gleam in the morning, At eventide are just as bright; And the hour that is the sweetest Is between the dark and light.

There's never a dream that's happy But the waking makes us sad; There's never a dream of sorrow But the waking makes us glad; We shall look some day with wonder At the troubles we have had.

There's never a way so narrow But the entrance is made straight; There's always a guise to point us To the little "wicket gate ;" And the angels will be nearer To a soul that is desolate.

There's never a heart so haughty But will some day bow and kneel; There's never a heart so wounded That the Sayiour cannot heal; There is many a lowly forehead That is bearing the hidden zeal.

There's never a day so sunny But a little cloud appears; There's never a life so happy But has had its time of tears; Yet the sun shines out the brighter. When the stormy tempest clears.

## "HOME ACAIN."

This touching incident, narrated by a correspondent of the Capital, is said to have occurred upon a recent trip over the Boston and Albany railroad. Its simplicity and natural expression makes one think of Dickens's style of telling these every day incidents so charmingly :-

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 indulged from time to time in the most strange and unaccountable manœuvers. Every now and then he would get up and hurry away 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 continued the healthful exercise until he was as red in the face as s lobster. As we neared Boston these de-

the stranger no longer ran away to laugh, but kept his seat and chuckled to himself, with his chin deep in his shirt collar. But the changes that those portmanteaus underwent. He moved them here, there, overywhere; he put 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 entered the city then the mystery would have remained unsolved, but the stranger at last became so excited that he could keen 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, rocking to and fro in his chair the meantime, and slapping his legs and breathing hard :-

"Been gone three years!"

"Ah !"

"Yes, been in Europe. Folks don't expect me for six months yet, but I got through and 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 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 about the matter -ain't you?" I said, watching his fidgety movements.

"Well, I should think I was," he replied "I hain't slept soundly for a week. And do you know," he went on, glancing around at the passengers and speaking in a lower tone, "I am almost certain this train will run off the track and break my neck before I set 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 bright 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 that you know nothing about it."

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

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

"Well, that is curious," said I.

"Yes," he replied. "I'm a machinistmade a discovery-nobody believed it, spent all my money trying to bring it out-mortgaged my home-all went. Everybody but my wife-spunky little woman-said she would work her fingers off before I should give it up. Went to England-no better there; came within an acc of jumping off London Bridge. Went into a shop to earn money enough to come home with; there met the man I wanted. To make a long story short, I've brought thirty thousand pounds home with me."

"Good for you!" I exclaimed.

"Yes," said he, "thirty thousand pounds and the best of it is she doesn't know anything abou it. I've fooled her so often and disappointed her so much that I just concluded I would say nothing about this. When I got my money, though, you better believe I struck a bee line for home."

"And now you will make her happy," said

"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 thirteen cents apiece for making coarse shirts; that's how she lived half the time. She'll come down there to the depot to meet me in a gingham dress and shawl a hundred years old, and she'll think she's dressed up. Oh, she won't have no clothes after this -oh. no, I guess not;" and with these words, which implied that his wife's wardrobe would soon rival that of Queen Victoria's, the stranger tore down the passage way again, and getting in his old corner, where he thought himself out of sight, went through the strangest pantomine, laughing, putting his mouth into the drollest shapes, and then swinging himself backward and forward in the limited space, as if he was walking down Broadway a full rigged swell. And so on until 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 lower step, ready to jump to the platform.

I looked from his face to the faces of the people before us, but saw no sign of recognition. Suddenly he cried : "There they are," and laughed outrig) t, but in a hysterical sort of way, as he looked over the crowd. I followed his eyes, and some distance back, as if crowded out and shouldered away by the welldressed throng, was a little woman in a faded dress and well-worn bat, with a face almost painful in its intense, but hopeful expression. glancing rapidly from window to window as the coaches glided in. She had not yet seen the stranger, but a moment after she caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmantcaus, and making a hele in the crowd, pushing one here and there, and running one of his bundles plump into the well-developed stomach of a

monstrations increased in violence, save that | he rushed towards the place where she was standing.

