# ONTARIO WORKMAN.

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

VOL. I.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

NO. 3.

### THE NINE-HOUR MOVEMENT.

MASS MEETING IN ST. CATHARINES

(From our Own Correspondent.)

On Wednesday evening, pursuant to notice, a Mass Meeting in favor of the Nine Hours Movement took place in the Town Hall, St. Catharines. The Hall was crowded to excess with the workingmen of the town, several employers being among them. Mr. Rykert, M. P., being recognized among the audience, he was requested by the President of the League to accept the Chair, which he did after the audience by a unanimous vote had signified their approval.

Mr. Rykert, on taking the chair, said:-Gentlemen, I have been called upon to assume the position of Chairman this evening. I know I am not a workingman; but I never refuse a call made upon me by the workingmen. I have never expressed my opinion upon the subject of the Nine Hours' Movement to any one. I think it my duty to do all I can to elevate my countrymen; and I have to thank you heartily for the honor you have conferred upon me this evening. I have for a long time felt that the condition of the workingmen ought to be improved; and every man has a right to express an opinion upon the subject. I am not seeking political favors at your hands by being present here this evening. I already occupy an honorable position which you have been pleased to bestow upon me, and I hope to fill it creditably. I am in favor of this movement; and when I find it in operation in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Holland, it shows there is something wanted here that ought to be gained-and the workingmen know best what they want. At present there is in existence a law that favors moneyed men, and oppresses the workingmen; and men who profess reform are quick to take advantage of it to gain their own ends. But Sir John A. Macdonald has taken the matter in hand, and in a few days it will be swept away. He (Sir John A Mandonald) sees he has something to do to better the condition of the workingmen, and he will do it. (Applause.) I think it a curious fact that the laborer of to-day should receive but little more wages than he did 20 years ago, while every article in the market has gone up one fourth in price since then. The workingmen should have a right to appeal against what they consider wrong, and to persist in striving to obtain what they consider right-a privilege they do not possess while s a law that recognizes combination among masters, and will not allow their workmen the same right. I know there is no need to appeal to the audience to allow each speaker that may address you this evening liberty to express his views, either on one side or the other: for it is our duty to hear impartially the pros and cons of the question. I will now introduce Mr. Harris to the meeting.

Mr. Harris, in a speech of much merit, a oved the first resolution, as follows:

Resolved,-That the workingmen of St. Catharines, in mass meeting assembled, do unanimously affirm that Nine Hours' Labour question has become a matter of urgent social and physical necessity; and that they are de-termined to co-operate with other Leagues throughout the Dominion, in order to secure the change as speedily as possible.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jermy, which, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Ryan, Secretary of the Hamilton Nine Hours League, was then introduced. He said he was pleased to see such a large and enthusiastic assemblage in the hall that evening. It proved conclusive the fallacy of the statements of the opponents of the movement. who said the agitation was caused by a few designing men. No faction, no clique, could arouse the feeling and carnestness that this movement had awakened throughout the country, not even Geo. Brown and the Globe. (Hisses.) Their course was justified by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who at Man-

centage in the profits of their work, and it was an advance of wages or reduced hours. And since the cry throughout the land was for a reduction of the hours now devoted to labor, it was right and proper that that course be taken. According to the laws regulating capital and labor, when work was plentiful they could legitimately ask for an advance; or if labor was scarce they could also do so. And in Canada, he was happy to say, work was very plentiful; it was not their fault if labor was scarce. They demanded it upon the higher ground of social and moral necessity. It was incumbent upon them to secure more time to enable them to enjoy life better than they have hitherto done; to gain an opportunity to improve their minds and recreate their bodies. They had as much right as their employers to see the green fields, and enjoy a rural walk. It was contrary to all divine laws to confine a large-nay, the largest and most productive-portion of mankind to the anvil and the bench, whilst those who revelled in the wealth the laborer created did little or nothing as their share. Employers said that them in a false position with regard to other nations with whom they had to compete-but he (Mr. Ryan) failed to sec it. Canada's chief competitors were England and the United States. In England the Nine Hours' system was almost universally granted; in Scotland, where differences existed, it was not for 54 hours, but for 51 hours per week. In the United States the agitation was for a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day; not only so, but wages and materials were both higher in the States than here; so that neither from that country nor Great Britain was there aught to fear. The speaker then quoted from statistics of cotton and coal, taken from reports in Parliamentary Blue Books, showing that the reduction of the hours of labor had raised wages and increased trade; and showed how banks, free libraries, mechanics' institutes, a lower franchise, the establishment of the volunteers, and has ultimately led to a still further shortening of the hours of labor-from which further benefits may be expected to accrue. He showed how Rome, Spain, and France had fallen through their leaders increasing the nterial prosperity of the state, while the intellectual and moral status of the people remained stationary. We Canadians, continued the speaker, can no more hope to escape the fate of these nations if we follow their career than we can expect to see the glorious orb of day while a total colipse obscures the sun. It is our duty to progress with the age in which we live, and seize every favorable opportunity presented to elevate and improve ourselves : and as we are individually weaker, because poorer, than our employers, it is our bounden duty to combine, and obtain by union what we would otherwise fail to obtain. And if we make a proper use of the opportunity now presented to us, we shall, ere the summer be past, rejoice from one end of the Dominion to the other in having obtained a concession of great advantage to ourselves and a blessing to

Moved by Mr. Phillipps, seconded by Mr. Watson: That the time thus demanded is necessary to enable us to fill with credit to s and advantage to the State our various duties and responsibilities of fathers

our children. (Applause.)

Moved by Mr. Curnow, seconded by Mr. Hadson: That this meeting desires to express ts sympathy wiht the printers and bookbinders of Toronto, who are now on strike for the nine

Mr. Wm. Doughtie, from Toronto, then being introduced, said:-It could be no ordinary or local question that could gather such success it had met with in England, and is a large body of workingmen together as was endorsed by one whom even Geo. Brown would assembled on this occasion. If I read properly not call an alarmist or an agitator. One who the expressions of those intelligent faces before had passed his life amid the cares of State, me, I would say that this Nine Hour question and was ever cautious in his movements—the has taken a firm hold upon the minds of the workingmon of St. Catharines. He thought it chester lately said:-"Take the working unnecessary to expatiate at any length on the classes from 1832 to 1872, and what has been benefits accruing from the shortening of the the result, immense benefit. Their progress hours of labor, as previous speakers had done were in bed,

had not been inferior to any other sections of | that point justice; he would simply state that the community. Since that time their wages it tends to raise us in the social scale. He had increased, their hours of toil diminished, thought no honest or Christian man could oband means and leisure are the two great ject to that. He would recommend their civilizers of mankind." (Applause.) Not employers fairly and honestly to discuss this only so, but according to the science about subject; but from experience he found that which employers talk so much and know so something more was necessary, therefore he little-the science of political economy-they thought they had better organize, for they were justified in demanding an increased per | might find as others had found, that the fine feelings of their employers, were locked up in optional to themselves whether they took it in those unapproachable treasures of knowledge. the Ledger and Balance Books. 'He said some gentleman had made the alarming assertion that this movement was an attempt to introduce the "Communistic system of levelling." He contended that history informed us otherwise. In the British Isles where Trades' Unions have the full protection of the law, where the Short Time Movement has spread from one end of the land to the aother, ind where nine hours is universally recognized as constituting a day's work, no such "Communistic levelling" has taken place; on the contrary, that outburst of loyalty which has been indulged in by all classes of the community, on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, proves beyond doubt that the masses are more loyal than they would have been, had this movement of Social Reform met with the same opposition there as it has met with from some would-be political economists and anti-reformers in Canada. It is not the accomplishment of reform, but the opposition to reform that causes revolutionary feeling to spring up among the people. He pointed to the effects of the insane opposition that this the reduction of the hours of labor placed movement has met with, and said it was causing the best workmen to go to the United States. He wished God-speed to the industrial pursuits of that country, but as a British subject he would prefer to see those men treated in a manner that would induce them to stay in Canada, and build up the institutions of our country. He (the speaker) referred to the mass meeting that was then being held in Toronto, and said that the workmen of that city meant to act upon the advice of "Junius." viz "The subject who is truly loyal to the chief magistrate, will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." That was the motto of the Toronto Globe; but he thought it must have been selected before that paper was unfortunate enough to posses its present managing director. He appealed to the meeting to support the Toronto Bookbinders and Printers the reduction in the hours of labor had been now on strike. He said they felt the heavy followed by the establishment of savings responsibility resting on their shoulders, and that the eyes of every workingman in the Dominion were upon them, and assured the meeting that in their vocabulary no such word as "fail" could be found. In conclusion, he hoped when the 60 hours week was a thing of the past, when all the turmoil of the present agitation was gone, that the workingmen would prove that they could use their spare time properly; that they would be found beyond the limits of the decrepid side-walks, viewing the landscape, and there learn lessons from the way-side flowers, and by thus conversing with nature, they would improve themselves, and frame their minds for those duties and services we all ought to engage in on the Lord's Day. Mr. Doughtic resumed his seat amid loud av-

> Moved by Mr. Messler, seconded by Mr. Tement: That this meeting pass a vote of censure upon the Hon. George Brown, and de-clare his paper to be unworthy of its confi-dence and support, and further that we seek to extend the circulation of the Toronto Leader, the workingman's paper and friend.

Moved by Mr. James, seconded by Mr. Magness: That this meeting condemn the law existing at present, relative to Trades Unions, and that we as ratepayors of St. Catharines de-mand of our representatives their influence in repealing the same.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman and the meeting dispersed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As a gentleman and ady were driving toward Hyde Park, London, Ontario, on Wednesday, and crossing one of the bridges over the railway track, the horse was brought to a sudden stand-still by coming in contact with a telegraph wire which had been carelessly dropped across the bridge by a repairing gang. The stoppage was so sudden and unexpected that the occupants of the buggy were thrown violently against the side of the bridge, and the young lady very narrowly escaped a fall + the track below. As it was she sustained/ us injuries. The horso plunged and rear/ and finally, getting loose from the wire, r/ way and made a wreck of

Two childre i a family named Turner, residing in a log house north of Chatham, were burned to death on Wednesday morning last, the house having taken fire while the inmates

#### CANADIAN.

On Saturday last a man named Croselin, employed in Buck's stave factory, Collingwood, had one of his feet nearly cut off while working

The County Lodge of Good Templars held their quarterly meeting at Vittoria on Saturday. About 300 delegates were present. In the evening Mr. S. Capper, from Manchester addressed a crowded house.

A convict named Butler, who had escaped from the Penitentiary, was chased by a Woodstock constable and others. He stabbed the constable slightly, and was himself shot at twice, one shot wounding him in the arm severely. He was captured.

The body of a child was found in the Cornwall canal. An inquest and post mortem examination was held, which produced the following: "That the child was not over six hours old, and that it had not been in the water more than a week at the outside."

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night the large grist mill and distillery belonging to Mr. J. M. Ross, of Elora, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made so much headway that it was impossible to save anything. The loss amounts to about \$17,000. Mr. Ross is insured in the Western and Liverpool & London

Mr. Thomas Forbes, on the 12th concession of Minto, has lately lost thirty-one head of cattle, on account of scarcity of fodder. They comprised 16 sheep, 7 hogs, 4 cows, 3 steers, and I horse. Quite a large number of lambs are also dying from unknown causes. Among others Mr. Crow, of Minto, lost 11, Mr. Cox, 15, and Mr. Head 8.

About one o'clock on! Monday morning a ire broke out in Mr. McDougall's row of twostory roughcast dwellings in Bessemer street, Ottawa: soon the whole row of four houses were enveloped in flames, and the fire then spread to Kirby's large dwelling on Daly street, which, with out-buildings, was burnt to the ground. The loss is about \$9,000; insured for

PAINFUL ACCIDENT .- About noon on Monday last as the freight train coming east on the Grand Trunk was backing in on the siding at the freight house, Guelph, a little boy, son of Mr. McCuaig, in attempting to cross the track slipped and fell across the rail. Two wheels of the end car passed over his leg, crushing it so badly that it had to be amputated. His recovery is doubtful.

MEETING OF CLERKS,-About sixty or seventy of the dry goods clerks of this city met last night in the Mechanics' Institute, to consider some measure to further the early closing movement. Mr. Allan, of Crofts, Powell & Co., was unanimously elected chairman; Mr. Gair, of A. &. J. G. McIntosh & Co., Secretary: Mr. Campbell, of Geo. Burns', Treasurer. After some lively discussion regarding the movement, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, 30th inst., when a full meeting of the leading dry goods men, and others, is particularly requested. - London Advertiser, 27th.

The Harriston Tribune says:-On Tuesday of last week, as the express going west was within a mile of Palmerston, Mr. Conductor Lillis, of Fergus, argus-eyed, saw a house near the road in the incipient stage of conflagration. He caused the train to be backed up, and, along with the passengers, went to the rescue. There was only one woman in the house, who was not aware of her danger until the crowd was rushing towards the house. Her surprise at the rush of visitors may be imagined. Their advent and the timely aid of a few pails of water were sufficient to subdue the flames. Thus the owners of the house are happy, and so is Conductor Lillis, to whom great praise is due for his philogynic backing

THE COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN .--A collision, the result evidently of carelessness, occurred yesterday afternoon between two freight trains on the line of the Great Western Railway, between St. Catharines and Clifton. The mixed freight, consisting of about 30 cars, passsed St. Catharines, bound east, about three o'clock, and had reached within about two miles of Clifton, when it was met by a westward bound freight, composed principally of empty cars. There is a slight curve in the road at this point, and therefore the two trains approached very near to each other before the engine-drivers became aware of their danger, but when they did they

promptly whistled "on breaks" and reversed their engines. It was too late, however; and perceiving that a collision was inevitable, they and their firemen jumped to save their lives. Joseph Dunn, the engineer of the eastward bound train, was slightly injured, and the fireman, Wm. Jones, severely, if not fatally. The locomotive of the train west passed through and over that of the eastern train, lodging on the tender of the latter, two of the cars pass-ing to the outside of the track. The hogs in three cars were mashed to pieces, and others more or less injured. Mr. James Radcliffe, who was piloting the eastern train, by promptly acting on the danger signal, saved a number of cars. Old railroad men say the collision and its results was one of the most extraordinary in their experience.—St. Catharines' Journal.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON; April 27 .- Miss Nellie Grant, who s now in this city, at the residence of the Hon-R. Schenck, was yesterday presented to Queen Victoria. Since her arrival here, Miss Grant has been called upon by members of the ministry and diplomatic corps.

LONDON, April 27.-The Tichborne claimant publishes a letter to the public, in which has rcturns thanks for the previous subscriptions in his behalf, and asks for an additional sum of £400, to enable him to continue the contest for the possession of the Tichborne estate.

LONDON, April 26.—The Atlanta boat crew of New York, were entertained at dinner in Liverpool yesterday, by members of the London Rowing Club, who subsequently escorted their guests to the cars, and the whole party started for Putney. Large crowds of persons: gathered at the stations between Liverpool and Putney as the train passed, and by salutes and liberal displays of bunting, gave evidence of their desire to accord the strangers a warm welcome.

