# Ontaxio Gotorhman. 

the equalization of all elements of society in the social scale should be the trde aim of civilization.

Vol. II.-No. 51.

## Eublur spates.

The slaters of Newcastle struck work on Monday morning March 2, for an advance of wages. Tho masters have offered 3s per week
extra on present wages, making 36a, and piece price in proportion. This was refusOn the first Tuesday in May, the State Ex ocutive Committee of the Workingman's
Labor Union of Tennessee will meet in Nabhville, for the purpose of organizing and detor mining apon a time for a State committee to select a candidate for Governor, and make
such other arrangements as they may deem necessa
Stata.
The catlors employed by the well-known firm of Joseph Rodgors and Sons, cuiliery strike. Shortly before Christrans the firm strike. Shortly before Christraas the firm
gave notice of a reduction of ld. in the shil. ling in the wages of the men, who refused to ing orders on the old terms, but on Weanes day, expressed their determination to enforce the reduction. The ment thereupon refused to
take out worlt. Their idleness will soon affect other branches of the trade.
The report of the registrar of trades unions of England for the year ending 31st, Decomber, 1872, just issued, shows the growth of these societies sinse the passing of the Act on
the 29th, June, 1871. During 1872, 66 unions the 20th, June, 1871. During 1872, 66 unions
were registered, making 63 since the passing were registered, making 65 since the passing
of the Act. Ot these, 65 returns were made. The funds of these amounted to f112,298, with an annual income of
from 217,128 members.
A conferenco of ropresentative working men coming from the principal towns of the west of England and Sonth Wales was held at Bristol March 9th, in faror of international
arbitration. The number of delegates present arbitration. The number of delegates present
was upwards of seventy, and they camo from trades unions and other organizations of
working men, numbering on the whole upworking men, numbering on the whole up-
wards of 80,000 . Resolutions approving of wards of 8s, 00 . Resolations appror war were unanimously adopted, and a petition to Parliament greed upon.
The Locom
burgh says :
urgh says: $\quad$ inineers' Alvocale of Pitts Taken altogether, the strika on the Erie
Railway has beon the most wide-spread of any Railway has been the most wide-spread of any
since the commencement of the prosent labor since the commencement of the prosent labor
difficalties. Among the strikers now, snd within the past thirty days, on that road,
were the freight brakesmen, carpenterg, track Were the freight brakesmen, carpenters, track
bands and freigh handiers, and all they ask for is their back pry-What "is justly their own. At a meeting in Buffale, large additions
were made to tho number of strikers, until thero are no brakesuen, carpenters, painters,
:or freight hoase employees of the road on thie tor freight house employees of the road on this
division. it was stated at the meeting that all they demanded was to be paid arrearage and hare a fixed time set for payroent of
wages, pand be promptly paid. A resolution was passed denouncing any attempt to inter
fere with passenger trains. 'The different or fere with passenger trains. The diferent or-
ganizations refuse to return to worle until a
part of their number is restored tho amount art of their number is restored tho amount
 day. The strike has since been settled.
Oa Monday March 9th a general conferenco of Scotch miners' delegates was, held in Glasgow, when it was reported that in all the dis-
tricts the employers had ceused notices to be pat np stating that in some cases after the 4th, and in others niter the 21 st, there would
be a reduction of wages. The nmount was not stated but the general idea was that it would be moro that ls. a day; it was reported
the miners of Fife aud Clackmannon were already working at a reduction of Is. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., then addrcssed the meeting,
and, after denling with tho criticisms of some and, after denling with tho criticisms of some
of the Scotcl and English papors, counselled the men to consider thier position well and set their house in order as a reduction in the
rate of wages was inevitable. It was then rate of wages was inevitable. It was then
unanimously agreed that a friendly conference should be asked with the employers in order
to settle the matter without coning to any dispute. A committoe was appointed to correspond with the miners-owners, and arrango
if possible, on a confereuce
The Chicago Workingman's Advosate of the
27 th March, says :--The Crispins of Chicago
are now cngaged in an unequal contest with
their employers. It is right $v s$, might. Their
cause is the cause of the oppresed. In time
gone bye, their purse atrings have never been gone bye, their purse strings have never been
drawn when an appeal for help was made to thera. They now ask not only of their fellow craitsmen, but of workingraen in general, that watl buccor which they afforded in the pacs We know the merits of the case, and we have no hesitancy in stating that a moro just cans of complaint against petty tyranny was never
presented. In fact, no labor organization can presented. In fact, no labor organization can
afford to see them crushed. They are good, afford to seo them crushed. They are good, inue, No. 1, reliable union meohanics, fighting a a cause that every man with a grain of selfcontributions will be greatly acknowledged by John Roche, No. 130, Forquar St., Chic ago, to whem all commanications should be addressed.

MR. D. J. O'DONOGHUE, M. P., ON THE
We had intended publishing the following speech of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, M. P. for Ottawa, in our last issue, but wero uaable to do 80. After various members bad spoken upon the Incomo Franchise Bill, Mr. O'Dono
ghue said, Mr. Spenker,-This measure is one that am called upon to offer a few remarks upon before it goes to a vote in this Honse. I have
been struck with surprise at the action of the Conservative party in this House, in refierests of the workingmen of this Provin This party, so far as it is represented on the foor of this House, by tho Hon. member for Lincoln, as well as the Hon member for North York and North Leeds, I find is totally opposed to such legislation. Well, Mr. Speaker, I feel very much disappointed by their action. I was one among the workingmen Who belicved that the Conservative parity in
ntario was the party from whom would manate the measures which were to elavate the political status of our class. But a charge has come over the spirit of my dreams in this this House has paid particular attention to the capital interest of the country-Banking Railways and Legal Legislation-notably in aempting Bank Stock from tasation, as wcll pople of this Province of the right of trial by jury ; but, the Franchise Bill-a measure o sought to be jorced through the House at enting a full and comprechensive discussion f its morits and demorits.
Mr. Speaker 1 feel satisfied in saying from this, my pleco in the House, that the working-
men of the Province will make a note of this opposition to and ncglect of measure calculated to improve their status in the community in a political point of view. It has been asserted,
by thic Hon. member for North Yorli, that re effect of this measure would be to give th right of franclise to laboriny men. Nor,
ask why should laboriog mea not have a vote Are they not good citizens; are thes not intelligently? If supposed to be disqualifie on either of the above grounds, I think I wil be able in a few short remarks, to show that plase, Irounds are not tenable. In the first
mask when the country was threatened with invasion, who was it that composed and from what class was the great
bonly of the Voluntere drawn on that occasion? Was it from the ranks of the legal profession? Ithink not. Was it from the Bankers anc Mercantile classes? Again I say, no Sir
The country is woll aware that it was not but rather from the workiagmen of the their classOh, no, sir, the legal profession had to stay home to mind the law aud the profits--they are firm belivers in the adage that "he who loes not fight but runs away, may live
fight another day." Now, Mr. Speaker, ther is still another ittlo itcm to which I wish to draw the nttention of gel.tlemen reprosenting
rural constituencios on the floor of the House, rural constituencios on the floor of the House,
and it is this, whonevor one of their class take the floor to express his opinion, a perceptible
sncer is nlways apparent on the countenances sncer is nlways apparent on the countenances
of the other Hon. gentlemon who compsse thia Hon. body. I also have noticed that tho
members of the legal profession, in all their nembers of the legal profession, in all thei
remariks would lead the country at large to hauds of skilful mampulntors who drive them