> I think I never saw a face assume so many different expressions in so short a time as did that of the little woman while her husband was on his way to her. She didn't look pretty. On the contrary, she looked very plain, but someway I felt a big lump rise in my throat as I watched her. She was trying to laugh, but how completely she failed in the attempt! Her mouth got into that position, but it never moved after that, save to draw down the corners and quiver, while she blinked her eyes so fast that I suspect she only caught occasional glimpses of the broad shouldered fellow who elbowed his way so rapidly towards her. And then, as he drew close and dropped his portmanteaus, she just turned completely around with her back towards him, and covered her face with her hands. And thus she was when the strong man gathered her up in his arms as if she had been a baby, and held her sobbing to his breast. And I turned my eyes a moment, and then I saw two boys in threadbare roundabouts, standing near, wiping their red eyes and noses on their little coat sleeves, and bursting out anew at every fresh comonstration on the part of their mother, who seemed as if the pent-up tears of all those weary months of waiting were streaming through her eves.

#### THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE.

While there exists many people who possess the faculty of reading character by a careful observation of the faces of individuals, the science of physiognomy is by no means to be depended upon. How often do we say, upon a cursory glance at a stranger, what a fine open countenance he has, who, upon second inspection, proves to have the exact features of a knave. Nay, on much more intimate acquaintance, how a delusion of this kind shall continue for months, years, and then break up all at once. Again, people are apt to think that a man who has not the faculty of looking you straight in the eye during conversation is at heart a coward or a scoundrel, and the man who meets you with a steady, straightforward glance, and watches every look and gesture while you are talking, is a brave and openheart d fellow. This is one of the notions of romancists that has passed into every-day philosophy as fact. According to the novelist the thief is the man who avoids your eye; the consciously guilty man is one whose eyes cannot look a man straight in the face; and the man who intends to do you wrong is the one who becomes agitated whenever you look straight at him. In fact, all this is nonsense. It is frequently the case that the honest man cannot meet your eye steadily because he is too much embarrassed to do so, while the dishonest man stares in your face with the effrontery of insolent self-confidence. As a rule, the man who has the courage to tell a lie has the courage to do it boldly; and if he falters, and looks guilty, be sure that deception and untruth is new to him. The accomplished liar shows no such confusion, but utters falsehood as easy, and with as much assurance, as he utters truth, and is too thoroughly satisfied with the benefits derived from a life of deception to allow one care line to appear on his complacent face. In the cases of men like these, then, the science of physiognomy is a complete failure. We give another instance of this: Ask the married man, who has been so but a short space of time, if those blue eyes. where during so many years of anxious courtship, truth, sweetness, serenity, seemed to be written in characters which could not be misunderstood-ask him if the characters which they now convey be exactly the same ?-if for truth he does not read a dull virtue (the mimic of constancy) which changes not, only because it wants the judgment to make a preference? -if for sweetness he does not read animal tranquillity, the dead pool of the heart, which no breeze of passion can stir into health? My friends, the human countenance Is still an unread book—a mask to cover the emotions of the soul which can never be lifted by strange

## THE SECRET OF LIFE.

I owe my success in life to one fact, namely At the age of twenty-seven I commenced and continued for years, the practice of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical or scientific book. These off-hand efforts were made sometimes in a corn-field, at others in the forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my auditors. It is to this early practice in the great art of arts that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulse that stimulated me forward, and shaped and moulded my entire subsequent destiny. Improve, then, young gentlemen, the superior advantages you here enjoy. Let no day pass without exercising your power of speech. There is no power like oratory. Caesar controlled men by exciting their fears, Ciccro by captivating their affections and swaying their passions. The influence of the one died with the author; that of the other continues to this day .- Henry Clay.

## A DINNER EXCUSE.

Apologies for poor dinners are generally out of place. But when a lady has a forgetful husband who, without warning, brings home a dozen guests to sit down to a plain family dinner for three or four, it is not in human nature to keep absolute silence. What to say, and how to say it, form the problem. Mrs. venerable-looking old gentleman in spectacles, Tucker, the wife of Judge Tucker of Williams-

burg, solved this problem many years ago-She was the daughter or niece (I am uncertain which) of Sir Peyton Skipwith, and celebrated for her beauty, wit, ease and grace of manner. Her temper and tact were put to the proof one court-day, when the judge brought home with him the accustomed half-score or more of lawyers, for whom not the slightest preparation had been made, the judge having quite forgotand she herself, strange to tell, baving over- off. looked the fact.

The dinner was served with elegance, and Mrs. T. made herself very charming. Upon rising to leave the guests to their wine, she said, "Gentlemon, you have dined to-day with Judge Tucker: promise me now that you will all dine to-morrow with me."