LONDON, April 27.—A meeting was held in this city to-day for the purpose of giving consideration to the subject of the erection of a memorial statue of the lamented Governor-General of India, Earl Mayo. The attendance was immense, and included many of the most eminent men of the kingdom. The Duke of Edinburgh presided. Speeches were made by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, inc. favour of the project, and in eulogy of the distinguished dead. A committee was appointed. to receive subscriptions in aid of the memorial

LONDON, April 29.—Particulars of the late earthquake in Syria, which caused such terrible loss of life, are now coming to hand. Its appears that the fatalities were not greatest in the city of Antioch, as the first despatch intimated, but were heavier in the country in the vicinity of that city. A letter from Antioch, under date of the 4th of April, says the American Protestant church was severely injured. Four of the American community were killed: all the members of the families of the missionaries are safe. The number of persons. killed in the city of Antioch is less than 300, but it is known that 1,600 people in the surrounding towns and country where the shocks were as severe, if not greater than here, were killed, and this number may be increased. The distress of the people will be only temporary, as the crop prospects are good. The supply of provisions on hand is moderate.

LIVERPOOL, April 29 .- Two thousand cartmen in this city have struck work, and all business on the docks and in the warehouses is interrupted in consequence.

PARIS, April 27 .- A large number of the members of the International society havo been airested at Lyons.

PARIS, April 29.—In consequence of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the capitulations of French towns and fortresses during the late war, the government has determined to put two or three generals, who are censured by the commission, on trial before a court martial.

Paris, April 29.—Gerten, convicted of participating in the slaughter of the lostages under the Commune, will be shot at Satory tomorrow morning. Blanqui has been sentenced to transportation for life.

BERLIN, April 28.—The labor troubles hero continue. The builders and master masons have joined the master carpenters in the bock out movement. Thousands of men are thrown out of employment. The discharged workmen, who are of all trades, have united in an appeal to the public for support. They diecountenance the use of force or threats to prevent others from working.

#### Postry.

#### PERSEVERE.

Young man, tolling on obscurely, Struggling galast an adverse tide, With a high and honest purpose Valide the mocking world decide; Fairt of fear not, brave the current. Mar. Costido, bowever rude. Touch will triumph, thou will conquer, that that noter forsale the good.

Dy the result double thy calling, in all dis effort on the start. With a stalling coldings, gailings  $\phi = \mathcal{O}(\rho)$  one of the Louisi benefit TPersonal Colon a station ,  $(\gamma_{i+1}, \gamma_{i+1})$  , dual.) The great;

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Personal of the only petter warms and the series wound you test Fe. S. Commission in the Country of Country A. Joseph Mark an inshed atool.

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Cara and comment.

# NOT COUNTING THE

of moved on the windows. mandation of Available tweether positi mailer. The was about builting opening. mailed. The was already had in reposely to the date of service that face, seemingly. The hard correctioned to the service of the second manna has spoken,

You only make relieve to every ordering the second before the second room. I think it will your time much be predicted one. The second relieve to the seco

for so often? Do, do, Fay ! if you dray knew how I would prize it, I thank you would."

He looked so landsome, and pleaded so carnestly, it was wonderful how hay Mandeville could refuse him. Dat she was a very \_thoughtful and wise Mills girl for her age, only just cinteen.

"Nay, Jahan, Loannet. Not know uncle would not a girage of that. That have heard him express his opinion about a young laly's 'promisenously discributing her face around,' as he says."

"Peraisenessly t Thank you, Miss Mandevitie. I had thattered myself with hope I was--''

A coming step consect the words. Immediately after a warms were ascended the steps, and stood beside ther .

What a control ... ween the two youths The one fashionable, elegently dressed, conceited and supercitions in Limner certainly, just at that moment, and when he gazed on the "very poorly clad and humble looking individual," as he considered him.

But when the hat was raised from the broad noble brow, and the youth addressed Mi-Mandeville, Julian La Forge had reason t change his idea, and he muttered to hingell: "That purper has the air of a prince?"

Perhaps there was just visible an in a vaof color in the young man's face, as he asked; "Where shall I deposit my bandle, Miss Mandeville?"

"If you will not walk in real see matama I will take it," Fay answered, putting forth her hands to receive the parect.

"Thank you. No: I will place it on the hall table, Miss Mandaville," the youth replied; and in a gentle, dignified manner, steppad into the hali, deposited his bundle, returning, gracefully raised his hartentirely from his head, and was gone.

"Humph! And who may that pumper of princely mien be?" asked Julian.

" For shame, Julian! Although then not intend it, you are doing William Plant something like justice by your words. The ā noble youth."

"I suppose he is not one of your premis cuous acquaintances, but a -- "

"There! Good-afternoon, Julian. I have neither the time nor mood for a war of words." And turning away, Fay went in, and her lover off, vowing vengeance against William Manly-for what he could not just tell, except that Fay had received him kindly.

Julian La Forge loved pretty Fay as well as he could love anybody, and she rather liked him; at any rate, she liked no one better.

He was declared "perfectly charming" by all the girls of Fay's acquaintance, and some how she had begun to think she on his to try to love a little, one who loved her so well. Julian was a very intelligent and smart youth, and young though he was, held the position of book-keeper in the large establishment of ₹ Fairwell & Co.

-- opinion; but lately some traits in his charactor manifesting themselves, caused the old gentleman to watch Julian more closely, and with a suspicious eye. So, when the growing intimacy between him and Fay came to his knowledge, he determined to end it -- if possible, without doing any injustice to the young man. He could not discharge him without a good cause. Then came the idea of sending Fay away to school. But when, in conference with her mother on the subject, the wise pareol selder

"It will saide matters worse. Away from our lattuence, with the idea of harsh treatmed in beginning to could have a better change or winning her. We could not prevent bly writing to her. Lot her be, and trust to her good since he the result."

so it was determined. And a very short time often proped it a retyrades decider.

The med exerting when they met again, May made no allision to Juliun's ill-temper the also meen previous. But he did not wish to drap the subject, and when they were alone

"Nov, Pay, will you tell me why you thought it necessary to treat that porter feltow with counselven riegy, and where you had the least of forming his acquaintance?"

" Mr. said with what whedging your right to one tim me, I will answer. My manner to William Manly is the result of his own worthings. He is not a porter, although that policiem would not change my respect. I should heree tilm in his codeavors to win a so port for his mother and himself.

and the state of his own home. His mother is on and we can be used or, and we think her rich math to the of so good a son," Fay said, or companion's face with an exi as plain as words, "Would " et an an anna haire bire."

while their exponder, possessing such an stable to the white, you do not seek to the state of the s Julian said, a sneering

retained for a record to go Cura and the subject.

was necessary. I awangst every, if yet a construction and the possibly fill another

"There, darks a hear to essentiate the subject and subject position. Excuse me; I

Two only make a hear to essentiate the subject.

But a ground like teeth and vowed to "fix "A moment more, Tay. 2017 were will clear presuming feel," as he called William you give me State picture of your all secretary transfer. The reas taker of the evening he spent flirting desperately with an "old flame," and grew every hos r more writhy when he saw how little Vay cared, and how happy she seemed with the party around the piano.

> Pay Manleville's eyes were opened that night, both with ag 11 to Julian's unworthiness and her out, feelings. She knew her heart was very singlity affected, and resolved to let Julian here is without further delay.

Returning home, delina apologized for his ill-humor and endeness, saying :

" Forgive me, bay; but I feel anything but pleasantly toward that young fellow, for you remember he interrupted me at a very important a oment. I was begging for your picture."

"Certainly, Julian, I forgive you."

"And for nevel at then this evening? Miss Tracy is a very old Triend whom I have not seen for a long time. She had so much to say

"Oh, that is nothing for me to forgive. Eleanor Tracy is a lovely girl, and I hope you may be so fortunate as to win something more than a friendly regard from her. You have my lest wishes for your happiness-"

" Fay, wast do you mean?" Julian exclaim ed, interrupting her.

"That I shall always be glad to return your

lrinadsaap, Julian."

" And nothing more." " Nothing more, Julian."

"They had reached her home. He would have said more, much more, which he hoped would change her mood, but the door opened. and her uncle stood before them.

"Good night!" without even her hand extended. And she was gone from his sight! Julian related the whole affair to a friend the next day, and likewise his plan to "fix the this morning," fellow."

"Better not attempt it, Jule. It is a danout you dearly," said the young man. month's pay in advance. The Stall do it! It is impossible being districted sens to the young man.

a veresi, " answered Julian.

" Very well. Ull have nothing to do with t," returned his friend. The next day a sweet, gentle little woman said:

waiting for her son's coming. Smiling, she done here, I feel it my daty, as well as pleasaid :-"Oh, I wish he would come. How sur-

prised and delighted he will be! My dear, La Forge is contemplating just now resigning good boy! I had seareely dared hope for such his position, I think, it will from this day be speedy good luck, although Mrs. Mandeville filled by Mr. Manly, as I know none other for promised to speak for him. Ah, here he which he is so well suited." comes!"

were around her son. And she pushed into tered. his hand the letter which had given her so much joy. Inickly opening it, William read: get away, without any one hoowing just when the You we fine so. If you will present Few, if may regard all would be all felt to yourself as even as convenient, after the re-ocipt of this, to Mr. Fairwell, he will find some position for you in his establishment. "Very truly,
"F. MANDEVILLE."

feet, and said :

"No more working those dear little fingers; William's face as she never had into his; and work. almost off, nor blinding your eyes with sewing he cursed the day that he played that April until midnight. No, indeed, I intend your! trick. eyes shall grow bright again. O mother, I feel ! as if I was too happy for it to last. But now "WHAT THE GOOD MAN DOES IS SURE we must work a little, brushing and darning ! my coat. Faithful old companion, I will past you on the retired list before long."

until his mother sent him, with hisses and bester and better the ottage . Which are blessings, to bed.

The next morning William Manly presented bimself at tan well & Cos. The old gentle- they grow, and that is delightful. man had not reached the store. William feit some what embarashed while waiting his conting. as no civility was tendered him by any oroll poor old cottage. Moss and was to get a about.

At length--an age to him-Mr. Fairwell came. William approached him, saying:

"I am William Manly, sir." The old gentleman was rather brusque always and that morning he was decidedly cross Some young scamp had played him an Apri trick, and he was not feeling any the bester for it. So in reply he said to poor William: "Well, sir, what is that to me?"

A half-suppressed titter was heard, and William hastened to say :

"I am here, sir, to thank you for your kindness, and in answer to the message for me to present myself to you."

"What in thunder are you talking about I don't know anything about it." Mortified and dreadfully disappointed. Willima nakod :

"Did you not send for me, sir?"

"No, sir," snapped the old man. "Then there is some mistake. Excuse me, sir," William said, and withdrew.

How he reached home he scarcely bnew, and with his head pillowed on his mother's shoulder, he told of his reception.

"Why did you not show him the note?" she asked:

"Because I knew not from which it came, Miss or Mrs. Mandeville. It was only signed by the initial F for the first name. I thought possibly the young ladymight, thinking to win from her uncle a favorable reception of me, have anticipated it by sending the note, and something afterward had driven it from her mind," William answered.

When Mr. Fairwell returned to dinner that day he told of the strange action of young Manly, and inquired if his sister, Mrs. Mandeville, understood what it meant. She did not. But a very grave look came over Fay's bright face, and she said:

"Uncle, I believe I have a clue to it. But until I am better assured, I would rather not tell my thoughts. When you come home to tea I shall know more."

Fay told her mother something about it, and an hour after they were on their way to Mrs. Manly's. Without hesitation they explained the object of their visit immediately on their arrival. The poor little woman, with trace of tears still on her face, handed them the let ter which had brought so much joy, and result

ed in such deep mortification. Fay nodded her head as she read. Turning to Mrs. Manly, and placing her finger on the paper, she remarked:

"You see the date, April 1st. it is as chought. Do not feel so badly, Mrs. Manly. I trust this will end to our perfect satisfaction. This beg leave to retain."

That evening Fay placed the forgod letter in her uncle's hand. After looking at it very intently for a few moments, he drew from his pocket-book a little slip of paper, which place ing near, he compared with it, and said;

"Just so. I believe we are both on the same track, Fay, and the right one too. Nov tell me what you think."

Fay did as he desired, and after hearing her he replied:

"Yes; it is just so. This slip of poper found between the leaves of the ledger. You see on it is written the same words as the first line of this note. Well, I must make somatonement to the young man for my ill-houng

And sitting down, the old gentleman wrote to William Monly, offering him a position ! gerous game. If you should be caught it would his establishment, and inclosing a check for month's pay in a vonce. This was impedi

> The ucut morning Mr. Fairwell, in the pres ence of those clerks who had witnessed William Manly's discomfiture the day before

eat sewing beside the window, watching and | "As I am somewhat responsible for what is oure, to make good a propries written by one of the gentlemen here to Mr. Manly. As Mr.

Secretly had he coused opening when Another moment and Mrs. Manly's arms young Meady, plainly but well owned, en

And more after Jollan in Forge managed to well merited the severe for any to and regarder

Two years have passed here, them Dally William Manly is gaining be favour with had employer. Julian neer him not only occupying "Oh, how kind! And are we not two of his position in the establishment of Fairwell!

placed her in her chair, sank on a stool at her Fairwell. He believes this, for he met Fay a geomething.

# TO BE RIGHT."

And so the happy youth worked and to there me when I was a little one, and whom For it is with sories as with some or a ratwomen, the older they grow the sheet or

> Of course you have been language. W.C., then, you must have reed a real of ami! the thatch of the roof; a strain to a decorates the chimney, (the store con a condispensed with,) the walls are ashare the lar-shut,) the bake-oven projects forward and elderbush leans over the guic, who agree with see a tiny pond with a duck and above any anglessis, close under a knotted old without the contract of and there is a watch dog that saime it was so well the about terror and their thank

> the one in my story, and in it dwelter tallous, which is a second property and second cuff and wife. Few as their possessions of the many sound of them they could do without, and the sound soun of them they could do without, and it is a horse that used to graze in the duct. It the high road. The good man rode on the town; he lent it to his neighbors, and receive slight services from them in return, but and it would be more profitable to sell the horse, or else exchange it for something they could make of more frequent use. But which should they also say here?

> "Why, you will find out what is best, good man," said the wife. "Isn't this market day? with may admit the wife with a will be to the memory or be the memory or be the memory of the wife with the wife wide with the wife with the wife with the wife with the wife with t what you can for the horse-whatever you do is sure to be right. Make haste for the market."

So she tied on his neckerchief-for that was a matter she understood better than he -she tied it with a double knot and made him look quite sprace; she dusted his hat with the palm of her hand, and she kissed him and sent him off, riding the horse that was to be either sold or bartered. Of course he would know what

The sun was hot, and not a cloud in the sky. The road was dusty, and such a crowd of folks passed on their way to market. Some in wagons, some on horseback, some on their own legs. A fierce sun and no shade all the way.

A man came driving a cow—as pretty a cow as ever could be.

"That creature must give beautiful milk," thought the peasant; "it would not be a bad bargain if I got that. I say, you follow with the cow!" he began aloud, "let's have some talk together. Look you, a horse, d believe, costs more than a cow, but it is all the same to me, as I have more use for a cow-shall we make an exchange?"

"To be sure," was the answer, and the bargain was made.

The good man might just as well now turn back homeward-he had finished his business. But he had made up his mind to go to market, so to market he must go, if only to look on; so, with his cow, he continued on his way. He trudged fast, and so did the cow, and soon they overtook a man who was leading a sheep-a sheep in good condition, well clothed with

"I should very much like to have that," thought the peasant. "It would find pasture enough by our roadside, and in winter we might take it into our own room. And really it would be more reasonable for us to be keeping a sheep than a cow. Shall we exchange?" Yes, the man who owned the sheep was quite willing; so the exchange were reven to the good man now went on with his sheep.