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.
pecial reference to the !worl performed by special reference to the $\$$ work performed by
the Canada Laborill proving of trades unions, he deprecatod strike
which, he eaid, always proved injurious to employers and omployed. Ho pointed out th advantages that must ace by sonding representatives of labor to our leg islative assemblies, and gave some shrewd and practical suggestions in regard to the selection of workingmen's candidates. It? was unwis to look to matters of creed on this point-
whatever good result followed' the "improvewhatever good result followed ' the "improve-
ment of the laws it applicd alike to Protestment of the laws it applicd alike to Protest-
ants and Catholics. The groat thing was to ants and Catholics. The groant phang wassessed sound principles, and one who wonld not swerve from their advoc acy. Thoa all creeds of workingmen shouid
combine for the common welfare to elect him as their representative. As encouragement that at tho next general olection in Ontario several more workingmen would be elected. Mr. O'Donoghne touched, also upon the emigration question, and stated that the result of his efforts in the Ontario Legislative Assembly had beon to abolish the six dollar grant to skilled artisans who come into the Province.
Cauada had quite enough of skilled labor; and Canada had quite enough of skilled labor, and
this money only induced persons to immigrate this money onty induced persons to immigrate
who drove established workmen out of the country. There was plenty of room for agri cultural labourers and domestic scrvants, and he would almost agree with these classes be-
ing brought to the country by entirely free passages. In conclusion he gave some practical suggestions concorning the establishment ference of tthe Canada Labor. League, representatives of labor would be present from speaker, Mr. James Howley delivered an ex haustive address on the representation o labour question, in the course of which he made some excellent suggestions as to the
method by which the wrorkingmen of the method by which the workingmen of the
country ahould seek to advance themselves. country bhould seek to advance themselves.
It reflected great credit on the working class es of England that when the opportunity was afforded of electing representatives they chose men of not only mental capacity, but also o
unblemished character. Mr. Odger and Mr Bradlaugh were rojected with scorn, whilst Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt were triumph antly retarnod, proving conclusively that disregard personal character or attainments, these ware indispensible requisites for the su aleo warned workingmen against the whol race of election " bummers"-none of whom, it was particularly impressed, aro working.
men-who are the bane of elections, and if got men-who are the baue of elections, and if not
destroyed are likely to becone the ruin of representative institutions.- The vote of thants
was cordially rendered to Mr. O'Donoglue, and after a similiar complimont had been paid to the Chairman, the meeting closed.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

It it rumoured that there is trouble between Roumanin and Turkey, growing out of the with other European powes.
Several deputies have presented resolution in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, requiring the Government to expel from the country the
therewith.
Two negroes were executed in Supter, S.C. on Friday for the brutal marider of a young
white man about cight weolss ago. One of the white man about cight weoks ago. One of the
decensed men died bravely while the other
was terribly frightened and cried for mercy in was terribly frightened an.
the most piteons manner.
On Tuesday an old man, named Ames, was killed at Lawrence, K., by his son-in-lawr, namod Pierce; the result of family trouble. Pierce was arrested and confined in tho Cala-
boose until the next morning, when tho mob took him out and hung him.
It is reported that King Victor Einmanucl burned an address sent to him from a number of citizens of 7rieste becauso it contained
treasonable sentiments towarùs Austria, and treasonable sentiments towards Austrin, and
that he will send to tho Austrian Government a formal disavowal of synipathy with the ddress.
Hori. Marshall Jewrell, the United States Minister, has signed a declaration respecting facturors equal rights with those of luassia thus completely protocting tho iuterests o both the Russian and English lauguages.

A society of temperate drinkers hae boen tormed at Ottawa. It is against their rules rink. Each •man mast pay for his own ight direction. Tho alsurd syatem of treating" everybody, and getting "treated" indulgence.
After the mater was drawn off the Welland Canal, on Saturday, the body of $a$ man was
ound with his hands tied behind him. Fonl lay is consequently suspected The decess:d presented the appearance of having been 2 ontractor-perhaps robbed and mardered. The body of an infant, confined in a pine box, ras also found in the canal.
Marshall Serrano, in a dispstch to the War Office, azys his loss in an engagement yestor-
day was 188 men killed and wounded. His roops maintain the positions they captured from the Carlist inanggants. Having massed, he relinquished his intentioniof carrying the being of Performed by his right wing is complet-

Tha Washington Honse of Commons on Foreign Rolntion, on Saturiay voted to report requesting the President to intercedo with the overnment of Great Britain for the pardon ow confined in jail in Enar of Ohios who is ence of lifo imprisonment for participsting in Fenian raids.
A conference of representative workingmen coming from the principal towns of the West Bristol recently, in faver of the principal of international arbitration. The number of delegates present was upwards of 70, and they came from trades anions and other organiza0,000 . a a substitonte for war were unanrmonosly dopted, and a potition to Parliament agreed
pon. Under the caption of "The Woman of the uture," the New York Conmercial Advertise says:-"Tho women of New York are nidergoing treatment at the hands of sundry lady lectures of the medical persuasion. They have reccived a good deal of sound advice, c., has been imparted. But occasionally mething is said which bids us pause and onder what is signiged by these alarm man should be sble to say, 'I wont,' and 'I will,' and that in proportion as they are strong hey control, we see the potents of a coming ture' will asscrt her natural superiority, and dominate the race. 'The, little hiuts, also,
about cultivating the 'left' haud, aro very. suspicions.
The good people of Philadelphia are getting held in that city, in celebration of the one homilredih anniversary of the birthdny of the great American nation. The city of Brotherly asked for another million; the Stato will give million and two millious will be raised by subscription. Congress is also asked for an
nppropriation. But what troubles the promotcrs of the Exposition is not how to raise the necessary funils but whether Congress will Sive it an interuational character. When that not lack for fands to go on with the buillings n if Congress refuses an appropriation.

In the English House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Avderson asked how nany Ferian whice they were imprisoned, and whether Govarnment was or was not of opinion that Cross, replied that tho total numberse of thre Cross, replied that tho total numbor of these
prisoners was sixteen. Two were now underprisoncrs was sixteen. Two were now under
ging sentoices for ${ }^{\text {the }}$ Manchester murder, ging sentouces for the Manchester marder,
bui noue for the Clorkenwell outrage. Two others wero under sentence of imprisonment cleven who hart beens soldiers were sentenced for life, having been convicted of supplying arnus to and otherwise assisting the insurgents
They were distribnted as follows, Three They were distribnted as follows, Three
wero in Eugland, eight in one part of austra wero in Eugland, cight in one part of Lustra
lin and two in another, and threa in relind lin and two in another, and threa in Irelind.
Mr Cross ended by decluring thant the Govern ment hal no intention of interfering with the ment was receired by thu House with cheers

## entry.

ON THE MORROW

## Yonyy not my lord his lands, Whilo 1 have otalwart hearta and hands Top plough ilites main and stom its  No logenad worthy song or stoty, Sot thitis ikoow, for anf belor, andif my way bo darth to-day,

Ienty not my lord his state En blazoned wide in Heralds pages His prond deccoun of Norman do The only digrity ILnow And that whicich gringing trim native merit,



 And reap tho harrvst of the

I envy not my lord his gold; It cannot buy one solid plensu Nor ete out Nature's copphold hien death comes in to takko our mesaure Thee thiel to heaveren in seming galle, Whilb tioueande droping in despair Crave tor tho retase from his table
 Content each day I work and pray Content each day I work and pray
For grace to holp me on the morrow.

That ancient heirloom is the best Which nothing gains by brick or morta That rank will stand the longest test No college on our shield can quarter
No rent-roll, purse, or scrip can vio With argosy by Wisdom freighted;
Lat all the world's vain pomp pass by : Lst all the world's vain pomp pass by
To be a man-the Ged-created-
By far transcend all minor ends
For which ciquess strive in scorn and
And though the way be dark to-day

## שaltis sum sketrucs

TAKING IT FOR GRANTED.
With maris of rough, stormy, life all over hing, aman of about fifty years, gray and sun
harit, git in my office. I found him ther When' I went"in one morning not long ago.
"HIHero is somebody waiting for you, El weli,", said Mr. Bigelow.

- I looked around, and the man rose and held out his hand.
"Averill-my name is Averill," said be, looking sharply at meoort of a pair of shrew Geay ejes. "I am an old friend of your noo five-and-tronty jearn. So I thought I'd call and ask after her and her family.