This was all her apology, whereupon the gentlemen swore that such a wife was beyond price. The judge then explained the situation. and the next day there was a noble banquet.

Moral: Never worry a guest with apologies.

SEWING BUTTONS.

The Danbury News is the best digestive pill that has yet been discovered. Here is an item concerning buttons that should be read immediately after a hearty dinner or late supper, and is warranted to make the reader proof against dyspensia: It is bad enough to see a bachelor sew on a button, but he is the embodiment of grace along side of a married man. Necessity has compelled experience in the case of the former, but the latter has always depended upon some one else for this service, and fortunately for the sake of society it is rarely he is obliged to resort to the needle himself. Sometimes the patient wife scalds her right hand, or runs a sliver under the nail of the index finger of that hand, and it is then the man clutches the needle around the neck, and forgetting to tie a knot in the thread, commences to put on the button. It is always in the morning, and from five to twenty minutes after he is expected to be down in the street. He lays the button exactly on the site of its profecessor, and pushes the needle through the eye and carefully draws the thread after, leaving about three inches of it sticking up for the lee way. He says to himself: Well, if women don't have the easiest time I ever see." Then he comes back the other way and gets the needle through the cloth well enough, and lays himself out to find the eye, but in spite of a great deal of patient jabbing, the needle point persists in bucking against the solid part of the button, and finally, when he loses patience, his finger catches the thread, and that three inches he had left to hold the button slips through the eye in a twinkling, and the button rolls leisurely across the floor. He picks it up without a single remark, out of respect for his children, and makes another attempt to fasten it. This time when coming back with the needle he keeps both the thread and button from slipping by covering them with his thumb, and it is out of regard for that part of him that and judicious manner, but eventually losing his philosophy as the search becomes more hopeless, he falls to jabbing about in a loose and savage manner, and it is just then the tions, and pressed the injured hand between his knees, and then holds it under his arm, and finally jams it into his mouth, and all the while he prances about the floor, and calls upon heaven and earth to witness that there has never been anything like it since the world was created, and howls, and whistles, and moans, and sobs. After a while he calms down, and puts on his pants, and fasten them together with a stick, and goes to his business a changed man.

## PHILOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES.

Hindoos are said to have no word for a "friend." The It dians have no equivalent for our "humility." The Russian dictionary gives a word the definition of which is "not to have enough buttons on your footman's waistcoat;" a second means to "kill over again;" a third, "to earn by dancing," while the word "knout." which we have all learned to consider as exclusively Russian in meaning and application, proves upon investigation to be their word "knut," and to mean only a "whip of any kind," The Germans call a thimble a "finger hat," which it certainly is, and a "grasshopper a hay horse." A glove with them is a "hand shoe," showing that they were shoes before gloves. Poultry is 'leather cattle," . whilst the name for the well known substances, "oxygen and hydrogen" are, in their language, "sour stuff" and water stuff." The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he, in his politeness, makes to it is to "give a blow with his foot," the same thing, probably, to the recipient, in either case, but it seems to want the directness, the energy of our "kick." Neither has he any word for "baby," nor for "home," nor "comfort." The terms "up stairs" and "down atairs." are also unknown in French. In English we "cure" meat, and "cure" sick people, and we like our girls to be "quick," but never wish to see them "fast."

## A CALIFORNIA TRIAL.

A fellow named Donks, was lately tried at Yuba city, for entering a miner's tent and seizing a bag of gold dust, valued at eightyfour dollars. The testimony showed that he had once been employed there, and knew exactly where the owner had kept his dust; that on the night of June 19, he cut a slit ten to remind his wife that it was court-day, in the tent, reached in, took the bag and ran

Jim Buller, the principle witness, testified that he saw the hole cut, saw the man reach in, and heard him run away.

"I put for him at once," continued the witness, "but when I cotched him I didn't find Bill's bag; but it was found arterward where he had thrown it."

Counsel for the prisoner-" How far did he get in when he took the dust?"

Butler-" Well, he was stoopin' over-about half in I should sav."

Counsel-May it please your honor, the indictment isn't sustained, and I shall demand an acquittal on direction of the court. The testimony is clear that he made an opening through which he protruded himself about half way, stretching out his arms, committed the theft. But the indictment charges that he actually entered the tent or dwelling. Now, your honor, can a man enter a house, when only one half of his body is in and the other

Judge-I shall leave the whole matter to the jury. They must judge of the law and the fact proved.