Presently there passed him a man with a big goose under his arm. "Well, you have got a heavy fellow there quoch the peasant. "Feathers and fat in

planty! How nice, we could tie her up near our little pond, and it would be something for the good wife to gather up the scraps for. She has often said: "It we but had a goose!" out the can have one, and she shall, too! Will you exchange? I will give you my she p for your goose, and say 'thank you' besides. The other had no objection, so the peasant

had his will and his goose. He was now close to town; he was wearied with the heat and the crowd. Folks and cattle pushing past him thronged on the road, in the ditch, and close up to the turnpike man's cabbage gallen, where his one hen was tied up, lest in her fright she should lose her way and be caraied off. It was a short-backed hen; she winked with one eye, crying "cluck, cluck." What she was thinking of I can't say, but what the peasant thought on seeing her was this: "That is the prottiest hen I ever saw--much prettier than our parson's chickens. I should very much like to have her. A hen can always pick up a grain here and there for herself. I almost think it would be a good plan to take her instead of the goose. Shall we exchange?" he

"Exchange?" repeated the owner; "not a bad idea." So it was done; the turnpike man got the goose and the peasant the hen.

Then had managed, for a time, to gain the happiest people living to-night, little mo-. & Co., but hears running and first tarting on his way to the town; hot was died from exhaustion.

wonderfully in old Mr. Fairwell's-Fay's uncle ther? Really I feel like shouting with joy !", other position to which he had aspired. Yes, he, and wearied too; he must have a dram and the good son said, as he caught his mother everywhere he hears that it is likely, before a bit of bread. He was on the point of enterwithin his arms, and danced her round the many months more, that William Manly will be ing the inn, when the innkeeper met him in room. And when almost out of breath he connected by a nearer and dearer tic, to Mr. the doorway swinging a sack check full of

I few days ago leaning on his arm, looking into | "What have you there?" asked the pea-

Schools sur to I feet switch."

6 Mellest oppies." Was the answer, "a

" What a second by ! wouldn't my wife like the manus temp to Va the had year we had easy our major right in the whale tree at I am going to tell you assisty Cally at the town. And I will be one ould see Com!" No Wade want sold on the bactor for them?" Works he was a convention will give you my

> Real color bar, was the first of the section without and level at the second of the lightest inside. s goed herter in the property canoning the control region of the control their pockets With the real medition of him, wagers, as Eng-

the store of the form the store. of the second-rate I will a plan were roast-

or What he that, he are a bull good soon passer-by.

Just such a poor little cottage as streams, the manufacture of cost and and leady for

Combined to the outer the pease

got into it. Compositions, and a larger travel they spect to the partition of the

" Good events g, vents

"Same to you good some"

"Well. I have embled in the process.

"Of course," said the wife, a "Trand than and in her eagerness to I s. ... Factory and in the sack nor the strategic w.

"I exchanged the alree for a cow,"

"O, how delightful! If we was ever large milk, button and classes on our lable. What a capital idea:"

"Yes, but I exchanged the new for a sheep."

"Better and better floorled the wele: "you are always so thoughth live to have easy just grass enough for a shape of the are the shall have ever nit', rich and how any rich wool. lon stockings, may, was harded to the extrand a cow would not give on the total loans and her hair. But you could be a such a fiver fel-

"But the ewe I couldness with for a

goose." "What! Shall we could be deletadmas this year, good man? " and dwegs thinkthis year, good man? I have dweps thinking of what will plead a conditional was a beautiful thought. The conservant be tethered to the willow tree, and grey and for Michaelmas Day."

"But I gave the gease meny fee a len," said the peasant.

"A hon? well, that was a good exchange, said his wife. "A he could by cons, sit upon them, and we shall have chialtens. Threey a hen yard! that is just the thing a bave always wished for most."

"Ah, but I exchanged do he has a sack of mellow apples.

"Then I must give Carry I be " eried the wife. "Thanks, my own by Jon ... A we now I have something to tell. Ville ver were gone I thought how i could be remit good dinner ready for you; and the leastly stay. So I went over to the remoder ready; they had parsley, I knew, but the same is so crabbed she wanted something the health Now what could I give her? Nothing come as in our garden, not even a rather a plant and that had I for her; but now i one gove her ten, may, a whole sackful. This is tanger, good man!" and she kissed him ngein.

"Well done?" eried the file distance of Ax ways down hill, and always happy to such a sight is worth the mon w." And so quite contentedly they paid the bush But of gold pieces to the peasant, who had got kisees, not cuffs, by his bargains,

Certainly virtue is her own roward, when the wife is sure that her husband is the wisest man in the world, and that whatever he does is right. So now you have heard this old story that was once told to me, and I hope you have learned the moral. - Hand Christian Anderson.

**₹** Some smart arithmetician has computered it has cost the government over \$15,000 R printing the word "laughter" in the Congressional Globe, during the pass thirty years

One hundred and titteen emigransa railed from Liverpool for Canada on Vision aloy last, under the auspices of Miss Vision project for the relief of the English years by communication in the Taminton in the Dominion.

A man in New York recently bled to death after having five tooth extracted. Every effort was made to stop the blacding of the gums, but proved fruitless, and the patient gradually THE JOSH BULLINGS PARERS.

ANAMUEOLOGY.

. . . . . THE POLE HAT.

My friend, did yn ever chamine the fragrant

pole kat crassly. I great not, they we a kritter who won't

bear executable; with a microshope. They are butth't beings, but oh! how do-

Their ladder one phow, but unkness

They build their house out ov earth, and the houses have but one door tow them, and that iz a front door.

. When they enter their houses they don't shut the door after them.

They are called pole bats behause it is not convenient tow kill them with a kick, but with a pole, and the larger the pole the more convenient.

Writer; on marel history disserves al out the right lead to over the pule tow be used, but i would suggest that the pole be about 365 feet, capeshily if the whall six favor ov the pole kat.

When a pole hat is suddenly walloped with a long pole, the fast thing that he, she or it duz, iz tow embatu the sir, for menny miles in diameter, with an akrimonous olfaktory refreshment, which perments the othereal fluid, with an eathrely original smell.

This small is less popular, in the fashienable world, that leidas caira'st, but the day may cum, when it will be builted up like mysk, and sold for \$14 cents per bottle; bottles small at that.

A pole lat will remove the filling from a hea's e.g. w grout breaking a hole in the si ell bigger than a term or for posi-

How this is ded, bland one bay left us to

This has deputy or the introducing eggs."

This is the compliant in known among Luman aways is held on a sep has learnt from the price and a

Peter Control of the elication of migrate keys one in the think 11100

The state of the state of the prime of the state of the s sound or

o de la company 260.1 Larling oth fis tow W Labor . . . . 6. a . . . spendia la loveni Charter to

A 10 Notice to be a site of the state of the stat collect a second og sog egit til karsasi  $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{C}} \otimes \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{C}} \simeq \mathcal{C}$ 6. Oak.

of the transfer of the same The temple was ev

11. \*\*\* over the second mist be ya cha Commencial designation and the state of the cape-One :

College Constitution College cially i. .. A pole in the limit we shift differs, in market, after here were to been in in worth 3 dol-

lars and dity owds one sida him. This are one may to weather 12 shiftings in a

THE MEASURE.

The would began eye like a lawk, and a

tooth like a plainerel.

They had she on all three siles of a rightangle triangle bond fence at once, and han bite thru o get lov soft limiter.

They armus sleep with one eye open, and spirits or terpentire and a lighted match.

It is no dispuse for a streak ov litening tew strike at a wearel and make bim.

If i owned a weazel lifening mite strike at him all day for 50 cents a clap.

I hav tried tow kill them in a stun wall with a rife, but they would dodge the ball. when it too within six inches by them, and stick their issues out ovariother krack, three feet farely roch.

They are the horizon halfver naming the small parameter, went on 150, yet kant coax one lide macro, and have him there cany more than you could nearly a set or light with a knot

Wear's on at a say but the emply alwas equals the discread, they aim useful only for one thing, and that is, my kill chickens.

They will but likel chees in me night, and take off same the roll with charm, leaving the corpso

I hanted a wests for a wearle once (it is now six poorse agor, and have just where he waz all the place and habit got bin yet.

Toller, it is a Charge very faction, and hold

Every be the factor's become want often that wearle now and the same and held terr withdraw the reward some keep to a bribling up the dis-

The science of the him describery on me if i didn't, and I doll it, I all level a law suit rather was when i do not write.

A wearly should war one, the nearly it is sol will care the enjugace to it rat, but the phellow who sed this bad a core thing; he had nobody could be set the veasle.

I waz told when i wome boy, by a cunnin cuss, that the wey tow botch a crow was tow put sum salt on his toll. I prokieed all one summer on this but nover got sum crow.

I hav did things ex foolish az this sence I hav quit being a boy, but prefer to keep mum what they are.

Weazles hav got no wisdum, but hav got what iz sumbines mistaken for it, they hav got cuuning.

Cunning stands in the same relashun tew "wisdum that a tadpole duz tew a frog, he may friendship.—New Jersey Mechanic, Smithville.

git tew be a frog if he keeps on growing, but he aint one now.

Wisdum knows how tew jump, but about the best thing cunning can do is to wiggle.

I hav saw cunning men who thought they waz wize, but I never saw a wize man who thought he waz cunning.

#### BOYS.

Had I the planting of them, every mother's son should be in a state of torpor, like that of the claw-sucking bears in winter, at the mischievous, lawless, unlovable period, between the donning of the first short-jacket, and doni ning the first long-tailed coat. Then a boy has as many legs as a centipede: go where you will, walk as gingerly as you may, one is always sure to be extended for your downfall. Theu, his hair sticks out in every direction but that intended by a well-mannered hairbrush. Then, his trowsers are always independent of the anatomy of his legs, and his sleeves of his clows. His coller also is at war with his neck; and his hat, having been used oftener for a football than for its legitimate purpose, sits awry, like that of an organ-grinder's grinning monkey. Then, the heels of his shoes are trolden down on one side, and his knubby knuckles are spoiling for a fight: and his warwhoop bears no proper proportion to his age or size, being greatly in advance of both. Then he disdains, this embryo man, door mats and clean carpets, and handles delicatearticles with smudgy fingers, and bullies his little sisters, and yells "cry baby" when they weep, and laps up custards and cream with the thievishness and veracity of a cat, and deyours "vittles" greedily, without taking the measure of his own skin or-the appetites of there is another boy with him: "Hallo, that streams out from the nume sees beauties others which time would fail me to mention, I in these smithless. It is nothing an earn, we clema in his month, on h retiring to some dissifety of marring able ago, stelly sit to the har cave, parahisambayo senge of unpharanter stays, and, with a herelief even the leresolure torpor more conducive to his own rolls oders, whilling the innoncerement in the pr respect and the happiness of others.

FANNY FERN.

## YOUNG EMPLOYES.

There is no greater mistake a young man can commit than that of being indifferent to the the other on the wink, and arrays i ker than interests of his employer. It must be admitted that there are circumstances under which it would seem to be almost impossible to feel an interest in an employer's business; but, for small things; he attentive to your duties; shirk no employment that is not dishonorable; feel that your employer is fairly entitled to every minute of the time which you have agreed to give him for a stimulated renumerbut if you have contracted to work for one collar a week, when your work is worth ten, stick to your bargain like a man until your term of service has expired. It may seem very hard, but it will instill the great principle of being true to your word.

#### A TRUTHFUL SKETCH.

Let a man fail in business, what an effect it has upon his former creditors! Men who have taken him by the arm, laughed and chatted with him by the hour, shrug up their shoulders, and pass on with a cold "How do you

Every trifle of a bill is hunted up and presented that would not have seen light for months to come, but for the misfortunes of the debter. If it is paid, well and good; if not, the scowl of the sheriff, perhaps, meets him at the corner. A man that has never

failed knows but little of human nature. In prosperity he sails along gently, wafted by favoring smiles and kind words from everybody. He priles himself on his boast that he has not an enemy in the world. Alas! sad change. He looks at the world in a different light when reverses come upon him. He reads suspicion on every brow. He hardly knows how to move; or do this thing or the other; there are spice about him, a writ ready for his back. To know what kind of stuff the world is made of, a person must be unfortunate, and stop paying once in his life-time. If he has friends, then they are made manifest. A failure is a moral sieve; it brings out the wheat and shows the chaff. A man learns that words and pretended good will do not constitute real

#### FEMALE BLACKSMITHS.

A special commissioner of the Daily Teles

graph writes :—The pedestrian explorer of odd

places in and about Staffordshire would, in the

event of his approaching either Netherton, Rowley, Lye Waste, or Bromsgrove on a Saturday afternoon, encounter a spectacle that might rather puzzle him-a straggling procession of men, women and children, the majority of the former sober, but a few of them drunk, and one and all so scantily and shabbily dressed that their poverty-stricken state of existence is at once made known. The puzzled explorer would naturally be curious to ascertain of what kind of mothers such children could be born. There they are-the women who come toiling down the road, sometimes with a load of rods on one arm, and on the other a baby—women well able to carry such a double load, however. The size of their arms is prodigious. Here comes along one laden with baby and iron, a wizen-faced woman, lank as a plank and about as symmetrical, but whose bare right arm and the fist terminating it might belong to a prize-fighter-a brown fist with a broad thumb, and an arm with sinews standing out like tanned cord; and a musclefor the woman, like the majority, wears her gown sleeve "tucked up" as a male mechanic wears his shirt sleeve-that bulges to the size of a penny roll. Let the puzzled explorer bottle up his curiosity, and come this way again-say to Lye Waste, on Monday, for an explanation. Here in the village are rows and whole streets of smithy hovels, and the fronts are wide open, and there you may observe them. If you like to "stand" a can of beer you may enter the smithy and have a chat with them-but idla only on your part. Time others. Then, he is stone-deaf when you is too precious when a wantern stripped like a want him to listen, and listening when you man from wrist to shoulder, much face the think he is stone-deaf. Then, when you need forgo for fourteen begins a day become shilling his services, he is just going off with some pay be carned. The structured by a Waste are "feller;" and when you want a "feller," he is marrow and not unclean; are look a stated as much a fixture as the parlor walls. Then by the side of every homer has stallly, and he stands on street corners, and funcies it each one contains from two to the "active" or monly to endure a Spartan nausco, for the "thearth," as each fire is called, and so eightproceedions eight. Then he addresses his slater time the light is so great that are not four ware not in the bank. in the street after this wise, particularly if rendered a superfluity. By the webly grow Sage! Won't you eateh it when you get home. would be quite case to find a pinche pad be to you, as you soon. The sample of the atreet. Whole for this work, wife, blue-eyed or Malley Bellin, we could wish he would. Him the bears, put the find a mether on theer three during on the cobelieves, and worlding away with a Lara awar a Median that your souls aprine amongst this banglay and received and earlied on, and not to be included in this category. Hying, and singling as nearily as helps. If not an but he is of course an exception, owing to your misle liously. Children, too - the your start. blessed and wise teachings; and I quite agree that the puzzled explorer met hat Saturday, by med, while you, that your neighbor's boy, John The rods they and their parents carried were! Saith, may well put on the cap I have cut out mail rods; and here they are, the small Vul--it to well fits him. So you and I won't fall cans, sweating over an anvil, set up according out, my dear, but will agree that there might to their stature, making brads. Pale little be a patent taken out for a new style of boy wretches, most of them, the lirelight betraygenerally, spite of Mr. Beecher's championship ing with cruel fidelity their haggard, unchildof the present one. Pooh! who's afraid of Mr. ish faces, each one wistful and anxious with Beecher? I used to go to school to his sister the consciousness that bread to eat must first be carned. It appeared odd enough to see the women standing in the smithy ashes with a big hammer in their fist; but it was infinitely more painful to watch these tiny brad-makers, with a wisp of rag round their heads to keep the baby-growth of hair out of their eyes. straightening their small backs and spitting on their palms before they grasped the hammer to make the most of the "heat." For making twelve hundred nails (each one to be all that, it is worth the trial. Be faithful in nipped off the bar and fashioned from the fire and finished, he it remembered,) she would receive, if all went well, the handsome sum of twelve pence; but they have yet to be weighed to count. The nail merchant takes a promiscuous handful from the bulk and places tion. The wages may be small-too small; them in the scale, and, noting the weight, proceeds to count them, and, unless they tally" exactly fifty to the half-pound, ; penny is deducted from the shilling carned. And this happens once out of every three times about," said the elderly lady who informed me, pausing for a moment to put her hair back with her hammer hand. This petty robbery is called "tailing." The women, when on good work, and sticking to it from eight in the morning until ten at night, can earn six or seven shillings a week. Children employed at brad-making, average two shillings a week, working the same number of hours. The fuel used is coal, slack, or "breese," and costs tenpence a sack.