## relative of my mother

" No ," replied Mr. Avorill. "We were of the same name, but not connceted-unless it may be very distantly. I used to know her own sisters, and better, too. "1
"She is living with her children in Port land," said I.
A verill. Mr. Averill.
Auguty has good children an
Home, tha secms quite bapry."

## m-m-m! That is nice,"

 ili, fambling at a rough nugget of gold tha hung as a charm from bis watch chain.I hadn't much to do that day, so I talked off and on with my visitor till it was time to go home, and then tool him along with me. I left him in the sitting-room and went to find mother. Sto was mixing biscuits for supper looking through her glasses, and singing a
anatch of some old, halfforgotten loveditty of her youth.

Mothor!" said I, breaking in upon her song. "Come in the other r
friend of youra wants to ece you

Mother looked up over her glas
"Au old friend? 'Tisn't nny of the Maine
Brecuuse, if it was so much as a dog that had trotted acrous a corner of the State of Maine, on his four logs, mother would have run, with
her: arcus ouit and a smile of welcome, without atopping to eton washitle dough of her hiands. As it was, with ony an indennite thought of
eapy.
As soon as hine had steppod inside the sit.
ting -room door, she stood aid looked at her tiag room door, she stood and looked at
geost, and he stood and lookcl at her. "It is Sam, as truo as you are born!" s
Thon they both laughed, aud then they
both wipod their eyes, though they didn't Aeom lik
Aroill.
Inover knew mother to forget her honse-
zediping before, bint this time she lot the bis-

| cuits burn till they wero as black as my shoe; | roses. So if anybody had noglected |
| :--- | :--- |
| and when she mixod more she put in sugar | at them before, thoy looked then. | and when she mixod more shie put in sugar

instead of salt, and left out tho saleratus alinstead of salt, and lefl outs grow pink, and her together. Bul her cheoks grow pink, and her
capstrings flow, and nhe nor her guest scomed
to know the differonce. "Oh, honey I" cricd my mother, hopping from tho tea-talle as an as she was sent ed. "You baven't lost your sweot tooth
have you, Sam?" " How you
"I should think $I$ ought to," answered my mother, with a girlish laugh. " Tho way you
used to pick up walunts to carry to tho cross used to pick up walunts to carry to tho cross
rosds storo and tracio for molasses and mak candy of! Spoaking of the roads store, wonder if you Lnow our old storekeceper's
duaghter, sho that was Sarah Curley, has lost daughter, sho that was Sarah Curley, has los
her lusband !"
"No, has she ! Strange I never henrd of
it
"No, has she ! Strange I never heard of
it," replied Mr. Averill, appearing as astonit,"" replied Mr. Averm, bep hearing from his
ished as though he had been old neighbors overy week.
of said ny mother. "She marricd onc of ofd Si Seavers boys, the oldest one,
Jonathan, and he died suddenly, -all at once;
well, it must be well, it must be something like half -a-lozen
years ago,-and left his wifo and so many children-five children or clse six, I don' know which."
"You don't asy !" ejaculated Mr. Averill.
passing his honey plate for the third timo. passing his honey plate for the third timo.
No, eridently he had not lost bis sweet ooth.
After supper, mother wasned up the dishes and talked, and Mr. Averill smoled his pipe and listened. It was the - first time I ever
allowed anybody to smoke in my house, but I had nothing to say now. I evon filled his
pipe and lighted it for him. And then he pipe and lighted it for hima. And then he
told the story of his life of strange and interesting adventures. H
was evidently a man who did not read mucb aud who could not have written well, but he
could talk; not always gramatically, perhaps, but always with force aud fascination.
It seemed that years and years ago, hi It seemed that years and years ago, his
father and my father's father lived in a town father and my father's father lived in a town
in the valley of the Kennebec. My mother' father was a large farmer and Mr. Averill's
father was a very small farmor with a vory large family. So his youngest son, Sam, came my annt Augusta were young girls-they wer twins, and I suppose by the way they look now that they most have been pretty then. My mother was early cngaged and married $t$ t
my father ; but there was Augusta, and ther was Sam; and where one was you might
usually find the other near at hand. San never said anything, he was not of a demon atrative kind, but he knew how
he supposed Augusta knew too.
So the your budded and blossomed and down to Connecticut to take charge of a sami mill for an uncle of his. He wroto to Aunt Augusta and Aunt Augusta wrote to him and now and then he caunc to Maine on busiho went home, and carrying himself toward Augusta like an acceptod lover.
After a few years he found himself possess-
d of twelve thonsand dollars, and immedi ed of twelve thousand dollars, and immedi-
ately went work to ppend it. He went abroad, to England and Rome and Egypt and
Paris and Germany and Sweden and Russia Paris and Germany and Sweden and Russia
and every it was with only fifty Gollars in pocket. So oext he went out among the copper mines o ed of $t$ welve thousand dollars.
"Now I will come home and marry Augusta,
and settle down," said he to himself. But he didn't say it to anybody else. It
curred to him that was necesary.
Moantime my Aunt Augusta had not stood like a rose in a pot, waiting for tho gardner
to come and pick it. She cast out her root and threw up the branches and bloomed o though it was enough to fulkil the
ing and beauty for their own sakes.
In that simple ueighborhood work was posed to be the chief end of evoryboly. ahe went to Coos, where ber brother Nathan ived, andl set up for herself.
Coos was a little crumb of a town in those tores, and its mills, and its shiops, and its great white meeting-honsc on a hill, with gal heries on three
The first Sunilay after Augusta went there she climbed the hill, of course, and wont in the front. pew with Uncle Nathan and his
wife. She was fashionally dressed in a black crape gown, a scarlet shawl and a a wfite bil were as pink as her rosese insinde Her chicels her eyes were
There was no need that Mr. Keller should point her out to the foung men, hut he tool was a little lank man, as plain and gray as a door bug, and so afraid of the pomps 2 ad
vanities that he wouldn't wear buttons on hi coat. No Booner had his eyes fallen on Aunt Augasta, esttling herself in the front pew. like
a vatieg ithe tilip, then lic dropped the sub-

he preached with all his maght, mamphasazing
ond illustrating his words ing pointiug with

Annong those: who wore obediont to the village blackëmith?
Abnor Stanton's heart was a good deal lik his iron-not ensily meltod-but when ouce it
had been hammered iuto a shapo, there it was had been hammered iuto a shapo, there it was,
fixed and stoadiast. And to doy Aunt Augus fixed and stoadiast. And to-day Aunt Augus
ta's eges went right through it liko red ho arrows as he peored around at her from be The next day he callars in the gallery
The day after, he came to bring the button or it; and the day after that, ho thouglt, ns ho was going by, he would call and sco if sla had overything she noeded, and how soon the nore bofore he was there again to bring etter.
"I happened to see it at tho post office it along. I could as well as not," said he. bout tho luck he Sam Avorill, telling vout tho luck he hax had in mining, the ing more ; nothing about the howe he was building in his fancy, and the finure that wa always central in his thoughts.
"I hope," said my uncle Nathan, " you are not foolish enough to sot your mind on such a
olling stono as Sam Arorill. He has no rolling stone as Sam Arorill. He has no con tinuity to hime."
"If wo are going to hunt for a man that
has no faults in this world, we'll have a long has no faults it this world, we'll have a long own the heavy pressing iron upon her sean as though she
of amemething.
In less than a weet, Abner Stanton calle gain. He thought perhaps Miss Augusta o he brought her a handful, that be got on the way over frome. Cowosett.
Aunt Augusta had a weaknoss for. flowers-
ie and my mother are alike about that-and he put a clustor of the blossoms in her han $r$ once, and another at her throat, whilo $\Delta b$. er Stanton looked at her with admiration in Ify hair of his head
"If you were a sister of mine, you should
pinks," said he.
quoth Uncle Nathan, most excellent man, Fay, "an cequire and a head man in town. He's all wheat and no chaff. He'll make first rate husband, and the girl who gets him vill get a prize."
Aunt Augusta made some fierce clippings othing great tailors shears, but she said nothing, and presently w
swor Sam Auerill's lette
The next day Abner
Uncle Nathan on businces, anded to see ter to the office by him. So the monthe drifted along one after another like pictures ften on one excuse or another, or on none He brought dlowers and berries atrung o grass, and sweet flag-root and bird's eggs. He
was nevor intrusive with his love, but he was never intrusive with his love, but he
made Aunt Augusta conscious of it overy tep she walked and with every breath she breathed. It was below her, above her, and
all around her. He often brought her lotters from Sam, and carricd hers for him to tho rom Sa
office.
"All