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," as to one-half of the body from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half.

The judge sentenced the guilty half to two years' imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the not guilty part cut off or take it along with him. A judgment, we think, worthy of Solomon.

#### WOMAN'S VOICE.

How consoling to the mind oppressed by heavy serrow is the voice of an amiable woman! Like sacred music, it imparts to the soul a feeling of celestial screnity, and as a gentle zephyr, refreshes the wearied sense with its soft and millishous tones. Riches may avail much in the house of affection; the friendship of man may alleviate for a time the bitterness of woe; but the angel voice of a woman is capable of producing a lasting effect on the heart, and communicates a sensation of delicious composure, which the mind has never before experienced, even in the moments of its highest felicity.

A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound on the water. It leaps from her in a clear, sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhiliarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through the trees, led on by a fairy laugh. now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have; and we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us he feels around for the eye in a very careful in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business, and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing in the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirits of mind. How much we owe to that sweet needle finds the opening, and comes up laugh! It turns prose to poetry; it flings through the button and part way through his flowers to supshine over the darkness of the thumb with a celerity that no human in- wood in which we are travelling; touches genuity can guard against. Then he lays with light even our sleep, which is so no more down the thing with a few familiar quota- than the image of death, but is consumed with

## THE SPIDER'S BRIDGE.

One chilly day I was left at home alone, and after I was tired of reading "Robinson Crusoe," I caught a spider and brought him into the house to play with. Well, I took a washbasin and fastened up a stick in it like a liberty pole or a vessel's mast, and then poured in water enough to turn the mast into an island for my spider, whom I named Crusoe, and put on the mast. As soon as he was fairly cast away, he anxiously commenced running around to find the road to the mainland. He'd scamper down the mast to the water, stick out a foot, get it wet, shake it, run round the stick and try the other side, and then run back to the top again. Pretty soon it became a serious matter with Mr. Robinson, and he sat down to think it over. And in a moment he acted as if he wanted to shout for a boat, and I was afraid he was going to be hungry, so I put a little molasses on the stick. A fly came, but Crusoe wasn't hungry for flies just ther. He was homesick for his web in the corner of the woodshed. He went slowly down the pole to the water, and touched it all around, shaking his feet like pussy when she wets her stockings in the grass; and suddenly a thought appeared to strike him. Up he went like a rocket to the top, and commenced playing circus. He held out one foot in the air, then another, and turned round two or three times. He got excited and nearly stood on his head before I found out what he knew, and that was this: that the draught of air made by the fire would carry a line ashore on which he could escape from his desert sland. He quished out a web that went floating in the air, until it came on the table. Then he hauled on the rope until it was strong enough to hold him and walk mahore. I thought he had earned his liberty, so I pat him back in his woodshed again.

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#### CANADIAN.

A fire company has been formed in henfrew, the village having purchased a fire engine.

Our Canadian Prima Donna Mile. Albian has been engaged for next year's Italian opera season at St. Petersburg.

The Buffalo Express, after a careful study of the editorial pages of our leading dailies, says "there is more politics to the acre in Canada than in any other country we ever heard of."

A special meeting of the Directors of tho County Agricultural Society has been held at Cayuga. The contract for building a new Agricultural Hall was awarded to Mr. A. Hobbs. The building is to be 80 x 32 feet, and will cost \$500. The village Council gave \$200 towards the building.

A few days ago, as James and George Cordiner, sons of a farmer of that name re-siding near Hurst's tavern. Guelph Road, were driving a team from a field towards the house, the horses ran away, throwing both out of the waggon; the first-named boy, aged about six, was killed, whilst the other, aged twelve, was seriously but not fatally injured, the wheel passing over his neck.

A working party of fifty artillerymen are engaged in mounting the new battery at Fort Cambridge, Point Pleasant. It consists of five 18-ton guns. These guns are furnished with Colonel Monorieffe's patent gun-carriages and oil-buffers by which the gun is forced again into position from the recoil after firing. They throw a 600 pound shot.