on my asking her whether, on the whole, Lye Waste might be regarded as a place where content reigned she replied, "that it would be all a man to lighten his wife's cares a little. right if it wasn't for the foggers." The "fogger" of the nail-making village is sometimes a chandler's-shop-keeper, or, oftener still, a beershop keeper, who likewise does a little in the nail trade. He keeps a little stock of rods by him, with the virtuous intention of discouraging habits of idleness amongst his customers. Say there are half-a-dozen idle fellows boozing in his tap-room, and by and by, they find themselves not more than half-drunk, and with no more money to help them towards the consummation of that blissful condition "Trust us a quart, master," says a dissipated nailer. ' Earn it fust, and you shall have as much as you like," says the honest host. "Here's iron; go home and make a fire, and slip into the work like a brisk lad, and in a catch 'em," exclaimed my old woman, who, I sponsible for New York.

think, from her manner, must have suffered. A TRUE AND TOUCHING MICHENY. from "fog" at some period of her existence; "they never pays 'em a permy; it must be ail it who, I believe, would be saber chaps enough if it wasn't for the temptation." "And is provision shops?" I asked, " Any neurone of em," suid she; "and so you find it all here abouts," "But there is a recent Act of Par-Rement which forbids that a mo of traffic, I cold. law." "Ah !" che replied, ' ther le lots of things agin law and egia anturi, too, down inshe said so, she chragged her body establish the way. in resignation, and once more took her larmnothing human, let alone woroundy.

#### SATURDAY NIGHTS.

hush; when one remembers "the old folks at to her grieved heart. home," and the old-fashioned fire, and the old "Give me the baby, Millie; I can't trust the little sister that was "translated."

Saturday nights make people human; sets their hearts to beating softly as they used to, before the world turned them into war-drawn, and jarred them to pieces with tattoos.

doored vaults come to with a bang ; up go the lock. It is Saturday within and the second that has been ajove Weilse meeting entire and a all, and not in the wester reduction to a book -- save the record in the dill Audily 11 1990 per

Maybe you are a looke both, and Grand, and all Then, poor h Both, by the high ship has a second Americans general control steel and a made field of the second Medical Correspondence in

 John Charles Community of the Market of the Community of the และเปลา การ และ หลาย หมาย<mark>สมาชิกคุมใหล่</mark> ค.ศ.

massivery right!" feelly minutes the languishing, as she turns wearily upon him couch, "and is there another to come?"

"Seturday night at last!" whispers the weeper above the dying, "and it is Sunday to-morrow, and-to-morrow!"

#### A DIFFICULT QUESTION ANSWERED.

"Can any one tell why, when Eve was manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl wasn't made at the same time to wait on

We can, easy! Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to be mended "right away, quick now!" Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm-trees, and then stretching himself, yawned out, "Ain't supper most ready, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung over the tea-kettle himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes, pecked the bananas, and did everything else that he'd ought to. He milked the cows, and fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner, when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates and the mango season was over. He never stayed out until 11 o'clock at a "ward meeting," hurrabing for the out and-out candidate, and then scolded because poor dear Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. To be sure he acted rather cowardly about applegathering time, but then that don't depreciate his general helpfulness about the garden! He never played billiards, nor drove fast horses. Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. I got quite friendly with the old lady; and In short, he didn't think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced

The Hartford Courant hardly knows whether Columbus did a good thing or not in discovering this country, and moralizes thus: The Indians never thanked him, for one party. The African had small grounds to be gratified for the market he opened for them. Here are two continents that had no use for him. He led Spain to a dance of great expectations. which ended in her georgeous ruin. He introduced tobacco into Europe, and laid the foundation for more tracts and nervous discases than the Romans had in a thousand years. He introduced the potato into Ireland, indirectly, and that caused such a rapid increase in population that the great famine was the result, and an enormous emigration to New couple of hours you may put yourself three, York-hence Tweed and Hall and the constifour quarts to the good." "That's how they tuency of the Ring. Columbus is really re-

A young man and his wife were preparing to took out in beer, and there is scores of 'em do attenda party at the Louse of a friend come miles distant

"Herey, my dear husband, don't drick too there such a system providing amongs the much at the party to-day; you will promice me, won't you?" said she, putting her hand opon his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading smile.

"No, Millie, I will not; you may trust In "I assure you, region, there's against the me," and she wrapped her intent in a soft blanket one they descended.

The horses were seen princing over the these parts, that work looking after if and as turk, and a pleasant conversation begunded

"Now den't you forget your promise," whismer in her shelvelled all jenuly. thet were like 'pored the young wife, as they passed up the

Poor thing! She was the wife of a man who leved to look upon the wine when red. The party passed pleasantly; the time for What blessed things Saturday highls are, deporture drew near; the wife descended from writes some one in the Tribune, and what the upper chamber to join her husband. A would the world do without them? Those pany shot through her beating heart as she breathing moments in the tramping march of mot bin, for he was intoxicated; he had life; those little twilights in the broad and broken his promise. Silently they rolle homegarish light of moon, when the pale yesterdays (want, save when the drunken man broke into look beautiful through the shadows, and faces snatches of a song or unmeaning laughter. "changed" long ago smile sweetly again in the But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely

arm-chair, and the little brother that died, and you with him." he said, as they approached the dark and swellen stream.

After some hesitation she resigned her firstborn-her darling babe closely wrapped in a blacket - to his arms. Over the dark waters the noble steeds safely bore them; and when The ledger closes with a clash; the bear the reached the bank the mother asked for her civil. With much care and tenderners he shutters with a will; click goes the bay in the piaced the bayelle in her arms; but when she elogist it to her breast no babe was there! breathes free again. How ward, he the large to bat ellipsed from the blanket, and the denote chall show it not. A will shriek behind him; the world is the our standard from the test or ar ased lebe, on the fuence Shut in, rather, selected all Colored and a property of the constant water, waters, then sink the research first by his ewn introgurence. mean or Wellingtowith and breamnered the grantis i marginal tem describad.

#### the following strongs.

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The There shall be I by a count of the relation of the state of the មួយម្នាក់ ប្រើបានស្ថិតម្នាក់ ម៉ឺ ម៉ឺ សម្រាស់ វិក្សា**ទ** something to a car may nature. When to a riseria or the every fible, or gland the arms of a subdish two ends the field of other the arms of size of Metaly to going coveretting re new to get en teep and these lacking Twich rive a low of egra in a met. A To show, removed to a distance of three

die half feet, being rehaved, at once started C, with wondered and somewhat comical clerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five teet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a foot to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling tegether is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore. "Rolling stones gather no moss."

#### IRON HOUSES.

An English firm is doing quite an extensive business supplying Austria with iron dwelling houses manufactured in England, and set up at short notice by English ne chanics wherever the purchasers desire. The houses that are most in deman I are those which have two. four or six rooms, the purchasers being gonerally the better class of Austrian artisans. The great want of the advanced workingmen of the large continental cit es has long been for small. comfortable dwellings, and this want is being rapidly met by the introduction of the English houses of non, which are not only warm, strong, and reasonably elegant, but cheaper than can be built in Vienna, at least of any domestic material. This seems curious when there are to on into account all the charges incidental upon the cost of materials, connever played billiards, nor drove fast horses, arriction, carrings, and custom-house dres, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while solitary

The properties little Children with all house local in the immediate height here had coal. The own houses of America are, w til very few energitions, large and costly, no attempt a having been much to introduce dwellings for workinsman similar to the above.

> COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY .- There is now every prospect that the getting of coal by n achinery will be more generally adopted than has hitherto been the ease. At present it has been adopted at only a few places; but a new machine, patented by Mesers Gillot & Copley. has just been tested of the Wharneeliffe Sillestone Colliery, near Barreley, in the presence of a number of mining engineers from various parts of the kingdom, and with most ra isfactory results. In 133 minutes a brak of coal 58 yards long and 4 feet 8 inches thick was cut to a depth of 3 feet 1 inch. The quantity of coal so cut would be about 80 tons in the time stated. In connection with coal machinery, a hydraulic coal breaker, patented by Mr. Chubb, of London, has just been very sucesfully tested as the Caks Colliery. Barneley, it brings down the coal in vast blocks, affecting a saving by making little or no slack. The owners of the Caks Colliery are so sa sanified. with the machine that they have given orders for four of them.—Leeds Mercury.

#### NOTICE.

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

Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques 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

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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#### The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

#### TRADES' UNION BILL.

We are looking with great interest to the improvement of society. But there has never been any considerable social advanceor last played a prominent part.

times, we find there a marked illustration entitles him to our warmest gratitude. Let of the point before us. It took its begin- us hope that his Bill will bridge over all nings amidst scenes of violence and con- difficulties, and soon be carried into law. fusion. War exhausted the talent, the energies, and the resources of the superior classes, and hopeless servitude was the fate of the inferior. But the fabric of society could not always remain in this state. A principle was at work, tending to re-organize it on a noble plan. Organization began to work its way among the social elements, and the appropriate agent of advancing civilization began to acquire dignity \*\*\*d importance. When we look back over a period of five hundred years, and compare, or rather contrast, the condition of the world then and now, how great is our as tonishment! Yet, notwithstanding all that has been done in the past, there still remains much to be accomplished in the

Adam Smith tells us that in his day, masters and workmen were equally clamorous in all cases of dispute. Such may have been the state of things a century ago; but if the author of the "Wealth of Nations" lived now-a-days, he would certainly discern a remarkable difference in the conduct of the respective classes. He would doubtless observe that the clamor was nearly all on the one side—the side of the masters, who have really least to complain of. "The Masters," he says, "are just as clamorous as the workmen, and never cease to call aloud for the assistance of the civil magistrate, and the rigorous execution of those laws which have been enacted with so much severity against the combinations of servants, laborers and journeymen."

The workmen of the 19th century are as a body quiet-at least in this and the mother country-orderly and reasonable. Tut who that has taken cognizance of pub-. lic events, or read the newspapers during the past few months, can say as much of the other side? Their complaints and clamor have been incessant. The laws, "enacted with so much severity" and injustice, have been unsparingly resorted to, and this day the clamor is raging for "their rigorous execution."

The progress and enlightenment of a hundred years seem to have produced a very small modicum of reformation amongst employers as a class. Their grandfathers, deriving their notions of governing with solely sovereign sway and unquestioned masterdom from the feudal ages, may have been excused by the spirit of the times, the ignorance of the masses, and the principles of their education; but no such extenuating circumstances exist in the 19th century. We speak, it will be observed, of the present employers as a class, and their

nical spirit of by-gone times, because we know there are many just and benevolent men amongst them, and we would not rashly conclude that even as a body they and joiners of this city held a mass meeting take no note of the signs of the times. in the St. Lawrence Hall, for the purpose fore occurred in Canadian history of more of wages. The hall was densely packed, importance than the action taken by our and the entire proceedings were conducted to allow themselves to be guided by a fractions "individual," and connive together for the purpose of accomplishing what all the wealth, influence and monopoly at the command of English employers failed to do. Who does not recollect the fierce cry that was raised against Trades Unions in 1867, and the subsequent appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into their organization and operations, which had the grand effect of bringing the real objects of such societies prominently before the public, and ultimately brought them under the protection of the law, thus securing for them a stronger, surer and more extended basis than they ever had before: A result widely different to that which their enemies either anticipated or intended. We ask, who can reflect on these incidents without believing that we are drifting into the same channel? And the greater the arrogance displayed by those christian men in their untimely efforts to crush Trade Societies out of existence, the sooner will their establishment upon a legal basis be accomplished.

Our first duty under the present circumment, whether in ancient or modern times, stances is to do all in our power to have the wherein the artizan as a class has not first existing state of things remedied by an Act, which will give us the protection we require, and to which we are justly entitled. If we turn to the civilization of modern Sir J. A. Macdonald's timely interposition

> In our last we expressed the desire that when we have our hands engaged in the work, we might seek to have all those matters permanently settled. There are features in the English Bill that have given rise to a great amount of dissatisfaction, and continues still to increase that feeling of discontent which its first appearance before the public elicited.

> While approving generally of the character of the Bill, we have reason to regard some of its provisions as unnecessarily harsh and oppressive. We strongly object to that portion of it now known as the 'Criminal Law Amendment Act," on the ground of it being assumed that the action of Trades' Unions tends naturally to the subversion of law and order; and considering that the offences enumerated in that Act are already punishable by law, we maintain that no good reason exists for their being made specially illegal. And while expressing our most earnest desire that all violence and intimidation on the part of Unions should be punished, we at the same time submit that criminals of every kind should alike be amenable to the ordinary Criminal

> It is much to be regretted that the Bill filment of legitimate contracts entered into by Unionists, but, on the contrary, provides that "no agreement, of whatever character, entered into by them, shall be enforce able in a court of law." The clause which restricts the quantity of land to be held by a Trade Union to ONE ACRE, is justly considered to be injurious to the interests of Unions, and imposes a restriction which is otherwise without meaning. We have the conviction that Trade Union funds could be invested to advantage in this species of property, and we fail to see any good reason why they should be prohibited from so investing their capital.

> These and other defects have been duly considered in the Old Country, and some amendments have been adopted; while the Trades are watching with scrupulous fidelity the operations of the Bill, and fondly anticipate the speedy construction of a measure that will give satisfaction to all.

It behaves the Unions of this country to bring their machinery into immediate and active operation, in order to assist those who have so promptly manifested a desire to place Trade Societies upon a reasonable and legitimate platform. And sooner than give up the Trades' Unions to the whims and caprices of those who think they have already placed their foul fingers on our institutions, the question will be brought to a closer test than it ever came to yet.

We have every confidence that the promoters of this Bill will have no cause to regret the action they have taken, but will some day rejoice to see the men whose condition they are trying to elevate, in a position which shall reflect credit on themselves conduct, as seeming to indicate the tyran- and prove beneficial to the country. dividuals too often are themselves.