All things are fairin love," said te to him "Al So notr aud then he forgot to mail ; o At last as his love grew hottor and impatien he kept them back altogether, and still never allowed Aunt Augasta to lose sight or thongh of himself.
Thus the the time passed, until Sam Aver Hi, Kiving made and lost and made again his thelve thousana dollars among the copper mines, came home to " marry Augusta and
jettle down." Sudlenly oue day he appeared before my shaggy. My uncle received him with great shaggy.
cordiality.
Sam, I am glad to see yeu!" said be,
How have you fared all this great loug
"Fair to middling. Where's Angusta?"
cturned San.
"Oh, Augugta ! She is all right. You go Io the tavern and fix up, and Ill find Augusta. you. Augusta will be proper glad to see you, Sow when there was such a surprise in Coos know
before.
So
So Sann went of with his honest heart, $t$
find a razor and a wash-bowl, and my Uncle
iflta very mean thing. He went atraight to Aliner Stanton.
"Abner," said he, going into the smithy ou must go right up and got Augusta to nam the day, or you will lose her. I'll loeep him out of the way as long as I can.
Abner dropped his hamuer, without saying
wore, and wont ap the street, rolling down a word, and wont up the street, rolling down Unclo Nathin came home with Sam Averill. "Here is an old friend you will be glad $t$ t see, Augusta," said he, opening tho door of
my aunt's workroom; where slee sat stitching tho pocket of a primpose colored vest, and
looking fresh os o hundrod primooses herself.
"it in Sing If and she faintly, starting to
It waib Sam: Sap come at last, with hi
ong-smouldoring love and his tardy apeaking
"You are too late ! An hour too late," said my Aunt Augasta, whon ho lad told his or rand East. "I havo just ongagod mysolf to
rand East. "
annther man."
"You haven"
"You haven't done right, Augusta," baid clonged to me and you ought to havo wait d till I camo.'
"You didu't say anything," returued my unt, with a little prillo. "How was I to
know wh
word."
"I
"I took it you know my mind," returne never should think of anyboly clse, and diln't occur to me you would. 'You must marry this porson now you have promised
im, of course. But it isn't right, and $i t$ never him, of cours.
will be right.
"Mr. Stanton is a wortny man ; just is good as gold, clear through to the core.
have always likod him, nud you novor said nything," repoated my poor Aunt Augusta,
"I will be your friend, though, just
snme."
They siall no more; there was nothing inore to be said, and in as month Aunt Augusta and tayed till after the wedding, and then $b$ went off, and had never been heard off aga ntil to-day by Aunt Augusta's family
He went to Califo
He went to Califoruia, throwing his whol life into work; his work prospered, and he had come back now with housces and lands
and gold and mines-a rich man. Ho had and gold and mines-a rich man. Ho had
come back to find Aunt Augusta, and learn how the world had fared with her. Fur in al these years of buying nad seling and go that had once been filled by his love.
Aunt Augusta's married life had not been happy. It is very dangerous for a man to taliko a hion, recovered from the twist those intercepted
letters garc it. I don't know what, but some. letters garc it. I don't know what, but some.
thing was always going wrong between tiem. Eren their children proved barriers instead of onds. As he grew older, his uatural economy and thrift grevs stronger and stronger, until as my mothor said, he got no close ho could
sit, and seren more like him, on a three oen piece." Fiually one day, nnder some provo
cation, he told Aunt Augusta about the lost letters.
"You oughtn't to have told me that Ab-
"r," said she. "You ought not to have told me. I can never forgive you."
She never did. Alwass after, there seemed to be something separating then, cold and hard and transparent as ice, until at last they greed to live apart. And so they did until the death of Mr. Stanton. Now Aunt Aaga rand-children, happy and comfortablo.
Mothor brought down thus the sto
Augasta's life, while Mr. Averill listoned, eager and excited? When sho had finished, he knocked the ashes from his pipe, and start ing ap began to walk the floor
"I will start for Portland to-morrow morn ing, and see what Augusta will have to say to ne. I am of the same mind I always wan,
i've never hankered for a moment after any ther woman, and $I$ am as ready to marry he -day as ever I was."
Soin, gras with years lut youtlful with train, gray
This time he did not raste his opportunity make himsclf tive, but with tho gim an dust of travel yot upon hing, he went directly to the house of Aunt Augusta's daughter ith whom she is tring

Where is Mrs. Stanton? I waut to see her right aka
was opened.
"You will find her here; walk in, if gou "ense," replied the honsemaid throwing ope the door of the sitting-room.
Mr. A verill stepped quickld
there sho sat, stitching away as before
ome lind of primeose colored stuff, with he
yes as black and bright as ever. But tho primroses wore faded in her cheeks, and sho
wore a cap on her head.
I have come for you again, Augusta
Ther.
The roses came back to Aunt Augusta' oyes once moro. ${ }^{4}$ B it in therill, and all !" she said, holding up her lands.
From twenty to fifty is butas a watch the night, when the years are past; and it you from the looking glass, saying: "Here have nursed in your arms come around with the rights and duties of full grown men and women, that you remember thant one is no
longer young at fifty. But the sigat of Sam Averill's gray hairs and wrinkies were as good "Sit down, Sam," said she; " "Sit down, Sam," said shic; "and let me
ook at you. It seems like the real old time to see you once more. You look weaderfury You've grown old as well as myself."
. But Mr. Averill was not to be diverted by

## y ide issucs.

UAuguste," said he carnestly, "I mado a
cbout my own mind, however ; that romains
the mame as it always was.
have over soon geemed like a tallow candle
beside the suy when I think of you. Inavo nade my forturio, and all $I$. yout. I havo to come and share it . with me. It is you, or My, just as'it always wàs.
Maybe Annt Augusta's heart throbbed ittlo with the old yearning. toward the lov fher youth, but she shook her Lend with unbesitating decision, as sho put out her band to stir the cradle whoro her youngost grand-
child liny asle"p. " It can nove
dony that it wus all a mitalue. "I won' tanton. Hé didu't turn out to bo tho man took him for. Ho proved contrary and cornery, and besides he wroto letters in dis guise. But that is all over and past, and

## UMCLE JOE DIPPLE'S STORY.

Wo were a hungry jury, kept out by obstinate judge, who told us the caso was a very plain one, at the same time taking good plain.
Most of the tostimony on both sides, woro convinood, was fulso; and the problem to be eolved was ono not unusually presented abalance between contradictory lies. Being in for a night of it, and having regained towards each othor, the good temper we had lost in quarreling over the caso, the next point was how to get through tho timo.
Somevody tell a story," suggested the
Coreman. "Mr. Dropple, you're an old set tler, and must have met with some adventures in pioneor times that would bo. worth telling.' I am not much at narrating. tnem. If you'll axcuise mistakes, I'll tell you abouk case that might havo turned out
o on," was argod
"Thip is how it was," began Uncle Joe, clearing his vocal hatchwas by rolling an
immenso quid into one cheek "When I'd made up my míad to come out here and buy, nother, as I call my wife, made mo a belt to carry my money in. Them was the days gteat shakees if thes got too far from home. So land buyers mostly carried what they had in specie, in belts, buckled around their bodies $\rightarrow$ dodge the robbers soon got ap to, and the Girst thing they did when they got
ehap, was to look for his money belt.

bye one morning, and set out to hunt a ner bye one morning, and sot out to hunt a ner
home for us, carrying tho price of it in hard eash. One night I stopped at a cabin and asked for lodging.
is, providing you don't object to sleeping loublo, for another stranger is here before you."
"I di
scarce in then lise the ides, but houses riak going further, and faring worse, taking my saddle-bags on my arm, I led my critter way. Then old loan had been looked after, we went into the house.
"The other stranger was sitting by the fire, and gave me a sharp look as I came forraard, I noticed he kept watching me slaarp, 1 dian' fancy his looks much; but after a spell
managed to be quite friendly, and it wa nluays may
hall-way.
"He, too, was qp the look-out to buy, and Tre compared notes on the subject till bed time. Our host was one of them sort o' chapy
that listen a good deal without soring much, that listen a good deal without essing much
and his wife looked as if she daren't say much if she would.
if she would. other traveler said he was going to start bcfore
day; but as our roads lay but a littio today; but as our roand lay but a hittio to forthe sabe of only that nuch company. Siunrise ras early enough for me.
"Our sleeping room was "Our sleeping roont was
cabin partitioned of by itself "It's a long time siuce yor and me slept togethor," said the stranger, when we wer both ready to lio down.