A lumberman, named Daniel Sullivan, of Meyersburg, was drowned last week by being upset from a boat a short distance below Ranney's Falls. He was a powerful man, and an excellent swimmer, but the river at that place being a turbulent mass of foaming billows, it is supposed that he was instantly suffocated. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely end. The body was not

Among the items passed in the Committee of Supply at the House of Commons at Ottawa was one granting a pension of \$298 per annum to Mrs. Tempest, widow of the late Dr. Tempest, and her child, in consideration of the death of her son, Wm. Fairbanks Tempest, on whom she was dependent, and who was killed at Ridgeway in the encounter with the Fenians in June, 1866. The item passed without opposition, both sides of the House concurring cheerfully with the

The New Brunswick Reporter says:-"A fine boy, twelve years of age, son of Mr. James Colter, of Keswick Creek, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon under distressing circumstances. He was assisting one of the farm labourers who was plough-ing a field adjoining the Creek, and feeling thirsty threw down the reins and went for a drink of water. In order to reach the stream he was obliged to clamber over a brow of logs, when suddenly one of them detaching from the mass rolled down upon him and striking him on the head crushed out his young life in an instant. His afflicted parents, thus suddenly bereaved of their eldest boy, are well nigh distracted."

A sad accident happened at Yale, B. C., a few days ago. Mr. Martin Nelson, wife and children, who were on their way home from Victoria, were driving with Mrs. James Robinson in a private carriage along the waggon road. When about three-quarters of a mile out of Yale, the horse shied, and the waggon, horse, and occupants were engined over the horse and occupants were cansized over the bluff. They fell twenty-five feet, killing one boy (breaking his neck) about five years old, and considerably hurting the youngest boy.
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson got off unhurt. Mrs.
Robinson was considerably bruised. It was a miracle they were not all the cause of the accident was the berry getting frightened by an Indian coming round the

The Galt Reporter says :- " From appearances we are about to have nearly an entire change in the staff of our town clergy. The Rev. Isaac Brock, M. A., of the Church of England, has received a call from Sherbrooke, P. Q.; the Rev. John B. Clarkson. M. A., has received a call from the Wesleyan Church. (fuelph; the Rev. Robt. Acheson, of the Presbyterian Church, has resigned, and intends going to Europe; the Rev. David Smyth, of the Methodist New Connexion Church, contemplates retiring from the Ministry for a year, owing to impaired health, while Knox Church still remains without a pastor. "

A few mornings since, according to the St. John Globe, a woman named Doherty, said to be insane, rushed from her residence on the Straight Shore to the Falls, and before those in pursuit could catch her, she deliberately threw herself from the precipice just above the Suspension Bridge. She fell on the ragged rock at the bottom of the cliff and close by the water's edge, and lay stunned, and it was supposed dead. Ropes were immediately procured, and a man was lowered down, and he and the unfortunate maniac were hauled up the bank. Wonderful to say she had no appearance of injury other than a bruise on the forehead, and she was able to walk to her home between two-men. The fall was an unbroken one of eighty-five to one hundred feet, and the ground on which she struck was hard, uneven, and sharp-pointed rock.

The neighbourhood about Henfryn was thrown into a state of excitement a week ago, when one of Mr. Davis' men tramped r the new railway track to inform the ichabitants that several bears had been seen and were not much beyond gun-shot from his (Mr. Davis') dwelling. All to a man turned out in pursuit. On crossing the Maitland River, they perceived three cubs perched on the top of a beach tree, and espied Madam Bruin making for the thickest of the woods. The, first to gain the tree was Mr. Geo. Mellon, who soon found his way to the uppermost limb, and when just within reach of the infants, by the shaking of the tree they were precipitated to the ground, when there was a general scramble of men and dogs for the prizes, which were captured as quick as thought, and carried to the village in triumph. The old lady was expected to return during the night, and two old hunters lost a night's rest waiting up to give her a warm reception. She failed to put in an appearance then; but was seen on Tuesday by one of the villagers wives on the fall wheat, yet closer to the village. Chase was given, but the bear escaped.

#### WITHOUT LOVE.

Some men think that any indulgence in affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lefty splender of an iceberg surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than to take away his heart. Who, that has experienced the joys of friendship and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in Nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Cherish then your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of the filial, paternal and fraternal love.

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52-oh

## TO THE MECHANICS OF THE DOMIION.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That in consequence of the men who were employed on the erection of the Presbyterian Church, not having been yet paid, the members of all Trades' Unions and others are requested not to engage at all with the Contractor who now has it, or any Contractor who may hereafter have said Church, until all arrears are paid.