#### THE OLD STORY.

On Friday ovening last, the carpenters Nothing we venture to think has ever be- i of agitating the question of obtaining a raise employers against Trades Unions, affecting in a manner that reflected credit upon all as it does so vitally the constitution of these concerned. A great deal of late has been societies. In the face of such dearly bought—said and written upon the subject of arbiexperience as that purchased by capitalists tration as a means of preventing strikes, in England, it is astonishing to find men; and adjusting differences between employers who have any pretentions to intelligence, and employed. No one for a moment can question the advisibility of such a method of settling disputes, and where it is entered into in a proper spirit by the parties at variance, but little doubt can exist as to the benefits likely to flow from such a course. But how have the efforts of the employees in this city, at least, in connection with the present and threatened difficulties, to secure arbitration been met by the employers? Let the correspondence that passed between the Secretary of the Typographical Union and the "Master" Printers-and let the remarks of the speakers at the mass meeting on Friday evening testify. We fully believe that if the employers had shown a less arbitrary spirit, and been willing to consult with their employees, the principle of arbitration could have been worked on this occasion-and worked to a decided success. If those who talk so loudly of the advantages of arbitration would be true to themselves, let an opportunity be afforded for its

#### THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The strike amongst the printers of this city is speedily approaching a successful termination. During the past two weeks a number of the offices have, "one by one," been opened by the Union, and now but very few offices of any consequence remain closed. The men resumed work in the following offices in the order in which they come :-- The Irish Canadian; McLeish & Co.; The Canadian Freeman; Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchinson; Messrs. Copp. Clarke & Co.; The Express; The Church Herald Printing Company; and Messrs. Bell & Co. In addition to these there are those offices with which the strike did not interfere-the LEADER, which office has within the last month more than doubled the number of its employees; the MAIL, where some thirty-five men are employed, and one small office. Quite a number of printers have also left the city during the past week or two, to supply whose places it will be exceedingly difficult, as they were justly regarded as some of the BEST men in their various departments of the craft. Then, since the commencement of the strike, three new offices have come into existence, giving employment to a number of hands. Thus it is apparent that so far as the strike among the printers is concerned, the "end is not far." We believe we are correct in saying that in less than a week the whole of the men who left their employment to sustain a principle will be in work again, without having in the least swerved from that principle.

#### A NEW IDEA.

A threat is being very generally circulated by those who style themselves masters, in fact it is one of the planks laid down in their declaration of principles, that if the present nine hour movement goes on, they will withdraw their money from business and turn it to usury. This would lead us to believe that these Solons have discovered a new principle in social economy, for we have always been led to believe that it was necessary to touch the non-productive commodity known as capital with productive labor to make it accumulative. But these wise heads have lit up the horizon with a new ray of hope for poor suffering capital that will gladden the heart of many a miser by promulgating a new idea through which, when labor becomes turbulent or any way exacting in its demands, the capitalist has nothing to do but to cease business and let the money produce interest without use. until labor becomes docile and is willing to proceed in the service of those Lords of Monopoly upon whatever terms they may be pleased to grant the servile wretches who were bold enough to question their right to dictate. But with all the power that capital is possessed of,-and its legalized power to rob labor is extreme, -still there is no danger of capital remaining idle and continuing to be accumulative. The workman has to produce the intrinsic value that money is but the mere representative of, and whether this be done at eight or ten hours there is but the one way of doing it, namely, by the productive energies of man. By this force we can rapidly produce capital in a wilderness, and withou it the hoarded wealth of the capitalist would soon become as worthless to the community as such in-

#### MR. RYAN'S LECTURE.

On Thursday night last, Mr. Ryan, Advocate of Montreal, delivered an interest ing lecture on the subject of "Capital Labor and Laborers." The lecturer did not claim to have mastered the subject upon which he spoke, but his observations were confined more to the general outlines of the question. The struggle, long and fierce, between "Capital and Labor" was dwelt upon, and the inequalities between the two freely admitted; but the effects were not traced back to the cause, and consequently no theory was brought forward to attempt to solve the difficulties and adjust the differences. The lecture, however, as an historical sketch of the laborer from the time that he merged from a state of rillienage to the position that he occupies at the present time, was highly instructive, and was appreciated by the audience present.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A full meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Printing Association will be held in the Assembly Hall, on Saturday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. It is very desirable that all shareholders should be in attendance, as business of importance will be transacted. The By-laws will be submitted for adoption, and the permanent Board of Directors will be appointed. It is to be hoped that no shareholder will be absent.

#### TO NEWS DEALERS.

Mr. Irving, news dealer, King street, has undertaken to supply news dealers generally, both in this city and throughout the country, who have business relations with him, with copies of the ONTARIO WORKMAN. His large business connection will facilitate the circulation of the WORKMAN, and his means of distribution will secure an early delivery to country stores. All orders, therefore, from news dealers addressed to Mr. Irving will receive prompt attention.

Mr. Marshall, news dealer, 47 King street west, will also supply his numerous customers with the Workman, and orders from retail dealers addressed to him will be cheerfully attended to.

#### SHORT TIME CONFERENCE.

A convention of delegates from the various Trade Unions and Short Time Leagues of the Dominion will be held in Hamilton, on Friday next, May 3rd for the purpose of consolidating the different organizations, and strengthening the hands of the promoters of the movement in that city, in view of the action to be taken by them on the lath of May. We have no doubt that this opportunity will be duly appreciated by all those co-workers who have ong manifested a desire to extend to eacl other the hand of brotherly fellowship.

#### A DEMONSTRATION.

We understand that active preparations are being made for an imposing demonstration on classes will take place, and the craftsmen of the various trades will have specimens of their handiwork with them.

## HAMILTON AGENCY.

Mr. James Ryan, Secretary of the Hamilton Nine Hour League, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the WORKMAN in Hamilton and vicinity. We hope to hear a good account from our friends in that neighborhood.

#### FERGUS AGENCY.

Mr. Frank Coffee will act as Agent for the ONTARIO WORKMAN in Fergus and vicinity. We hope the workingmen of that section will sustain the hands of those who are endeavouring to supply to them just such a paper as they

A certain person, we cannot call him a gentlemen, who carries on the plumbing and gas-fitting business in this city, and who of late has been before the public in making LEGAL attempts to control his family, which he found himself unable to do MORAL-LY, made a bold attempt the other day to control the minds and govern the actions of those who are unfortunate enough to be employed by him, by subjecting them to an inquisitorial enquiry as to whether they were connected with any labor organization or not; (we did not hear whether or no the thumb screws were in waiting); and if they were; this same "master" was determined to turn them on the world to starve. Little wonder that his wife and children "went back" on him, for such a person is unfit for civilized and progressive society. How would he do for Grand Vizer to the Sultan? We can spare him and not suffer excessively. | the employers. One would naturally suppose

#### Communications.

THE "GLOBE" vs. LABOR REFORM.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.

SIR,-As one of the working class and a subscriber to The Ontario Workman, I must say that I am pleased with the contents of your valuable paper, and also with the manner in which the all-absorbing topic -the Nine Hour System-is discussed; and I trust that your efforts to disseminate the principles of labor reform far and wide will meet with the hearty co-operation of all workingmen throughout the Dominion, and that its usefulness may be commensurate with its extensive circulation. 1 am sure that, as workingmen, we ought to feel proud to know that through its columns our views can be made public, and our desires and wants known, in the present struggle for what we believe to be our just and equitable rights.

Too long have we been duped by the loud-mouthed professions of the ''Globe's" manager on questions of "Reform." Too long has he exerted an influence among the over-confiding working classes—the majority of whom, till lately, placed their faith in him. The "Globe" was the journal above all others (through its advocacy of political and social reform) that should have been the first to advocate their claims; or, at the least, its columns should have been open to a fair and impartial discussion of the question at issue. The conduct of the Managing Director since the inception of the Nine Hour Movement in Canada has been base; and his ingratitude to the class on which he relied for, and obtained, his principal support, stands out in bold relief. Occasionally he has dished up an article on this very same question - particularly on the eve of an election,-that he might secure the vote and influence of the class he now seeks to trample under foot. Having obtained the legal opinion of Mr. R. A. Harrison (who should have known better), he hopes, by giving publicity to an ancient and obsolete law, to intimidate an intelligent and enlightened (though they are 'workingmen") portion of the community. With regard to the "opinion" obtained, let me say, sir, it is a discredit to the man who gave it, and an everlasting disgrace to the man who seeks to use it against those who stand up for a principle which he not long since strongly approved of, but now condemns.

But the workingmen are not to be led away by his appeals at certain times to "Vote for the Workingman's Friend," the "Workingman's Candidate," &c., -which, seen in the light of his recent conduct, has been shown to be not only insincere, but downright hypocritical cant. This assertion is verified by the prominent part he has taken, in conjunction with other employers of this city, to crush out this great social reform—a question that has engaged the attention of some of our ablest men, and numbers among its advocates statesmen, philosophers, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen. A host of eminent men have written and spoken on this question; and the speeches and letters to the press on the the 15th of May, by the workmen of the city point at issue have awakened and aroused of Hamilton. A procession of the operative public opinion to a consideration of its merits. George Brown and the "Globe," assisted by his satelites, cannot destroy that opinion; he may try to stifle it, but it will rise with renewed energy, and the immaculate G. B. will find out that, as he himself said, it is a question "not to be poohpoohed or strangled out," -(Consistency, thou art a jewel!) When it came home to himself-(ah, there was the rub)-he saw it in a different light. And, not content to fight against it alone, he must "combine," too: a Union of Employers must be formed-for without union but little can be accomplished, thus recognizing the principle that in union there is strength. So the united force resolves to resist the claims and procure the punishment of those who have, on the other hand, united to protect their interests.

I for one, Mr. Editor, renounce such a man; and I hope that the working classes generally will, at all times and on all occasions, show how they appreciate such conduct on his part, not only as an employer, but as a journalist; and the trust they once placed in him be forever withdrawn.

I would urgo the mechanics and artizans, and all interested in a movement that tends to elevate the industrial classes socially and morally, to support only those public men who, when seeking the suffrages ( the workingmen, will pledge themselves o legislate on behalf of a portion of the binnunity whose rights have been to a tat extent ignored, and insist on the repet of all laws interfering with their freedom! action in uniting to protect themselves inst their greedy and avaricious employer

Before closing I cannot help er essing my astonishment at the line of action , isued by

that with the experience they had acquired in connection with their business, the details of manufacturing, the relations of capital and labor, etc., they would have availed themselves of the public press to discuss the subject, and state the reason why they could not concede the principle contended for. But no; they must meet in secret session, and devise some plan to effectually resist the demands of their employes. They dare not come out before the public, seeing their cause is a questionable one, and will notbear the light of day: their arguments would have no weight with an intelligent and discriminating public.

I am pleased to learn that some of the employers have withdrawn their names from the 'manifesto"; while some others allow then names to remain "for sake of effect." It is to be hoped that the latter, if they have any regard for their reputations, will soon follow suit. There may be one exception, viz: the representative, not of Truth, Justice, and Equal Rights, but of Selfishness, Hypocrisy, and Tyranny. Leave him alone in his glory. I remain yours truly,

A REFORMER.

Toronto, April 29.

## SUMMARY.

The journeymen brassfounders of Paisley have agreed to accept the masters' offer of fifty-four hours as the week's work.

The coachmakers' strike at Cork has terminated, the masters allowing a reduction of three hours now and three next July, thus bringing about the nine hours' system.

A number of the St. Andrews' joiners struck work on Monday; but all turned in again on Tuesday morning, their masters having agreed to grant them a reduction of hours to fifty-one per week, the wages to be continued at the old rate.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Mr. Jenkinson, said the Imperial Government had agreed to guarantee a Canadian Loan of 2,500,000 pounds sterling for the construction of the railway to the Pacific, providing Canada should accept the Washington Treaty.

A London jeweller has just completed the manufacture of a "gigantic" gold watch for Captain M. V. Bates, the "Kentucky Giant." Such an immense watch requires of a necessity a "guard" chain of proportionate dimensions to "fix" it. This weighs upwards of 12 ounces, and measures six feet in length.

It is probable that Lord John Russell's address, calling upon Her Majesty's Government to instruct the British arbitrator at Geneva to withdraw from the Board of Arbitration until the claims for consequential damages are abandoned by the American Government, will not be presented in the House of Lords, as an answer to Earl Granville's second note has just been received.

O'Connor, who assaulted the Queen, has been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and 20 lashes. The Jury was satisfied that he was sane, though his father testified that he was not. He is a grand nephew of Fergus O'Connor, one of the Irish agitators of the past generation.

After being for little more than two days on strike, the joiners in Alyth and district have returned to work, the employers having con ceded their demands for the nine hours limit. with no abatement in pay, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and half. The change, however, will not take effect till 1st May. The masters have also promised, without solicitation, to increase the men's wages at the same time.

The Home Secretary has intimated to the Mayor of Bolton, that an inquiry is to be made into the circumstances attending the riot which occurred at a meeting held there to hear an address from Sir Charles Dilke. Several persons accused of rioting on the above occasion were, it will be remembered, criminally prosecuted recently, but were dismissed as the jury could not agree as to their verdict.

THE DEBT OF PARIS.—The deputation appointed by the city of Paris to obtain the estitution by the Government of the contri-bution of 200 millions levied by the Prussians, have had an interview with the President of the Republic, who proposed that the debt should be borne half by the State and half by the city. The delegates had no powers to accept that compromise, but undertook to submit it to the entire body of the Deputies for

The "Tichborne Defence Fund" now being aised in England by those who think the daimant has been ill-used by the premature losing of the celebrated trial, is now assuming spectable proportions, and the third list of escriptions just published in the London ers fills a column and a half, the amounts ying from twenty pounds to one shilling.

EW TICKET .- A great boon has just been hted by the (4. W. R. It is in the shape a ticket which enables the purchaser to ravel for 1,000 miles at a less rate than the rual tariff. The passenger is allowed one atizens will get through more than one of the next issue.

"Thousand Mile Tickets" per annum. These tickets can be obtained by letter to W. K. Muir, G. W. R., Hamilton.

PRISON LABOR. - A curious question has been aised in the Imperial Parliament with regard to the utilization of prison labor, which has been tried in England on an extensive scale, and with the most marked success. It seems that at the Wakefield prison, the mat-making business has been carried on with so much spirit and enterprise that the firms in that way of business in neighboring towns consider their trade unduly interfered with. Accordingly the Government was expostulated with by a representative of the aggricved ones, but Mr. Gladstone did not seem to see it. So speaks an English exchange. Perhaps if Mr. Glooked at the matter a little more closely, he might "see" it in the same light as does the business men who are affected by "prison labour."

A SPITTING ADVOCATE OF FREE-LOVE .--- Victoria C. Woodhull, the free-love champion, delivered a woman suffrage harangue at Washington a short time since. She declared that she would "spit upon the Constitution," and that she would "spit upon Congress"-that she would "raise a revolution," and that she would "stump every State from Maine to California to accomplish it." Just imagine the terrible female Woodhull marching through the country, "spitting" spitefully and "stumping" stupendously! Let all cleanly and selfrespecting folks get out from under. - Columbia

SCOTCHMEN AND PUBLIC WORKS IN JAPAN.-Among the presentations made to the Mikado during his recent progress of inspection through Japan, two Scotchmen received special notice and flattering commendation-viz., Mr. R. H. Brunton, who was complimented on the successful construction of the lighthouses already completed, and the diligence with which he had carried out the work entrusted to him: and Mr. Cargill, who received thanks for the assistance he had given in the various transactions connected with the railway works, and the establishment of a mint.