## "Fro?"

All the same," said X, jumping in. wint he did, bat I soon fell asloep.
"I don't know how hate or certy it mas
when I wolse up, fesling chilly. The moon was shining bright through the window. The clethes were turued over from the front side
of ithe bol, and there stood my bedfellow, legaing over me with a big knife in one hawl,

##  


"Nor that, oither.
"Y Yell," said the blustering juryman, " 1 'i
like th sec the man tant woukd rob me without atussle for it. Suppose ho hat hilled you - whit, after all, is death? Only an ,qternal
sleeppphilosoply tells as."
"t "中hat many, be", sald Uncle Joe, " but I
wank a bit slepy just then."
" fo, La ! ". laughed the foreman, "I never
 uase till that pesky crittor undoae my helt od slipped it fron under mo, which he did \& gently that $I$ hardly felt $2 t$, wide nuvake as I qus. Then ho pulled the coter over me,
and thching it in as carcull as a mother could have tone, he buckled nyy belt a
"Anil you lay there, and let gouraclf 'le robbod withont uttering a w
in the busteriug jaryman.
"I diln't sea no good in speaking," said Tacle Xof; "I knew he'l sock his knife into
now if $f$ go much as chirped, aud take his wo if for much as chirped, aud thke his lofylafierrara, if he liat woke up. خo
didn't aay a word, but just turaed over and
took nnother nap, aud in good time got up, took another nap, and in good time got up,
mounted old Roan, and rodo off, just as if nothing had happened. I got to my journey' ond that day, and bought my land the next. im.
Oh, that was all right," said Uncle Joo. Why, didn't the robber get it !"
He got the belt," Uncle Joe anawered.
Yon seo, mother and me know that monoy
bolts had got to be so much in fashion, that they wore the lirst thing every robber wont for, and once they got a man's belt thoy'd go off contented. So what does mother and me
do but fill my belt with powter buttons, do but fill my belt with powter buttons, and lining of my coonskin jacket, which the fur carried them safe enough."
We were still laughing at Uncle Joe's story when the bailiff rapped at the door. The Judgo wauted to see us. His honor had had his surper, and feeling in bo
discharged us from durance.

> HOMOROUS.
> SLIGET MISUNDERSTANDING.

A case of misunderstanding occurred up in in country list week. Riding up to a botol Courtland Cousty, wo saw the big, smart on tho balcony, while his wife was sweeping round the chairs.

Hello: Do you keep this hotel?"
No, sir, I reckon not; this tavern keens
I mean, are you master here ?"
s bro, bomelimes 1 am (poking at the old lady's broom), but I guess the boys an' I run Got anything to
Yee, cveryth to drink around here?" Yer, everyt
Any ales ?'
Touch of the rhoumatiz myself ; folls enerally healthy, though."
"I mean, have you any porter !"
"Yes, John's our porter. Hold his hoss, "Yes
John."
"I m
"I moan any porter to drink ?"
"Porter to drink: Why, John can drink, an' if he can't drink enough, I can whip a right smart o' licher myself."
"Tshaw-stupid ! Havo I got to come
down and see myself?"
" You can come down, Shaw Stupid, and see yourself ef ye want to ; the
lookin'-glass in the bar-room."

## LORD PETERBOROUGH'S RUSE.

Lord Peterborough, whon a young man, and about the time of the Revolution, had a
passion for a young lady whe was fond of passion for a young lady whe was fond of
birds ; she had seen and heard a fine canary ird at a coffee house near Charing Cross, an entreated him to get it for her. The owner of
it was a widow, and Lord Peterborough offer d to buy it at a grat price, which ahe re used. Finding there was no other way of coning at the bird, be determined to chang , and getting one of the same color, with to be a hen, went to the housc. The mistres of it usually sat in a room behind the bar, $t$ which he had oass a.ccess; contriving to sond her out of the may, he effected his
He continued to frequent the honse to avoid bird till about two years after, when taking
"I would have bought that bird of you, and son refused my money for it;
this time you are sorry for it."
"Indeed, sir," answered the wonan, " amint, nor woull I now take any sum for that nur good king was forced to go abroad
and leave us, the dear creature las not sung vote."

A GOOD MnOSTECT.
A scrvant girl, who lived with a ladj in
Edinuburgh, surprised her mistress by giving agfo farnipg. The hady inguired the canse, ing fanhe it spared sweetrent.
"Oh, he's a nice lact
" just forenent ne."
I dare say he does, mom," mairy you?" "Have you had much of
"any yet?","
"Not yet."
When did you lnst converse with him? ",

- Deed, we hao nae converscl any yet."
"'Then, how should you suppose that he
ing to many you
"Oh," replicd the simple girl, "he's a-
oen lang lookin" at me, and ] think bectl soon been lang


## flectaution

Mr. Bollows has becn maying attention to voung Nics Snively for some time, ami a lew evoniuga ago he calleal
making a formal proposal.
Miss Snively, it would appear, has bad other and unfortunate lore aftairs in the past, and a melancholy
singularly cantious.
After thlking with her fir a while, Bellows sudelonly scizing her hame, he was noont to
pluinp the queet
interrupted him
aterrupted him. . . :
"Ab, excuso me for asking you, Mr. Bel "ws, but aro you going to propose? "Wcell, I-that is, I should say that-that did, porbaps, cherish some-somo-as were some-iden, that is to say-well, yes."
"Oh, very woll," rejoined Miss Snively,
very woll; but just wait a momont, please, "very well; but just wait a mom
while I call my aunt downstairs."
"Wh-wh-wh-what for ?" asked Bellows, it

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tonishment. } \\
& \text { "، Why, so tl }
\end{aligned}
$$

"Why, so that I can have a witaces in caso mobliged to suo you for breach of promise courso. The last man who proposed go ix thinge. Wait a minute.'
And then, as Miss Snively went out in search of her nunt, Bellows glided tlurough the is eyes, he dissipated love's young dream, siled his grict, and weat home to bed. Miss nively will not sue.