By Order, R. H. GRAHAM, Secretary. Ottawa, March 1, 1873.

THE JOURNEYMEN FREE STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION, of Ottawa City, and immediate vicinity, hold their meetings in the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Rideau and Nicholas streets, on the first and third Monday in each month. The officers elected for the present quarter, commencing Monday March 3, 1873, are as follows:—President, Robert Thominson: Vice-President, Joseph Hugg; Financial Sceretary, William Gould: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, George Bissett: Treasurer, Robert Poustic, Tyler, James Walker; Trades Council, Donald Robertson, James Kelly, James Walker, Joseph Hugg; Trustees, Donald Robertson, John Casey, William Clark.



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THE QUEEN.

#### VISIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(London Telegraph, May 10.)

At an hour which finds too many of us lingering yet over breakfast, the Queen, accompanied by two of her daughters-the Princess Christian and the Princess Beatrice -yesterday visited the International Exhibition. It is a matter of fact that persons who have daily business in one or other of the departments were apprised, on coming the departments were appropriated, on coming to work, that Her Majesty had spent an hour in the building, and had "been gone some time." The Queen was received, on alighting at the east goods-entrance, in Exhibition road, by the Earl of Carnarvon, Chairman of the Powel Commission and by Chairman of the Royal Commission, and by several members and officers of that body, several members and officers of that body, among whom were the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., and Major-General Scott, C.B., Secretary of the Annual International Exhibitions at Konsington. The first claim on Her Majesty's attention was made by the School of Cookery, which closely adjoins the negative plain and husinesslike entrance. School of Cookery, which closely adjoins the usually plain and business-like entrance, where workmen and engineers are almost the only persons seen. The locality was now, however, changed in appearance, by the introduction of a magnificent show of roses, grouped with a skilful regard to colour and form by the exhibitors of this floral collection, Messrs. Paul and Son. A bouquet of the flowers each of which was from a tree the flowers, each of which was from a tree named after some member of the Royal family, was presented to Her Majesty by Mr. William Paul. The Queen and the Princeases then entered the culinary lecture thea-bre, and took their seats in the front row, close to the long table at which examples of cook-ory are shown, being attended thither by the Hon. F. Leveson Gower and other members of the committee of direction, with Mr. E. J. Craigie, the secretary. The in-terest taken by the Royal ladies in what they had come to see and hear was not, we may be permitted to observe, based on mere curiosity to know how an omelet is made, and how the process can furnish a theme for grave and even scientific comment. In the long-desired attempt to put clearly and practically before the public those principles by which the preparation of food should be regulated in every household, Her Majesty no doubt shares with all true domestic reformers a feeling of anxious hope. The experiment which was submitted

yesterday morning for Her Majesty's criti-cal notice was the production of an omelet at the cost of two-pence-halfpenny. Standing at the tabular stone, in full view of Ler illustrious observers, the neat-handed Phillis, in a natty and, one might almost say, coquettish attire of drab and white, whisked up three eggs, a sprinkling of chopped parsley, a pinch of salt, and a scupcon of black pepper, with about two ounces of bacon cut into half-dice, and turned the frothing mixture into the omelet-pan, in which a lump of butter had been allowed to rnn into a tolerably hot liquid state without browning. Her Majesty smiled and bowed approval as Phillis used the flat spoon to double up her golden omelet, shook the pan deftly for a few moments, and then dexterously shot the tender and shapely mess into a deep oval silver plate—a dainty dish, indeed, to set before the Queen. And all this was done very quickly, without the smallest trouble, and at a fraction of the cost of a much less nutritious meal. The omelet was eaten, as it fully deserved to be eaten, by Royalty; and having signified an entire approbation of the precept and practice afforded by the School of Popular Cookery, the Queen was graciously pleased to accept a handsomely bound copy of the little threepenny manual of recipes, with the Royal arms stamped in gold on the

On leaving the little theatre, Her Majesty briefly surveyed the space occupied by the German exposition of camp cookery, and was then shown in succession the curious was then shown in succession the curious array of smoking pipes from all quarters of the world, the gallery containing silk and all the fabrics woven therefrom, and the exhibition of life-saving apparatus, which him, shooting him through the body and has been removed hither from the London Tavern, where it was first arranged under the auspices of the Northfleet Committee. Ascending the staircase, Her Majesty looked through the collection of pictures by the two great Eritish painters, Phillip and Creswick; and, while in the gallery containing these works, recognised the Japanese Princes, who had the honour of being introduced by Lord Ripon. Shortly afterwards duced by Lord Ripon. Shortly afterwards the Royal visitors departed by the northeastern entrance, or, as it is frequently called, the Orchard House. The Queen's carriage, attended by Major-General Hardinge and Lord Alfred Paget, drove off towards the Albert Memorial, and the Princess Christian, entering her private carriage, was driven southward.