The Emperor of China is soon to be married, und has imported a pair of elephants to as. at the ceremony. His future consort is undergoing a careful training in the etiquette of Court life. For three years the looms of Nankin, Hongehau, and Canton have been engaged on the silks and satins for her bridal trosseau, and just now they are announced as completed, at a cost of nearly half a million in our money. While the bridegroom, who has the sun for his emblems, goes forth in a car drawn by elephants, his bride, who represents the moon, is to be borne in a palanquin composed entirely of

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A FOUNDRY .- A few days ago a melancholy accident occurred in Messrs. Caird & Co's foundry, in Arthur Street, Greenock. The workmen were engaged elevating a large casting weighing nearly 3 tons, and having a hole in the centre, and after they had got it up a certain distance, the foreman moulder, John Turner, and a lad named John Macmillan, incautiously went underneath it. The chain suddenly snapped and the ponderous casting fell on Turner, crushing him to death. The boy had a most marvellous escape. He happened to be standing underneath the opening in the casting, and when it fell he escaped unhurt. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT CAUGHT AT LAST.-Many persons are yet sceptical as to the existence of a real sea scrpent, and have coneither fabulous or the effects of a disordered vision. But as the present sea serpent got land-trapped, it was bound to be caught, and, after examination, if it has not turned up to be the veritable one, it is most certainly a fac simile, in the shape of a log of wood 18 feet long and about 12 inches in diameter, literally covered with barnacles, each from 10 to 18 inches in length. The mass, when floating between wind and water, pitching up and down, would undoubtedly appear a formidable sea monster, as the barnacles looked like scales. This marine curiosity was picked up by John Kermode and his crew, and has been exhibited by them in a shed on the East Quay, Ramsey. - Mono's Herald.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.—The Saturday Review, of England, referring to the enormous increase of drunkenness in that country, says : "It is impossible to shut our eyes at the signs of the times. On every side we see proofs of increasing habits of drinking at all hours of the day. The railway stations are becoming vast drinking saloons. There are few bakers and glasses on their counter. The theatres present the appearance of a succession of bars. maids established in bowers of bottles at every and old scoria as far as Schafate and Palermo. turn of the central staircase, and in every spare nook and corner of the auditorium."

#### TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trades' Assembly will be held on Friday evening, in the Assembly Hall. All delegates are requested to be punctual in attendance.

gar We have received our Hamilton correse feel assured that mul pers of our travelling pondence, but are compelled to lay it over till

# A STRIKE IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

We hear there has been lately a strike among the Doctors on the vaccination staff. Their income was lifty dollars per month, with twenty-five cents additional for each arm. They were not satisfied, but required the salary doubled, so as to have a hundred dollars per month with makin's. They have lost the strike, as there were others prepared to step in their shoes when they had shuffled them off. We hear it is their intention to sue their late employers for the value of the surplus matter that they had procured for the arms of Her Majesty's lieges, which has been left on their hands. We have no wish to see such an exemplary set of men made an example of, but if they sue for lost matter, we hope the Corporation will see in that matter for prosecuting them, after the Toronto persecutors style led on by Brown of the Globe. If the law of Canada is not a delusion, a mockery and a snare, they certainly deserve punishment more than the men who desire to reduce the time set apart for labor one hour per day.

We have been informed that it is the inten tion of the defeated Faculty to send their surplus matter to the States, but we fear our American cousins will object to the importation of virus from Canada at the-present juncture, for fear of it making bad blood, and, with all their desire for union, they have no wish to be annexed in that way. - Montreal paper.

#### ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

London, April 27.—The Naples correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he has visited all the hotels in that city to ascertain if any of the guests were among the persons iujured by lava flowing from Mount Vesuvius, ne learned none of them were missing, and that fatalities were confined exclusively to residents of the villages on the side and at the base of the volcano.

NAPLES, April 27.—There is no abatement of the force of the cruption of Mount Vesuvius the lava continues to flow down the sides of the volcano, destroying everything in its path. The explosions, as the flame and lava shoot from the crater, are distinctly heard in this city. A great panie prevails among the inhabitants of the country around the mountain.

NAPLES, April 27, (evening)-The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues with dreadful violence. The flowing lava has already reached Sabastiano and threatens other towns. Explosions in the volcano are constantly heard in this city. The consternation among the inhabitants of the villages and towns which are threatened with danger increases. It is re-asserted that many tourists were surrounded by the lava and perished. King Victor Emmanuel has sent aid to persons who have been compelled to flee from their homes and encamp in the fields.

Rome, April 27.—At the session of the Snamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Sella the Minister of France, read a despatch from the Prime Minister Lanza, who proceeded to Naples last night rectifying the estimates of the killed given in a despatch read yesterday. The telegram from Minister Lanza stated that only 12 persons had been killed and 12 injured by the running lava. The villages of San Sebastiano and Mazzadisomma have been almost entirely destroyed, but all their inhabitants succeeded in getting away safely. Lava is now advancing towards the villages of Ponticelli, Cercola, Saint George and Portici, which have been abandoned by their inhabitants. The people living in the towns of Torre del Graco, Resina and Boscotrecare have also fled from their homes, as those places are threatened with destruction. These homeless persons have been provided with temporary shel-

Yesterday the lava advanced at the rate of one kilometer an hour, but to-day its pace has been slackened. While there have been numbers of heavy explosions in the interior of the volcano to-day there has been no trembling of the earth.

The Chamber of Deputies have authorized the Government to take necessary measures to provide for the comfort of the people who have been so suddenly deprived of their homes.

NAPLES, April 28th.—The streams of lava which threatened the villages of Resina and Persina have ceased, and the molten mass is now cooling. The cruption is decreasing, but villagers do not dare to return to their homes.

NACLES, 2 p.m., April 28 .- The fires of Vesuvius are slackening. A new crater opened near Fersigna to-day, but with every fresh opening new violence of cruption seems to abate. or confectioners who do not exhibit a decanter | Yesterday the entire mountain was concealed from sight by the smoke which settled around it. This morning the heavens were darkened One of the newest of them opens into a tavern, by the dense clouds of smoke and ashes. A which shares the same roof, another has bar- strong wind carried showers of burning einders

> Precantion was taken to flood the Government magazine at Schafate. The volume of the stream of lava near San Sabastiano is 16 feet deep and the village is still in danger.

> The King, who arrived in Naples yesterday, has gone to San Sabastiano to direct measures for the relief of the inhabitants.

The devastation has been terrible. Thousands of acres of land have been overwhelmed by ashes and lava, and vineyards are burned out of sight. Loss of life, it is said, must have been heavy, but it it is impossible to ascertain the number of victims,

Naples, April 29.—The view of Mount | 19s per week, taking into account his cot-Vesuvious from this city is now the grandest

that has been witnessed since the year 1631. Many persons have take advantage of the panic among the people of towns which were threatened with destruction to take whatever goods they could find, and the Government have been compelled to order troops to those places to prevent the stealing of the abandoned property.

NAPLES, April 29, morning.-A sound as of thunder accompanies the discharges from Mount Vesuvious. The wind, is blowing in this direction to-day, carrying dense clouds of smoke and ashes over the city. Ashes are fall. ing on the streets like snow, and already they have reached the depth of two or three inches. The rumbling inside the volcano continues, but no fresh craters have opened, and lava has ceased to flow. Showers of sand have succeeded the rain of ashes which was falling this morning. The cruption is now accompanied by fearful electric phonomena. Lightning darts incessantly from the summit of the volcano, and thunder is continuous. Burning cinders, stones and scoreae are falling fast and thick in the town of Massi di Somma, which is entirely destroyed.

#### TRADE UNIONS.

From the Montreal Daily News. The course pursued by the Toronto pub-

lishers forced Sir John A. Macdonald to

turn his attention to the law respecting Trades' Unions, in order to assimilate our legislation to that in force in England. It is the duty of a statesman to study every social movement, and endeavor to harmonize conflicting interests. Sir J. A. Macdonald's bill to assimilate the law of Canada relating to Trades' Unions and trade combinations to that of England, is a proof of his administrative capacity, and shows his ability to anticipate and provide for the growing wants of our advancing civilization The schoolmaster has been abroad for the last thirty years, and we see the results in the animated and intelligent discussions in which the working classes engage. In every quarter of the world where the English speaking race are found, an eager controversy is heard as to the relative positions of the operative and the employer. Labor and capital have not discovered as yet satisfactory basis of settlement. On the one hand we witness exaggerated demands, on other a resolve to invoke legal penalties; thus an antagonism has grown up which ought never to have been allowed to strike root. The discovery of the steam engine, the creation of steamboats and railways, and the introduction of machinery into every branch of manufacturing and agricultural industry called into existence masses of highly skilled mechanics, and necessitated a higher degree of intelligence on the part of operatives. If we compare the latest novelty in the shape of a steam driven revolving press, casting off thousands of impressions every hour, with the clumsy hand-worked lever of thirty years since, we can measure the revolution that has occurred; and it is easy to comprehend that a much higher order of skill and aptitude must be forthcoming on the part of the mechanic than was needed formerly. We refer to the improvements in the art of printing, not that they are exceptional, beause every branch of manufacturing industry can point to equal or greater progress, but to show that machines of the present day are called on to perform services that make heavier demands on head and hands, and that mind and muscle are incessantly on the stretch to keep pace with the unflagging engine. "Educate the working classes" has been the demand of the age; and now that they are educated to a higher standard they very naturally use their newly-acquired powers. They have tasted the pleasures of literature, and they seek longer leisure to indulge in new-found sources of enjoyment. All work and no play dulls the faculties; therefore they insist on shortening the hours of toil; and, as their readiest mode of achieving their object, they combine. Organizing and associating together they beget a power capable of treating on an equality with capital. The law, conceived with reference to a different state of society, treats acts which in England are harmless, as criminal in Canada. To rectify this anomaly, Sir J. A. Macdonald brings in his bill relating to Trades' Unions and trade combinations. The consumers are almost the only parties actually concerned in the controversies between labor and capital, because whether eight or ten hours' labor become the rule the price of the manufactured article must be regulated by the cost of production. High wages involve high prices, and as the latter cannot be maintained in the face of continental competition in England, the inevitable result must follow that the working classes must become protectionists. We see no escape from this contingency. In England there has been a steady rise in the scale of wages; even in Warwickshire, now the scene of a strike, the farm hand receives in money or kind | tory, of Fergus, to Miss Ellen Fladd, of Salem.

tage and garden, with the family earnings during harvest. The tenant farmers who employ labor say that rents must be reduced or a duty imposed on foreign produce. In this Province farm labor has risen within 20 years one hundred per cent. The ordinary price in 1852 was half a dollsr per day; now it is difficult to procure good workmen in the country under a dollar a day. Of course, agriculture must suffer until machinery be more extensively introduced; nevertheless the masses are better fed and clothed. We cannot revert to sumptuary laws or arbitrarily decide the price of labor. The legislator cannot interfere between operatives and capitalists. All that he can do is to sanction organizations, define their rights, duties, and powers, restrain them within salutary limits, and leave them to make their own bargain.

#### THE FRENCH ARMY LIST.

STARTLING FACTS.

It has been stated recently that fears were entertained of serious complications between France and Germany. This may have been thought impossible in connection with the thorough defeat the French have recently sustained; but the following facts will show that another war is not only pos-place, France now has at her disposal 874,-000 soldiers, all ready for service. This statement is confirmed very authoritatively. The army which was imprisoned in Germany, numbering about 380,000 men, is on a very good footing. Sobered by its long and shameful captivity, it has prepared itself for vengeance. There are also 68,000 re-serve troops of really excellent character, and 423,000 "gardes mobiles," who have seen service, but who cannot exactly claim the distinction of being veterans. The men are not to be disputed, however. They really exist as an organized force, and as a force willing and anxious to fight. France intends, within the next two years, to bring her regular strength up to half a million of men; and to thus have two armies, one of veterans and regulars, and the other-five hundred thousand in number also-of militia, at her immediate command. Her artillery is still in bad condition, but great efforts are in progress for its renovation and improvement. Germany has found it necessary to very much improve her own artillery, and will no more than equal France in the vigor of her amelioration of that effective arm of the service. France is still determined on a speedy and terrible vengeance upon Germany, and the wise may not be able to restrain the over-impatient. If trouble begins at all, it will probably occur shortly after the payments are nearly completed, and on some pretext connected with the "occupation." The rumor that the occupying forces will be strengthened is doubtless true, but of itself has no alarming significance. It is a precautionary measure, but it is often taken on the strength of a rumor which proves totally without

#### FAILURE OF THE SEAL FISHERIES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

It is not long since the world was dazzled with the golden prospects of seal fishing, as conducted by steamers. Indeed the seals and the modes of catching them, in the hands of clever and ingenious writers, have for some time furnished a splendid advertisement of that prospective Province of Canada called Newfoundland. Now it seems, by one of those sealers have suffered a reverse. By advices of a latter-date than our letter of yesterday, we learn that on Sunday, the 6th inst., steamers and several sailing vessels drifted past the harbour of St. John's, N. F., at some distance, fast locked in ice. They were part of the northern scaling fleet, and had been arrested by the tremendous barriers of ice pressed on the shores by easterly winds, and were then drifted helplessly south, without any seals. The S.S. Ariel was reported at Charmel with only 200 scals on board. She had gone to the Gulf fishery. Large numbers of sealing vessels were reported to have been seen late in March fast in the ice, without seals. The immense depth of snow on the ice would render it almost impossible for the sealers to move about over its surface in search of seals, and would make it extremely perilous to pur-sue their prey, as the ice-crevices would be covered with soft snow.

The best judges in St. John's, declare that,

owing to the unprecedented combination of unfavourable circumstances, this will be one of the most disastrous failures in the seal tishery ever known. We publish this news with the greatest regret.—St. John's Telegraph.

## CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

We understand that a number of carpenters struck work on Wednesday, in accordance with a resolution passed at the recent mass meeting. We have not been able to learn particulars.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Trades' Assembly has been called for this (Thursday) evening.

#### BIRTH.

On the 25th inst., at the Workingmen's Hat Store, Queen street west, the wife of Max Bourdon of a son.

#### MARRIED.

In Elora, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Father Willett, Mr. James McInery, foreman in Wilson and Lockman's sewing machine fac-

A public meeting in support of women's suf frage was held on Wednesday in Cockburn Street Hall, Miss Parton, on the motion of Mrs. Kerr, taking the chair. Among the ladies present we observed Mrs. Spalding Mrs. Ord of Muirhouselaw, Kelso ; Mrs. Kerr. of the Ladies' Temperance Association; Mrs. Stephen Wellstood, Miss Wigham, Mrs. Par ker, Dundee, and others. The first speaker was Mr. King, who referred to the great changes that had taken place in public of inion with regard to the men who should be admitted to the exercise of the franchise, and indicated that our laws as to the exclusion of the female sex would in course of time be found a mistake. Some thought at present that intelligence should rule the country—that it should be put into the hands of professors and other learned men. Others were for taking the broadest grounds upon which to establish the government, and thought that all should be admitted to the franchise. The present movement was intended to carry out the fundamental principles of our present system of representation. Mr. King then moved -" That the ownership or occupancy of land or houses being the basis of representation in this country, it is unjust in principle to make sex any ground of disqualification therefor, excluding a large number of intelligent persons well qualified to exercise the electoral franchise." (Applause.) Mrs. Parker seconded the motion. She said the question lay near her heart, and she was sorry they should have to agitate in the matter. The right feeling of men should have given what they wanted without that. Miss Wigham moved-"That all women

ns man who are owners or occupiers of land or half case. At the count arterial with stanproperty of the same description and values become, executive to be the three three whom whom and that a guiltien passed on the brais of the legit, who are the tagency dueth and their are two reads an should be sent to Pauli month; it was a reads to a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a reads to a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a reads to a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a reads to a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a reads to a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a read to be a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to Pauli month; it was a should be sent to pauli month of the should be should from the . fing." In the course of bur we said had not a new part and a distriction to dom said there were 20076-000 of the star i support in mail numbers of them canded on many and the large by he as the new Many of them some ported the best first that the man of them. husbar, 19 a sampled a vota last a comprehensive same his inte graniera). very in a co A Landar another to ye S. 1: 2 Cen for instance w he died the s ejected to the vote for the The state of the state of that the progles of odd to some to later Houses of Parliament and About the Milinburgh members should have to be suggest it. Mr. Mitchell seconded the motion. He said it was a good political maxim that the tranchise and taxation should go hand in hand. According to the present system of legislation, it appeared to be taken for granted that the intelligence of women was below that of the lowest intelligence among men. A vote of thanks to the chairwoman, on the motion of Mrs. Wellstood, terminated the proceedings. - Scotsman

#### THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Speaking generally, the training and discipline that are most suitable for the one sex in early life are also the most suitable for the the mind of the man will prove conally some for the woman. Indeed, all the arguments which have yet been advanced in favor of the higher education of men plead equally strongly in favor of the higher education of women. In all the departments of home, intelligence will add to woman's usefulness and efficiency. It will give her thought and forethought, enable her to anticipate and provide for the contingencies of life, suggest improved methods of management, and give her strength in every way. But while the mind and character of women ought to be cultivated with a view to their own well being, they ought not the less to be educated liberally with a view to the happiness of others. Men themselves the reverse; and if, as we hold to be the ease, the moral condition of a people mainly depends upon the education of the home, then the elevated by the enlightenment and refinement her entering into competition with man in the rough work of business carl politics. Women can no more do men's special work in the world than men can do women's. And wherever family to enter upon other work, the result has been socially disastrons. Indeed, the efforts of some of the best philanthropists have of late years been devoted to withdrawing women from toiling alongside of men in coal-pits, factories, mail-shops and brick-yards. There is, however, one special department of woman's work demanding the earnest attention of all calling. true female reformers, though it is one which has hitherto been unaccountably neglected. We mean the better economising and preparation of human food, the waste of which at present, for want of the most ordinary culinary

bor. The barroved use of even our existing crime, supply would be equivalent to an immediate A Mechanical School could be made selfthropists. - Samuel Smiles.