## arkansas poker.

how folir acks werd reaten dy pive jacks.
The following incident is relatod of Scipio Choteau,
aegro:
He was asked if he was the man who had ur aces beaten.
He answered.
He answered: "Yes salh ; I's the man."
"Will you have any objection to telling
" 1 's a feard it will git me into trauble ; but if de judge is willing," appealing to the fore
man, "I will tell it"
The judge consent
The judge consented when Scipio said:
"You gee, I lives on the cattle trail
You see, 1 lives on the cattie trail fro
and I was in the road one day, and I meets entleman ahead of a big drove of cattle. He 'I saya, 'Yes, saih.
"He says, 'It's a mighty poor country.
f says, 'Sah, tis putty good country; w
as plenty of meat and breal, and I makes
"He says, 'Old man, do' you ever jhat
"I crds?
"He вays 'Would you hawe nuy ols.'
"He says, 'Would you have auy objection
"I вays, 'No, sah."
"SSo we gets off our horses along side
oad, and satdown, and I pulls out the keerds. Well, in a short time I beats de gentleman
out of sixty-two dollars aud a half, and ought I had him ; so I puts up a hand on him-for I is, do I say it myself, a mighty smart hand at kcerds-and I know'd he would hab tree jacks and I would hab tree aces, and in de draw I know't he would git the oder
jack, and I would git de oder ace. So he raises a bit, and I raises on back, till at last I put up all de money I had winned from de sentleman and all the chauge I had, and
snow'd Ial him. Well, in de draw de gent got de oder jack and I got do oder acc. De gent wantel to bet, but I claimed a sight
for de money, and told him I had in inwincible and dat could not bo beat.
"He s.ays, 'Oh man, dem is right gond
ritches yout is got on; how much dill dey
'I says, 'Yes, sah ; dey cost me ten dollars.' "He says, 'I'll put up ton dollars agin " ${ }^{\text {dem.' }}$
"I says, 'Bcrry well, said, but I tells your
"He puts up de nogicy, and I holds up ny ""Now, salh,' I says, 'I told sou I had a nwincible hanll whit can't be beat, 1 's got fo
ices.' 'Do gent snys, d'ld man, did pous ever hear f five jacts beatifi' fo' aces "',
"I sages, 'I's heard it, sab,"
sced ity, and if, you cquymere me of never it


## clubs.

"He lays down another kecra, 'Ain't dat
'ast ob hearts?'
"'Kes, salh,' I says, 'dat am the jack ou
"He laid down another: ‘Ain't dit de jack
"He laid
ades,
"He laid down nuother: 'Aiu't dat de jack

bulls out a great long pistol anil points it me and says, 'Ain't dat jawe 'lanil'?'
"Asays, 'Yes, selh". 'An't dat five jacks? And don't diat win
money"'.' "Aud says, 'Yes, sala, dat is 'Tack Haul,
and dat is five jacks, and five jackes beats an invincible laphi
"So he puts de money in his pockat and ties my bitches on hind ob
me to scatter and I did.
do man was a green Missourian whion I poght do hand on him, but ho was an. Arliansaly

- SOLENTIFTO

THE PROMOTION OF SCIENTIPIC RE SEARCH
Much is nowadays eaid and written about he promotion of sciontific research, and al nce of doing womething, no one is agreed upon the mays and means. It is certainly important to do all we can to help on the progress of in
vention and discovery ; but how to do this, in way that will not result in more harm than ood, is a problem by no means easy of solution. Wo do not set out with the expectation o
boing able to settle the question, but our ex boing able to settle the question, but our perience with this class of topics
Wo should say that protection by paten wast stimulate the inventive talent of the ountry. No one would make spocial effort to perfoct a machine or apply a new principl eward of his labors. It is with invention a ith the acquisition of wealth; unless the la
protocts us in the enjoyment of both, anarchy
provails and society can make no progress. It
is 2 well is 2 well known fact that in Germany a vast umber of philosophical principles and mehave remained -unapplied for the reazon that
he government failed to afford any protection from the immodiate appropriatiou of them by any one who choose to apply them. Other
nations have seized upon tho matural ideas nd have seized upon the matural ideas
and have put theme to practical use,
ad Germany has lost the benefity that wiser legislation wonld hare secured to tho country
Another way in which scientifie enquir an be promoted is by the disscmination arrect information upon tle commonest al
airs of life. There must be anficient intellience in a commanity to offer sympathy and ance in a commanity to offer sympathy and
not opposition to the pioncer in new enter prises. A knowledge of common thingt is in dispensable to the growth of scientific ideas. The soil must be well tilled before the seed an take root, and this tillage mast be done by uvention affords abundant proof of the slow growth of important discovcries in commani ies were persons in authority havo been too
ignorant of the first principles of science to nderstand or appreciate tho efforts of some We can cite the steam engine in illustration Mapin, a Freach refugee, while residing at Cassel, in Germany, inrented a steam pump and steam engine, which ho applied to the propulsion of a boat down the river Fulda 2 far as the ancient town of Munden, in Hanovor where the river Weser begins. Before going
any further, it was necessary for him to obtain the permission of the Hanoverian authorities, ad he made application in due form, and also rote to the celebrated philos?pher, Leibnitz to aid him in the matter. Leibnitz, with the ueon.intuition of the man of science, at once the wonderful invention, and made cery cfort at court to secure the fayorable consid eration of Papin's application, but his labo ras in vain; the miniater of: forreigu affair troduction of steamboats and he sent an ord prohibiting the new invention from sailing on the raters of the Hanoverian kingdom. The
river boatmen at Munden, hearing of ttis deboat and Papin himself was driven out of the of geyeral information may bo said to be an extreme case, but it is nevertholess true and goes to show what a baleful influcnee an
gnorant minister can exert upon the destinies a a country. We canc very near having a is within the memory of many persions now living low violently some of the members of Covgress opposed all appropinations in aid of
Morsc's telegraph. Sime of them threw great idicule upon the project, and proposed to ex tewl the wires to the moon. It required years to disseninate sulficient infornation on the
sulbject to inspiro the faith and confidence of moneycil men in this strange maguisio
Those illustrations will sulfice to prove Those illustrations will sultice whave whe inquiry. The question whether it is wise and expedient to grant Goverument or individual aid to promotc investigation is not so easy of decision. It is a delicate responsibility to say
that, if a certain conirse of investigation vore that, if a cortain conarse of investigation vore
to le pursued, it would inevitably lead to im. portiut practioal results and that therefore the State ought to come in and holp the needy as to the constitutional right of the State to help individuals would seem to put a voto up cau, however, do as they please, and we have nuncrons instunces of monoy being left by
men of fortune to afiond aid to scientific men in one form or another. Prizes, medals, followships, rewards and precuniary assistance
havo becn the method pursued to accomplish the will of the donor. There has been a groat deal of curious experience in reference to the
eflect of this way of enconraglug scientific inquiry. The University of Oxford in England has roceived, and is cyually as fanous for the swall reezults acheived. It is statell by Sir Benjamin hrodie that sti00, 000 per annuai are
expented hy the culleges of exford ia sub



| trus |
| :--- |
| men |

## whe

 scientific a board of trustesa mast ooclergymen, such not lawyers, morchanta, : all college boards, but the beyt known scientiic men of the city. They would be excluded
rom voting to each other any of the incomed but mast use the money to aid pare acience here haey seo that :t can be used to the bert mont is nimde of a professorship. in a college becauso the iucumbent is an investigator and

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.
NOTIOE.
Wo nhall be ploanot to ravitro Itemens if in Mront portanining to Trindo Sodeletese, from all
 aganizationes condition of trade, to.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

advertisements.
Esch insertion, tan cents per line. Contrao

All communications shou
Orr columns are open for the discisision of
all questions affecting the working clewses.
All communications shoold be accompanied for publication, but as a guarantee of good
faith for
faith
Wo
We do not hold ourralves responsibile for the
oploions of correcppondents.
whllams, sleeth a macmillan 124 Bay street.

## Meetings of Unions.

## TORONTO.

Uectings are held it the Trader ${ }^{\prime}$ ' sembly Hall
Efing street west, in the following order:-
Mechinists and Blacksmithe, lit and 3rd Mon-
Painters, lat and 3rd Monday.
Tailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.
Crispins, (159), every Tuesday.
German Benevolent Society, 1 lst Tuesday. Amalgamated Carpenterb, alternato Wednes Cigarmakore, 2nd and 4th Wednesid Trades Assembily, lst and 3 rd Friday. Bickloyers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday. Elone Cutters, 2nd and 4th Friday.
Cooperar, 2nd and 4th Frididy
Coopers, 2nd and tith Friday.
Bakers, every 2nd Saturdas
 The Hackmens' Union meots in the Temper

K. O.S.C., No. 315, meets in the T

## otTAWA.

 Treos order: :-
Freesstoie Cutters, 1 st and 3 rd Tudsday Manoss and Bricklayers, Istand 3rd Thurdday Thiness 'Conccil, , ate Friday.
Printers, 1st Sastarday.