WORKMEN'S CLUBS IN LONDON .- An institution has recently been formally inaugrated in London, by the Marquis of West-minster. The Telegraph gives an account of it. The building is a handsome and coumodious one at the end of Buckingham Palace road. It lacks nothing that a plea-sant club should have, down to a library and a couple of excellent billiard tables; while besides ordinary resources, it is to afford facilities for music, lectures, discussions, friendly societies, refreshments of all kinds a: moderate rates, with, eventually, a savings bank, a labour loan, and various other benefits. As it stands, it has cost nearly five thousand four hundred pounds. The late Marquis, when he built the Grosvenor Place estate, set apart a large plot of ground for this club, and subscribed £1,000 towards its erection. His successor has added £2,400 to the fund; various other subscriptions furnished four or five hundred pounds, and the members have made themselves responsible for the bilance, borrowed at five per cent., by paying annual instalments on easy terms With inception so magnificent, the club has thriven apace. The entrance fee is two shillings, the yearly subscription ten; and whereas in November last there were but fifty members enrolled, 966 have now joined, while other applications are constantly arriving. Of the whole number 358 are artisans, 146 travellers and collectors, 137 private servants, and the remainder elerks, messengers, porters, and small trades-men. The profits of the five months are considerable, and the experiment has so perfectly succeeded that the erection of a large additional hall is soriously talked of.

#### .Miscellaneous.

EXTRAORDINARY PETREFACTION. - A most singular, and apparently well authenticated story, comes from Roanoke, Howard county, Miss., and disclosing, if true, a freak of nature in the way of petrification without parallel, as we suppose. The story runs about thus: In overhauling the effects of an old cabinet maker, recently deceased, a metallic coffin was found hid away next the roof of the building. The top of the coffin was securely screwed down and the screws rusted in their places. Upon an attempt being made to remove the coffin, its weight was found to be such as to justify the conclusion that it was occupied by some weighty body; and, strange to say, that when the top was finally removed, the body of a negro boy, apparently twelve to fifteen years of age, perfectly petrified, even to the minutest particular, was found within. How this thing has occurred, or how it could or should be accounted for, is a mystery. It is inci-dentally stated that a merchant at Roanoke during the war missed a metallic coffin from his store, for which he could not then account, and that the coffin now found so strangely tenanted, proves to be that coffin. Rumour further declares that a negro boy mysteriously disappeared from the vicinity f Roanoke about the time the coffin was missed, but no thought of associating the two was at that time entertained.

A SECRET BENEFACTOR .- Some one in London has for several years been doing good by stealth on a scale of extraordinary magnitude. The modus operandi has been for an elderly man, presumably not the donor, to enter a bank and ask for the subscription book of a charitable society. It is presented to him. He writes down P.Q. W., or whatever the initials may be, hands a bank-note for a large amount across the counter, and takes his departure. An idea is now prevalent that this splendid benefactor is one of the heirs of a Mr. Thornton, who died about seven years since, leaving some \$15,000,000. A year ago a notice appeared in the Builder newspaper, to the effect that a gentleman was ready and willing to give benefactions exceeding those of the late Mr. Pcabody, could be hit upon some perfectly satisfactory plan for so doing; but he was conscious that to give charity in a manner which should really do good was most difficult. He seked for suggestions. Pending a satisfactory hint, it may be presumed that he expends his superfluous in-come as described. Three weeks ago fifty thousand dollars were thus bestowed in great sums by donors giving three initials. No doubt they came from the same person. Was charity, which will not let the left hand know what the right does, ever done before on so grand a scale?