# STICK TO THE MODESTICK.

Did you ever see a woman throw a stone at a hen? It is one of the most Indicrous scenes in everyday life. We recently observed the the ben did, for she did not udud it at all, and laid an egg the next day as if nothing happened. In fact that her will now know for the first time that she served in the espacity of a target. The predatory fowl bad invaded the precincts of the flower bed, and was industriously pecking and scretching for the natritious seed or the early worm, Llissfully unconscious of impending danger. The lady now appears upon the seene with a broom. This she droops and picks up a rocky fragment of the Silurian age, and then makes her first mistake-they all do it-of seizing the projectile with the wrong hand. Then, with malice aforethought, she makes the further blunder of swinging her arms perpenticularly instead of horizonially-othercupan the stone flies into the air, describing an irregular clip that carve. ad strikes the series and the earsh as lardrose who are occupiors of land or houses in the it I the heaves the theorem stood at the time, in a own right should be entitled to vote for mem- | coarse it a rost from the approximation that bers of I's claiment in the same circumstances bomber to have employed per lamorthes to be Switcher Property Telepot Carther Inglise v i.h rthe country who were self- of of the said of the said of the

> Water and the second second and the second of the latest of the first of the second of nger om en en blande politike planske. Disk kommen het en blegen open blande i A top of the same of Maketon di e P the subject mass of and the second of the second potenti, and is in the continuous and a service of the progress, progress, we say was a firm rising generation. The College to street sut . ject thinks, as "the state of Dissochuseers it about to establish, and branch of its educational system, schools for the instruction of the working classes in the mechanical trades," that we ought to be doing something of the kind our selves. This is an exceedingly correct view for if that State has been wake I up to any reform necessary for the good of workingmen. the whole world shoul! have if is operation before this time.

There is an actual powership torn lew author izing this class of schools, particularly in Sar Francisco, for before the next ses i n of the Legislature many a boy of mechanical genius will have passed the age for such teaching. We are greatly in need of educated mechanics. other; and the education and culture that fill men who can solve a problem in mathematics as well as do the work on an engine: mee wh can calculate the strength of wood or iron as well as frame a roof or dome. The day for merdrudgery has passed, much nery does that, The mechanic's brain must be cultivated so that he can put to work the most complicated machinery. Woodworth's Planer will do the work of a hundred men, but it requires a cultivated mechanical mind to ke wit in order. Machinery is the product of educated gardus. We want men of the same calibre to keep it in order and make it useful. Our hope bearing trades work too much and think too hatle. Those going to school think too much and do no work. Four hours of study and four hours of labor is much befter than citat of either. cannot be sound in mind or morals if women be The mind and body should be kept in equil.b rium. The hands and body should be chle to do what the mind dietates, and the extent should be well ofwated so as to regular the highest education of women is to be regarded as a do only what is necessary to a small before matter of national importance. But while it object in view. Men do twice as much work is certain that the character of a nation will be to as complish an end, as those who explain that has atted the mind to understan the work of woman, it is much more than doubtful they commence. It a man descript material whether any advantage is to be derived from in working it, he is called stupid. In him held it is the want of chandlen; he is the anew where and how to cut it. A man who frames timber or iron for a disoc, cannof the logicalism on the ground; every tenon, in and a square, woman has been withdrawn from her home and or bevel, must be cut in each at a separate and apare from the real, and come sognation making a harmonious whole, the discenses be done without education. A her y hear party ing a trade spends half his time at to raing the use of tools; if he learned at selective will no much more useful to his employed must in life as a skilled mechanic, and be proved of his

The Legislature should now authorize the Board of School Directors in cities to establish Mechanical Schools, to put up temperary shops. buy tools and employ foremen to teach the boys. There is no use waiting until Manachusetts knowledge, is little short of scandalous. If adopts the system. This is not in old fogy ter and clothes?—Echange.

that men is to be regarded as a consfector of State; our people are progressive. We need his species who makes two stalls of core to no one to tell us what to do. We are raising grow where only one grew before, not less is a superior race of boys and girls, in mind and she to be regar ted as a public benefactor who body, but we must cultivate their mental and e one will exceed turns to the best practical ac- | Physical espacity, or the vices common to human count the food products of human shill and last nature will make them the more powerful for

extension of the cultivable acreage of our coun- ; sustaining, in a very few years. The labor of try mot to speak of the increase of health, the scholars could be rendered profitable in acondry and domestic comfort. Were our fe- manufacturing many articles which might be made references to tura their energies in this sold for the Fractit of such an institution of direction with effect, they would carn the learning. Let us try it anyhow. Our members gratitude of all households, and be esteemed of the Legislature from this city should see as raion; the prentest of all practical philan- that we have such a law, at least for San Francisco. 15 will encourage families to settle among us and enlarge our prosperity. We should be ahead of other States in such improvement in our system of education. It would artimet the attention of a desirable population in place of men who can pick up their traps and go away at every change of the moon. process indeed we said more attention than if we want a large and growing city, we must make it attractive for men who are raising children. A true man lives for his children; they are his care through life. Knowing that, we should make a pleasant home for industrious families An educated mechanic is the highest member of any community. The study and practice of such community are emobling in their character, dignifying in their influence, and elevate men in the scale of usefulness. The world needs such men, and we should furnish them .- San Francisco Examiner.

#### OUT FOR A WALK.

There is much in a person's walk denoting

A vapid well: indicates energy, something of importance on hand which requires immediate

A store walk suggests an easy-going turn of crinica disposition to let things take their own source; and if they go wrong, it will be all the area in a thoround years.

It should be such; belongs to indolence, the only raming a bean unwelcome burden to Lafter, which amakept to shirk by hugging program has the ly as possible.

And hig wall lathe gait of the "jolly tar"; in the natural whik of a landsman, denotes to the and in one care a tiveness and good

A give provelly, which twists and turns from the versity of the off and putting a period to, in him of snapplish, terrior

Lyre shill of Moral swing-wolk, indicates read a All rights in care, with plenty of

1, b. A. all and lattice swing of the body, the educations and hose snulling the air leve ree herds of etter people, and the least deson-reed walk, suggests vanity and a friveone devotion to style and display.

A hesitating walk de otes a changeable neutal shallowness, resulting from a want of

A careless walk, always running against somebody, denotes a person wrapped up in self, without ability to see much outside.

The studied, accurately measured " are'nt you all boking at me" walk, indicates an unrecable, superficial, ecceitful person, whose price is in fashion, beauty, the cut of hair, rimming of whisker, fit of dress, or some such attraction given by the tailor, barber, or dress-

A tetering walk indicates a person whose thoughts are always placidly, hazily contem plating a narrow sphere of life, in which self is the prominent figure. Such persons, when Shown a on their own resources, are as helpless as a turile on its back.

The slarp, quick, clean slep, over rough or even places, with prompt precision, as if every findfull was merked, facilities a person in possession of fait neutal freu this, and farsightedness, with sore ye whole surveys the ground in advance, scient by a quek intellect, sharp lastice s embeliacions, and a readiness to batthe with hee, making the me a of everything. Such persons are self-reliant, hard to trip, quick to rise when once down, and never in built which way to go when once upon their

Course Nenen Wa with -A lady adverthat in Co landon . . . for "an accom-finel colo nor . We se Il per week." The piece I tgle a series of many, shiftless cove. We have some the fellows six or high im Boy a plant by as Tastring.

A LARY Represent poor of hily walked late the secret of the fin ores of Pythias at certino, in the oblace has y doming male to be well putting a low. Whe brothern are in constantation, and the to a thing that can section is for ones one of them to marry the and rising limes i and this been the secrets or the family.

Poor Beston girl operatives who complain to the employers that they must live on their spology for wages, are to be they must get some gentleman friend to he others. We are told that a firm in this city which employs about forty girls, when a girl modies for work, that she is asked if she has a "friend;" if she | worth over \$400,000. She has got a good felhas not she is not employed. The plea is that low for a husband, and the match bids fair to a girl's wages is not on agh to give her a decent be a happy one. Mr. Fagan's "old man" was support, and if she has no outside help that she will steal, Is it any wo der the c is prostitution? Are souls ever sold for ir ad, fire, shel-

#### Zavor Atotes.

A Workingmen's Assembly has been formed in Brooklyn, many of the trade societies being represented.

The Kidderminster (England) carpet weavers ask an advance of 10 per cent and the nine

The election for delegates to the International Typographical Union has begun, and bids fair to be a lively time among the printers of New York. Two tickets are in the field, and the sides are pretty evenly divided.

In nearly every borough in Schuylkill Country, Pa., in which a Labor Reform ticket was run, it was wholly or partially successful. -Anthracite Monitor.

Peter A. Golden has been elected by Hartford Typographical Union No. 72, to represent them in the coming session of the International Typographical Union.

In New York city Eight Hour Leagues are being formed very rapidly. One has been organized where only the French language is spoken; also one in German.

The Labor Reformers of Chillicothe, Ohio, east 672 votes last election; and in the township of Chillicothe they polled 1,138 votes, nearly three times as many as were polled in the whole State of Connecticut.

In New York nearly all the trade associations have adopted secret work, and are increasing more rapidly than under the system of open meetings. They are driven to this course by the estracising disposition of bosses lately manifested against the coopers of that

The United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers, after five years of bad trade, report t for the first time a clear balance in the tre story ; and a larger number of as inhers than ever, soften The Liverpool concinnations have secured the nine hour system. In thing other towns the rule has been corrected and it is expected to ] shortly become general.

The coal miners of Trumbull, Mahoning, and Columbia council a Oldo, have struck for an advance of twenty cents per ton. They claim that the advance of the orice of iron from \$35 to \$50 a ton, in less down a year, justicies them in the demand.

The strike of the from Monlders in Chicago is still carried on with the stone leaves that provailed a month ago, as fith of agotwo men who left the shop struct, thirty-two have found work, Laving twinty men on guide. The Union supports the collars, and recan to light to the bitter carl.

During the closing hours of the Perceptvania Legislature, a bill was passed regarding the Conspiracy Act, directed against the miners during the trouble between them and the coal companies. The miners may once more combine for such peaceful purposes as they may think proper, without fear of indictment for aind, lack of perseverance, and a growing conspiracy or interference by the State militia. The law repealed was a very unjust and discriminating one, and was abused by all the coal companies to oppress their hard working employes.

> The quarrymen here, to the number of five hundred, struck for a uniform rate of wages of \$2.50 a day, some of the contractors having hired men at \$2. Great consternation spread among the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and the police were ready in large force at the station houses, expecting, of course, as they were strikers, they would be troublesome, and that the fellows would be impudent enough not to peaceably accept whatever the gentlemen who employ them might offer. The men, however, behaved quite peaceably, and their employers in a few hours settled the matter by giving the men what they demanded .- N. Y. Cor. of the New Haren Evening Union.

## A FASCINATING PAINTER.

A young journeyman painter with the romantic name of Fagan, has fallen in with a streak of luck which does not often come to journeyman painters. His employer sent him up town with other men to fresco a house belonging to a very rich widow. He went and attended quietly to his business, but he noticed that the widow was constantly around and watched him very closely. He became nervous at the constant watching, and thought that the widow was suspicious of him, and he accordingly requested his employer to send another man in his place, which was done the next day. The widow immediately repaired to the shop when she saw Mr. Fagan's place filled, and asked the reason of his absence, requesting that he be sent there to work again. At the same time she inquired particularly about his private character, and was assured by his employer that he was a most exemplary young man. A mutual "explanation" was had, when the young man returned to his work, which ended in the fair, fat and forty widow confessing her love for him, and as it is leap year, asking him to marry her. He would not believe at first that she was in earnest, but she asked him to put on his coat, and to convince him, took him to her lawyer and had a deed made out, giving him \$50,000. This was convincing, and the widow yesterday became Mrs. Fagan. She is well off, but years ago kicked the young fellow out as incorrigible, but he has learned a good deal of sense in the harsh school of a journeyman painter since then. -N. H. Evening Union. MY DARLINGS SHORE

God bless the little feet that can never genstray, For the little shoes are empty in may closet hald away. I sometimes take one in my hand, forgotting till I see It is a little, half-worn shoe, and mach too guall for me-And all at once I feel a sense of bitter has and pain,

And sharp as when, two years ago, it cut my heart in twain.

Oh, little feet that weary not, I writ for them no more, For Lain drifting on the tide, and thay have exched the

And while the blinding tear drops was their II. He show ां भीते.

I try to think my darling's feet greet ecoding etrects of gold;

And then I lay them down again, but always turn and

God bless the little feet that now so surely compot stray,

And while I thus am standing I almost seem to see The little form beside me, just as it used to be:

The little face uplifted, with his soft and tender eyes-Ab, we! I might have known that look was born for Paradise.

I reach my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air.

For there is nothing of my darling but the shoes he used

Oh! the bitterness of parting cannot be done away Until I meet my darling where his feet can never stray ; When I no more am drifted upon the surging tide,

But with him safely landed upon the river side. De patient, heart! while waiting to see the shining

For the little feet in the shining street can never go astray.

#### Grains of Gold.

or, the shallby, the ngly, and the sufficient of do not sneer at them. All ways of blockers of ry count, and mercy is like the The real from a given- and very sweet to a dad soul.

Who the we offertierzes, and and the whole to meet not already a to defend the grammer create to describe it; and the the gladge more furious than eves.

Gorden ... Selected universely allet Westernaments of it, every lanear tisking and regardless that he appeals and the control of the land and 117 of Allyan Lauren baca tag Let. rolling There's to be get

for refrestanciates. for recreasing the value of the second problems of Constant and the contract of the second contract of the contract of the second contrac

Love is a heat full of moding at a companient bitterness, a pain full of plants and a chameleon, which dray have mouth but air, and nouris gen in he uso the body but the tongue. A nair increasing the begin love, but not to end it. increasing are tied with eyes, and cannot be untied with in the hands; made fast with thoughts, not to be unloosed with fingers.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: be that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest

The darkest cloud which overshadows human life may often appear the brighest to the angels who watch over us from heaven.