HAMILTON.


Machimista' and Blacksmith' Union, erery
Tuesday
evening, at Iron Moulders' Hall
LONDON.
Amalpamzted Carpentera meets in Temperance
Hanil. Hall Richmond Street, alternate TTees.
days.

## st. catharines.


to CITY sUBSORIBERS.
City tabsectibera not reosiving their papera notico of such irregularity at the Office, 124 Bay stroet.

## 

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874 .

## COMPLAINTS.

We have received sereral complaints from some of our St . Catharines sub soribers as to the irvegularity ot receiv ing their papers. We can only say that they are mailed regularly every weok,
and as they aro tied in parcels there is no reason why all the papers should not be ready for delivery on the same day. We hopo the Postmaster at St. Cathar ines will kiadly look into the matter, ind may be ayoided

## ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

We are pleased to see that those who are the most deeply interested in the deveiopment of our own resouroes, from our oastern to our western confines, are
being aroused to a sense of the neces being aroused to a sense of the necessity for the adoption of a system of of articles that may be manufactured from raw material that abounds within our borders.
We said, we were pleased to see those Who have been too long laying upon
their oars, up and doing; and the meetings of the leading manufacturers in all our industrial centres cannot fai to have their effect on the powers that be and force them to adopt some measures whereby a larger share of the wants of our people may be supplied by the Taborer who toils upon our own boil.?
The true prosperity of any country depends upon the nearness with which the consumer and producer can be
broaght togethor, and no country can ever be great or prosperous to the cextent it should be, while it grows the neces saries of life to be consumed by men who are making the iron, for instance, they require, three thousand miles away Then, if anything that we could do, would strengthon the position of those who are at prosent agitating the public mind upon this vory important subject it would be gladly done ; for we live in hopes yot to see this country, What it
may and should be-selfsustuining in may and should be-self.sustuining in
every respeot, and independent of any every respeot, and independent of any
and every country, with a toeming industrial population of our own, devel oping our own ample resouroes, and enjoying the fruits of our own industry, unvictimized by the host of middle-men that now pertain between the producers and consumers of distant, lands.

## THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

The "Women's Temperance Cru. sade", as it has been not inaptly termed, continuos to be as rigorously prosecuted
now as at its conception. The Amerinow as at its conception. The Ameri-
can wemen have long onjoyed a reputs. tion for strongth of mind, and certainly thoy are bearing out thoir fame now with remarkable vigor. Their "whisky war" is no child's play; it is serious work in favor of a conuse which has produced हerioū regults. It is affirmed that in thoso towns and villages where the agitations bave been prominent, the liquor traffic has very laygely docreased; and many contend that the present
movement will have a lasting influence movement will have a
upon the liquor traffic.
While we heartily sympathize with temperance promoters generally, and their admirable cause, we cannot, however, help but guestion whether the movement is likely to accomplish ultimate and permanent good; and it is very doubtful whether, after all, the
reaction which is almost sure to set in, will not only nullify the good that has been accomplished, but make matters worse than at the first. Sincerely we
hope it may not be so, but cannot help hope it may not be so, but cannot help
thinking there is a possibility of its occurrence. Almost simultaneously with the "whisky war" movement in similar ends but widoly diversant means,
believe future resalts will prove tha anco momement are wiser in their gener
and anco movement aro wiser in their genor
ation than the tomporance women o the Weatorn States. The design of the former is tho ostablishment of what is callod "People's cafos," and respecting them an English paper says: "Tho warm, comfortable, bright places sug ortan, where temperanoe refroshment man may enjoy his pipe unhampered by puritanical straigbt-lacipg, will do muc Cowards stopping the onward march of England's greatest vice. To begin with -open museums, free places of amusoment and instruction, where the workman may pass his spare hour or half into a a rest and a smoke, will do much towards achiering the result at which all reformers aim. At present the avern-parlor is the workman's, and ospecially the unmarried workman's, only rosource; it is his sole escape from
the streets; on his one weekly holiday, the streets; on his one weekly holiday,
it constitutes his one amusement and it constitutes his one amusement and
ecereation. Wo are certain that something more inviting than the taproom were open to him on Sundays, he would avail himself of its benefits to the obvious
and health.

## THE THREE EMPIRES.

The aspect of affairs on the continent of Europe would appear to be anything but satigfantory, judging from the ac time. As touching upon the existing relations between Austria, Russia, and Germany, the following artiele is col lated from paragraphs furnished by those Fho aro represented as being in a posi-
tion to " $k$ now Lion to "know whereof they affirm":
Europe is boing incolved in those great crisis which transform the past and which open to society of the present day new perspectives. The last two wars in the first instance brought disaster and ruin; subsequently wo have seen positions taken and lost to-day the present is understood and
the future is partially seen. Everywhere the future is partially seen. Everywbere
timo is carrying a way those who woald resist the work of the age. It is current so rapid and so irresistible tha those who battle against it most vigor ously find themsolves insensibly carried away further from the shore they desire to reach, and are quite astonished to perceive the road they have involun
tarily travelled. The Revolution of tarily travelled. The Revolution of
1789, which in France had at firtt ripened in men's minds, has since pre sonted iteelf in facts. It was said that after that great outburst of the publio mind there would be no peace for Europo. But social questions are com.
plex. Questions of internal policy are closely conneoted with questions of foreign polioy. Everything is conneoted in the world, and always one fact rest upon anothor. The general balanoe of
power has become chaged by reason of the late wars. The Ar ropague of that balance of power bas betz shifted from the West to the Rast, and it is in the hands of the three great Northern Gevornments, which have uddertaken to dealificial tranasformation and of state of reorganization, which unfortunately doos not permit it for the moment to resume its place in the council of great Powors and to contract for its own safety alliances abroad. As to the other maritime Power-England--sinco Lord Palmerston's time it has volun-
tarily witbdrawn itsolf from the affairs tarily withdrawn itself from the affairs
of the Continent. The future alone will tell whether, through the recent change of Government, it will ro-enter the arena, and if so what part it will play. The control of Europe is, thereBelin. Wi of Berin, Vienna, and St. Peteriburg.
Their mutual understanding is the pivot upon which policy of the present day turns. Political romancers bave dreamed and announced more than once that there was a rapture of this understanding. They have sought to attribute to the Vienna Cabinet some sort of independent policy, and to regard to St. Petersburg an andortaton with
the objeot of forming a spooind alliance Rotween Austria and Hungary and Russia, exoluding Prussia, in a sense more or less hostile to the last Power.
Those are all pure chimeras. The Em poror Alexander, politicanly and per sonally connected with the Emperor William, would not bo a party to any such influenoe, and the Emporor Francis Joseph is known to be too oircumspect a Sorereigu, and far too shrewd, to ven. ture upon such an attempt, running as it wero between two rocks. Moreover, thoso who fancied that thoy fperceived in the St. Petersburg interviow the starting-point for a new anti-Prussian policy on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government complotely overlook the origin of the onderstanding, and what passed between the three Sovereigns and their Ministers during and since their intorview at Borlin. It wa the Prussian Cabinet which, from its headquarters at Vorsailles took the
first steps to bring about an under first steps to briag about an under
standing with Austria -an understanding which, from that time, has continued to develop and strengthen itself; and it was, again, the same Cabinet which, upon the occasion of the Borlin nterview, became the intermediary and the Czar, and used its efforts in favor of rapproachment betwoen the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna as much as tho interest of their friendly aeighborship as in view of the affairs of Turkey. And today, far from being opposed to the wishes of the Berlin Cabinet, the visit of the Austrian Empolitical character the consequence and complement of previous negotiations and discussions. The new relations between the three Cabinets, and the ecessities which result from the chang in their reciprocal positions, have sug gested to them the project of preparing and attempting a solution of the Turk ish question. A great change of infla omman action is there offered to thei ant energy which pervades Central Europe may find employment in this part of the world; the excess of strength which is manifest in the people of the North and East of the Continent ma be made available in those conntries
where strength has lecomo exhausted or dormant, where populations are anguishiog, and where the vitality of the human race is becoming exhausted. The three Cabinets no longer indulge in false hopes; they know that they will not reform the Ottoman Empire and will not render it a regular and living clement of European order. The policy of pationt preservation and of preservation at any price in rospoct of that empire no longer rules in their councils-its time has gone by. The three united Cabinets will no longer oppose the Chriatian populations whioh may courageonsly attempt to enfranshise themselves, and they will render substantial sid to thoir partial and satural movements, which may tend to heir deliveranco from barbarism and impotence. The first stop on that road will be the emancipation of Roumania and Servia from tho silzerainty of tho Porto. Afterwards will come the turn iberty orushod by harsh oppression. One Pyptom of the new polioy of the three Powers is that they repounce, in reapcect of the Mussulman world, the tradition of their religious policy, and only allow themselves to be guided by the twoold principle of nationality and civilisation. . One proof of that fact among others is to be found in the ruptare with the Patriarchate of Constantinople, which Gen. Ignatieff has not hesitated to provolso in favor of the cause of the political independence of the Bulgarians. We trust that these few observations will enable our readers to appreciate more correctly the interview Petween the three Emperors at St. Petersburg, and to understand its high mportance. In conclusion, wo will point out the singular contrasts whioh are at the present moment to be found in the Court fentivitios of Russia, and the seene of events in Central Asia.
Tho Prince of Wales has been the guost
of the Emperor Alezander, and that Queen Victoria, whilo in honor of Queen Victoria, whilo the Russian towa the frontiens India, and the English Engineer oflcers are engaged in fortifying the pass of Alti Shahar, which leads into the Rus ian portion of Atghanistan, in order to prevont the Russians from advancing towards Cashmere and Westorn Cbina.