AN ARRANSAS FAMILY EXTERMINATED.-An Arkansas paper gives the following account of the murder of all the male members of the Flynn family, in Polk County, that State:—"About one year ago a trouble arose between the Wimberlys and Flynns about a horse race; that is, one of the Wimberlys whipped one of the Flynns at the race, and the next day two of the Flynns father and son, the former an ex-sheriff and the latter then acting sheriff—went to Wimberly's house and shot at Wimberly. Wimberly returned the fire, and succeeded in killing both of them. Blackwell, a son-in-law of Flynn, sr., then took out letters of administration on his father-in-law's estate, and the Flynns were opposed to his selling the property, and shot Blackwell. The Flynns were then arrested, and one of them imprisoned, while the other proved an alibi, but was shot as he was coming out of the Court house. John Flynn, the last one, broke gaol about Christmas, and had been making trips back and forth to the Indian nation. On Saturday last they heard of his being in the neighbourhood, and procured a warrant for his arrest and went in search of through the head."

EXTRAORDINARY RESEMBLANCE - There died the other day at Paris, in the Marais, an anoldgentleman, M.G., who was positively the counterpart of M. Thiers. Manner, gesture, size, cut of the hair, coat, spectacles, iall contributed to render the likeness singularly striking. It was so extraordinary that it sometimes proved inconvenient for M. G. who for the last two years, especially, could go nowhere without being the object of the most prying curiosity. It will be remember-North, some people fancying they had recognised M. Thiers, in a gentleman who happened to pass, cheered him loudly. The gentleman turned out to be M. G. He was, besides a devoted partizan of M. Thiers. vas, besides a devoted partizan of M. Thiers. It has indeed often been remarked that the opinions of certain individuals are influenced by their physical resemblance to great political personages. Under the Empire, all Paris knew two or three gentlemen who were staunch Bonapartists, because of their great likeness to Napoleon III., and to-day others are Orleanists because they resemble the Duke d'Aumale or the Count de Paris.

THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE.-Ihe Royal Colonial Institute, at its monthly dinner on the 6th instant, at the Cafe Royal, entortained the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-missioners, Sir Hugh Allan, the Hon. Mr. Archibald, and Major Walker, Sir Benjamin Pine, late governor of the Leeward Islands, and now governor-designate of Natal, and Captain Goodenough, the newly appointed commedore of the Australian station. The party consisted of about fifty members of the Institute and their friends, and included the Duke of Manchestor, president, Sir Richard G. Macdonneil. Major General Sir C. B. Daubeney, Sir R. Torrens, M.P., Mr. Wron-Hoskyns, M.P., Mr. Macfie, M.P., Mr. Michie, Q.C., Agent General for Victoria, Captain Hoscason, R.N., Messrs. E. Wilson, I. Vicil H. S. Martanais Sir. J. Youl, H. S. Montgomerie, Gisborne Molineux, Leonard Wray, F. Young, H. Free-land, W. C. Sargeaunt, C. W. Eddy, A. R. Roche R. G. Haliburton, General Synge, &c. Letters were received from Sir John Rose, Bart., Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., and other members of the Institute, regretting their inability to be present. Later in the evening the company adjourned to the rooms of the Institute to hear Mr. Watt's paper on the Three New Rules of the Wash

ington Treaty as altecting our relations with our Colonics.—London Globe, May 8.

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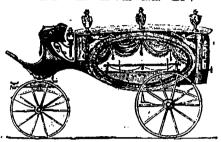
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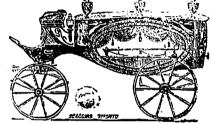
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## DOMINION LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OTTAWA.

NOTICE IS HEAD IVEN, that in pursuance of the Victoria, cap. 23, intituled "A London of the Dominion," His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to approve of the following regulations relating to the cutting of timber for building purposes or

To settlers on Prairie Lands, who have no wood lot permits, may be granted the right to cut, free of charge a reasonable supply of timber and fuel for their own

Special permits to cut for market, will be granted to

parties at the following rates : Oak Timber, 2 cents per foot, linear measure, Poplar " 1 cent "
Fuel " 25 cents per cord.

Fence poles, SI per thousand. These rates to be paid to the Dominion Lands Agent or some person duly authorized to receive them.

J. C. Alkins, Secretary of State, 57-e Ottawa, 3rd March, 1873.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Monday, 14th day of April, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Min istor of Customs, and under the provisions of the Sth section of the Act'31st Vic., Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as River Bourgeoise, County of Richmond, Pro vince of Nova Scotia, be, and the same is hereby consti tuted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and

placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Arichat. W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk Privy Council.

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