Many millionaires are of less service to the community in which they reside than are scavengers that cleanse the streets,

People who brood over their sorrows are usually successful in hatching a numerous covey; and those who sit "nursing their rage, to keep it warm," are sure of a comfortable temperature of indignation.

The stream of time rolls rapidly away into the ocean of eternity, sweeping off in its impetuous, course all human things. Beauty, fashion, genius, accomplishments, wealth, will be no more. Religion alone is destined to survive

The great man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptation from without and within, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menaces, and whose reliance on truth, virtue, and Heaven is unfaltering.

The blossom cannot tell what becomes of its odour, and no man can tell what becomes of his example, that roll away from him and go-beyond his ken, on their perilous mission.

SMALL MATTERS .- The nerve of the tooth, not so large as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a strong man to distraction. A musquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. A coral rock, which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that withstool death in a thousand forms may be killed by an insect. The deepest wretched-ness often results from petty trials. A chance look from those we love often produces exquisite pain or unalloyed pleasure.

There are two feelings common to all high or affectionate natures : that of extreme susceptibility to opinion, and that of extreme bitterness at its injustice.

Of all things that bind a man to the earth on which we dwell, and give him a genuine interest in this kind, there is nothing so sovereign as the ties of domestic circle.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know justly how to appreciate their value. Some men, however,

judge of both from the beauty of the covering. Never refuse to attend to your friend's mode of pointing out your error; enter without reserve into his mode of reasoning; the quicker will you succeede in detecting the fallacy. whether it is on your side, or on his.

Man either looks for happiness in his recol-Man either looks for nappiness in the brilliant lections of the past, or seeks it in the brilliant visions which his fancy has created of futurity; whereas the present should be the moment enjoyment and preparation for the future.

#### Sawdust and Chips.

whonce he departed "leaving his traces behind him.

"Your dress," said a husband, to his fashionable wife, "will never please the men." "I don't dress to please the men," was the reply, "but to worry other women."

The "money article" man of an Alabama paper reports money at "getting closer and closer, but not close enough yet to be reached in this part of the country."

Call a lady a "chicken," and ten to one she is angry with you. Tell her she is "no chick-en," and ten to one she is still angrier.

A legal question which is or a ising the law-yers of New York is, "These recow become real estate when she is turned it to a field?" Power or

The learned men of the present day leave about come to the conclusion that the man who held on to the last must have been the shoe-

"Don't you think," asked a conceited fid-dler of a critic, "what I can play the violin like Paganin'?"—" Mes," said the critic, "Gr any other nimay."

An America's just returned house from Europe says he found lend so poor in some parts of that continent that one loud la't even raise a disturbance on it. A patriotic citizen beests that "no people

on earth can excel the Americans in the dauly art of sitting on a Louch and watching reighteen men play base ball." The following speech was much by the win-

ner of a prize in a foot race :- "Centlemon, I Teacher to a precorious per T. "You will

observe that Italy, which you see fraced on the must be c. is almost exactly the shape of a boot." Proceeding pupil: "Yes, so it is; and when I go there I'll put my foot in it." "What is the principal business carried on

traveller. As a stout old lady in New York got out of a crowded outlibus in front of the Astor House, the other day, she exclaimed, "Well, this is a relief, anyhow." To which the driv-cr, eyeing her ample proportions, replied, "So the 'osses think, mum."

"My son," said a good mother to her young bopeful, "did you wish your teacher a happy flow Year?" "No, ma'am, 'responded the boy. "Well, why not?" "Because," said the youth, "she isn't happy unless she's whipping some of us boys, and I am afraid if I wished for happiness she'd go for me."

The Norwich Bulletin says: "In one of the New Lor on Northern ticket offices, the other day, a officen who had evidently been famingday, a citizen who had evidently been fanning the flame of conviviality with the wing of ricadship, rapped on the slide of the ticket office, and laying down ten cents, said, "A direct of hear, sir, if we plaze." "We keep no beer hear," sternly replied the agent. "Well, then, give us a dhrop of whiskey." "We keep no whiskey here; we only sell bits of pasteloard," was the reply: "Divil a bit do i care what it is," said the Internationalist, "give us a driak of pasteboard then." They concluded he was drunk. concluded he was drunk.

A REAR ATTACK!—A Maine paper says that at a prayer meeting recently held in a town in that State, as the worthy deacon who conduc-ted the exercises was about to kneel to offer the emainting prayer, he was rather suddenly jerked leach by his coat tails to his seat by a zealons brother in order to give a sister an opportunity to "speak in meeting." The amusement of the auchines at this sacriligious proceeding was not less than the astonishment of the good deacon at the violent attack in the

Old Mrs. B---, of Washing, Pennsylvania, a strong "Spiritualist" and "Adventist." During a meeting of kindred souls held recent ly, she became exceedingly happy, and fully believed that the time had come when she should fly away and be forever at 19st. "Open the window," she cried, "that I may start now!—my wings are the wings of the dove!" With this she mounted the back of the nearest pew; a believing brother open tibe window she gave her arms a shake or two, jumped, and found herself sprawling on the steer. A momentary smile dwelt upon the trees of the congregation; but not to be dealers, sine and, "I can fly, and will fly; but I diam't get the right flow that clime?"

Mrs. Olive Logan, in a speech at the Brook Mrs. Olive Logan, in a speech at the Brooklyn woman's the ting, saids—'I reject the trousers with contempt and score. Men on a sufficiently ridicalous figure in them them solves. The truth is they don's like their own costume, and are envious of our laces, level lery, frills, and dresses. Trousers, touseds, trousers! Shake not the like has greated at the No; so lorg to we are but according to the like has greated at the No; so lorg to we are but according to the like has greated at I don't wonder that some of year member has written a book showing that anion.' to be the father of his race." This speech we goe that with roars of applause.

BUTTON-HOLE ON BOTH STIPES AND CONFIDENCE OF COMPANY AND CONFIDENCE OF COMPANY AND COMPANY hand the plate to the button and side. fortunately, however, for the reor follow, on the day after he received the law of the son, there was among the great with the a foreign gentleman with a darker was account cont and he was for a while a darker was account

stand. He looked first at one man of the grow tleman's cost, then at the other recommended at the outland in the feet

the stranger's garment, he east a crashal of Rock at his master, and excluded in a barrier of Rock at his master, and excluded in a barrier of Rock at his master, and excluded in a barrier of Rock at his master and excluded in a barrier of Rock at his particular of the rock at the state of the rock at the d the plate over the gentleman's here

Acen. -A man on the day he became a hundred years old, went to have a pair of shoes A paragraph in one of the papers informs us made, remarking that he wanted them built that a horse rushed into a milliner schop, from substantial, with plenty of hob-nails. The store-keeper suggested that he might not live to wear such a pair of shoes out, when the old gentleman retorted that he commenced this one hundred years a good deal stronger than he did the last one!

THE CONDEMNED WOMAN. -- A petition in favor of Phobo Cambell, convicted of the murder of her husband, and now lying in jail awaiting the fulfilment of the sentence of death passed upon her, is in circulation in London. In his been signed by about one hundred and fifty of the prominent citizens "What would make a good leading criticle bundred and fifty of the prominent citizens for me to-morrow?" aslicit a wicked alitor of and the greater portless of the logal profession a wit. "A balter," was the sententious cepty. The petition will be clearlated in Nisseari

> Powen or the United Allove to hear the rumbling of the stasta power press, better than the rattle and roar of artiflory. It is silently attacking and vanquishing the Malakoffs of vice and Redans of evil, and its parallels and approaches cannot be resisted. I like the click of type in the composing stick better than the click of the musket in the hands of the soldier. It bears a leaden messenger of deadlier power, of sublimer force, and of surer aim, which will hit its mark, though a thousand years away.---Chapin.

SABBATH LABOR UNMICESSARY. -It has been supposed by many that the running of the cheese and butter factories on the Sabbath, and the employment of the large number of persons connected with the prosecution of this have won this cap by the use of my legs; I new and rapidly-growing lusiness, was untrust I may rever leve the use of my legs by avoidable. The question is exciting serious the use of this cup." recent annual meeting of the American Dairymen's Association at Utica, to which it had been referred a year ago. A committee of experienced dairymen, after full investigation of the subject, recommended the discontinuance in this place?" asked a traveller of a citizen in a Connectiont villers. "The mountacture of ready made closing," was the reply. "You are a queer set to spend your time in the mannature of what is already unde," said the of Sunday labor in the factories, and reported

The Press.

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Managoross.

Toronto, April 12th, 1872. ' 4 1-to

#### THE CARLIST RISING.

Paris, April 26.—The situation in Spain has become very serious. The Government has resolved to adopt the most vigorous measures to suppress the insurrection. Nothing is certainly known of the where-abouts of Don Carlos.

MADRID, April 28.—An attack of the Carlists was reported at Sun. Many were killed, wounded and taken prisoners by the Government troops. Catalonia has been declared in a state of siege. A band of Carlists was defeated last week at Faiteaceh, with the loss of sixteen killed and thirty wounded. The insurgents were dispersed. The number of submissions is increasing. The Carlists are concentrated in considerable numbers, only in Navarre, Guipeizcoa and Biscay. The other Provinces are quiet. They hold no impartant place and keep to the mountains. No engagement of any account has taken place. Marshal Serrano has been sent to Catalonia to direct operations. He is well acquainted with the country and will take prompt action for the suppression of the rising before the enemy can concentrate. A telegram announces his safe arrival in the disturbed district.

PARIS, April 28.—A despatch from Bayonne reports that the Spanish telegraph wires are cut and no despatches have been received since a late hour last night. The frontier is vigilant ly guarded by French troops.

#### AMERICAN.

Sucking eggs for the championship is the way in which the rivalry of manhood develops itself in Tennessee. The best score thus far is thirty at a sitting.

The reign of terror in Cass County, Mo., instead of abating is on the increase. The civil authorities are perfectly powerless to enforce the laws, and and the lives and property of the people are at the mercy of the mob.

The favorite practical joke fn New York is to advertise "Wanted, a bull-dog at No. so and so, such a street," the residence of some peaceful deacon, whose surprise and horror at the sudden presentation at his front door of a caravan of ferocious "purps," are only equalled by the malicious satisfaction of his victimisers.

A New York organ-grinder, arrested for disorderly conduct, played upon the feelings of the Police Justice by affecting to be very lame, through wounds received during the war. He kept up his feeble step until he found himself outside the rails, when he made for the door with a rush that surprised everybody. The last seen of him he was running down Centre-street at a rate which made the passersby stare and wonder what had become of his lame leg "with thirteen bullet wounds."

In Indianapolis they have a wonder. A little orphan child, sent West by the Children's Aid Society, and adopted in that Hoosier capital, gets up in her sleep and plays the piano most beautifully, though in her waking moments she "knows no touch of it." At these times she is possessed by the spirit of her mother, who was a French music teacher, and died of starvation in New York. The child is slowly but surely fading under the influence of her midnight music lessons, and will soon.be with her mother.

Some twenty-five firms of Pittsburg glass and soap manufacturers have united in a communication to the House of Committee of Ways and Means to the effect that neither their interests nor the interest of the country at large would be promoted by changing, in any manner, the duties on soda ash and other forms of soda. In connection with this there have been printed, for the information of the same committee, statements from other prominent glass, soap and other manufacturers in various parts of the country, all going to show that the present duty on soda does not increase, to any appreciable amount, the cost of their manufactures, and is, therefore, even if it be added to the price of the soda used by them, not a burden upon anybody. They also annex a tabular statement, from which it appears that the duties imposed on soda, at various times since 1857, have not in any case increased the price.

SPEECH BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.-The Mormon Conference met on Monday in the morning and afternoon. About 8,000 persons, including a large number of Gentiles. were present, Brigham Young discoursed at length. He thanked God for being permitted to be with his people again; and hoped the time would come when he might have an opportunity before a court of justice to prove the falsity of the charges against him. He defied all people of the world to show any sign against his moral character. He was glad that neither he nor his brethern had the power of God till they had wisdom to use it, or they might be led to destroy all their enemics. He should demand from those who had been prosecuting them all papers connected with the cases, that they might know positively who their prosecutors were. He praised the Deputy-Marshal who had him in charge, denounced lawyers, scolded Saints who had not paid their tithing promptly, and finally with his blessing closed the conference till next October.

FEARFUL JUMP.—A gentleman named Mark Kline, a travelling agent for a New York crockery house, when in a Pacific Express train near Dearborn dreamed that he was in another part of the country, riding on another road, and that the train was on fire. He dreamed that the car door was locked, and that he could not get out. As the whistle

sounded for Dearborn, Kline partly woke up, opened the door and leaped square off the platform, believing that the cars had stopped to let the passengers escape. The express does not stop at Dearborn, but thunders right on without slacking speed, and was probably running at the rate of thirty miles an hour when Kline made the leap. He struck in the ditch by the road-side, full of snow- and water, and did not fully awake until he struck. He went end over end, rolled over and over, and was at last thrown up the bank against the fence. He shouted several times, thinking that the train had left the track, and was greatly surprised when he found out the real facts of the case. From where he struck to where he landed was nearly fifty feet. His silk hat was jammed as flat as a board, a heel was knocked off one boot, and his pants and coat were worse used up than if he had been through a bar-room fight and jumped out through a broken window. How he escaped death is a wonder, but he did not even have a bone broken.

M. Rochefort, who is now a State prisoner at Fort Boyart, is said to be employed in the kitchen. Probably this is a mistake or a eupheism for the scullery. M. Rochefort's abilities are of that peculiar character that the scullery would be precisely the sphere for him. He has hitherto occupied himself in the pleasant occupation of throwing metaphorical mud at every man or woman whom he did not altogether admire. His Lanterne, and its successor the Marseillaise, was devoted to the task of blackening reputations, by indiscriminate abuse. Were he now to be put to the task of cleaning pots and plates of filth not half so offensive as that which he made it his business to dispense, the public sense of things would be satisfied. It is certainly improbable that he is permitted to act as cook. He would be sure to poison the entire garrison with some devise of his own concoction. Hard on poor Rochefort.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, TORONTO TIME.

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DEPART	7.45	3.45
ARRIVE	11.10	S.30
TORONTO AND	NIPISSING RA	AILWAY.
	λ. Μ.	Р. М.
DEPART		3.30
ARRIVE	10.45	3.20
TORONTO, GR	EY & BRUCE RA	AILWAY.
	A. M.	
DEPART		3.00
Arrive	11.10	8.10

#### Commercial.

THE WORKMAN OFFICE,

STREET PRICES.

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<del></del>		
WHEAT-Soules and Deihl	to	\$1.46
Spring 1 28	to	0 00
Midge-proof 0 00	to	0 00
Treadwell 1 30	to	0 00
Barley	to	0 70
Oats 0 43	to	0 00
Peas 0 70	to	0 71
Blue do 0 85	to	0 57
Ryc 0 72	to	0.75
Clover Seed 5 25	to	5 50
BUTTER-Ib. rolls by the basket 0 24	to	0 26
4 lb. do 0 16	to	0 24
Choice Dairy Tub 0 17	to	0 18
Apples 2 75	to	3 25
POTATOES—Per bag 0 90	to	1 00
DREASED HOGS 6 50	to	7 00
TALLOW-Rough 0 06	to	0 00
Rendered 0 074	to	0 00

WORKINGMEN, RALLY TO THE STANDARD.

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