## canadian labor union.

Encouraging news continue to reach us from the Executive of tho Canadion Labor Union. We are informed that two more applications for Charter have been received, the last one being from the Lime-stone Catters of Ottawa It is gratifying to know that the workingmen of this Dominion are be ginning to realise the importance of aniting together for the purpose of pro tecting and advancing their interesti and as we know that the object of the C. L. U. are good and worthy of sup port, we look to sce its completo suc cess at a not far distant day.

## NEW PAINTERS' UNION, OTTAWA

The Painters of Ottawa City held a meeting on Friday, March 20th, for

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN.
modern literature; from Philip II. to the constitutional governments, and from to the French revolution with Napoleo Bonaparto preaohing his "gospel," " on the upon this gradual extension of the recog cheorfully into the future.". We shall gird up our loins for battlo, and for pushing the triumph of human happiacss still farther. We will remember too, that humanity is moving forward that it is advancing toward its final goal-that is, to realize the jdea of a perfect state. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will or man, is its atar in the eask. Thither ward has been its course from of old. The ingenuity and "wickedness' of
men hare in vain endeavored to stay its career, The glory of kings and of prelates, and the supremacy of creeds and conventionalities have bowed before its majestic movement. Now its triumphs have flashed from the silent cell of the solitary thinker, and now the grandeur f its march has beon accompanied by the atately music of a hundred fields of blood. Silently, invisibly, and sternly it moves to accomplish its destiny Who shall impede its progress? What arm shall be lifted against that power our being.-Workingnian's Advocate.

The Treasuror of the Canadian Labo Union begs leave to acknowledge th receipt of $\$ 6.50$ from the Ottswa Lime
Stone Cutters, as Charter feo and per enpta tax to the C. L. U.

## . SHORT SERMONS.

## 

Ho that anrneth wages earneth wagee
nag full of holec.-Hagral, i. a.
My Frinsds.-The two chapters making
 counsel, the most secare abiding prosperity. The prophecy in written with immediato referenc to the repairing of the Temple. The Temple into depay, and with its decay the ambition and glory, the enterpriso and prosperity of tho Jemish nation paled and faded almest to entire logs of existence. Neighboring nations harass ed them; the grasshopper and the caterpillar ealt up the scanty product of their land, now becomiug fortile day by day; the wages of the artisan became of less svail to him continually lord, showing the causo and advising the people of the remedy-repairing the House cood, and worshipping Him therein.
My Friends-It such orils followed the negill be easily seen that similar evils will follow as effect follows cause, if wo do not care for
the living temples God has built -our bodies. In my last address I ondeavored to point out the moral and social evil of exhaustive labor, (though not reaching the tonth part of whai I wish to call your attention to a reason for the fact that when a systom of long hours is puraced, "Ho that earnoth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes." Among the first lawis given to the peoplo
whom God ohono to call peculiarls Hia own, were several restrioting the time of labor. I
do not rofer to the Fourth Commandment among these, for that is generally accepted and renembored;" and it would bo a great blessnore sacredly than is common. Yet there are many. Whe keep the Seventh Day holy, only
after robbing themselves by overwork throngh. out the weak. I do not inclade with these adlictions, sickness or temporary cares illustrated by the Saviour as having "a sheep in a
pit," but I apoak of thoso who, with fair cirand to the doctrine which wholesome words godliness, supposing that gain is godliness. Now, to the law and to the testimony : In the wrenty-third chapter of Leviticus wo find sonie of then of seren days duration, in the worship of the Lord-in acknowledging His toraporal mercies, -all
companiment, "Ye shall do no servile woork
therein." Wo go further, and in the twentyfifth chaptor wo find that overy seventh year the whole land was to have a roit-neither sowing of field nor pruning of pine nor gathering in of tho increase. In giving this commank, we find that the Angol of the Covenant eat the seventh year?" He says-"I will command my blessing apon you in the sixth year, and. it whall bring forth fruit for three yeare" And yet further, in the same chap-
ter, the Jubiloe givee tho peoplo and the land Mear of reat.
us of God is that "Ciroumstancos altor casees."
So nono may olaim to be wiser thain the Pro phets, answor with tho aged quotation, an pat the matter away from thoir thoughts Circamastancess never altor prinolplea. And if, ta the dinpensation of Christ; God is to be body is a tomplo, wo are to care for that tem. ple ; and though the ordinances of now moons and festival-ssbbatha may have beoome obsoburdennome to the commerce and general requirements of socioty that havo grown up with the prosperity it has pleased God to graat us,
yot are we able to keep.the commandment by
 he needed rest. And when men say "What get less," let us remomber that " in keeping the commandment thero is great reward.
We bave had, many of us, years of experience in long-day working; and many of us have fathers and grandfathers who have worked
long days; but how many of us have therefy heen prospered? or has the habits of our fathers left us now with "rich relations"
to prove their wisdom? There are excoptions to prove their wisdom? There are excoption ions au that, -over a cortain, reasonable limit -the more mon work the less wages they get wages, so is tho per contage of their value as a wages, so is tho per contage of their value as a
purchasing medium. In looking forward, then, to a shortening of the hours of labor, let us which has become proverbial for men who worked extravagantly long days and "thought
nothing of it,"-alboit, in violation of God's nothing of it,"-alboit, in violation of God
will-there was a time when God blessed th land while tho people worked, and blessed the
people more when they rested. I speakk as to people more when they rested. I
wise men-judgo ye of what I say.

## Cortegumudeute.

TWO YEARS SINCE.
(To the Entitor of the Ontario Workman.) Sir, -It may not be uninieresting to any of your readers, and oepecially those
connected witi Trades' Unions, to look back on the events of the last two years in regard
to Unionism. The agitation for a reduction Unionism. The agitation for a reduction
is the hours of labor had begun a year before ay decisive action was taken to secure that desirable boon, and Capital never seriously advauced the argument that Labor commenced
the war without due warning. Indeed, Labor has always shown too much of the spirit of fair play in its enconnter with Capital, to chiere the success that is its due, seeing that side.
On the 25th March, 1872, the strike of the printora took placo. Bofore this event, they ecure the advanced rete thery erertion to ful means, tho employers giving a half-hearted consent in some instances, and in others evasivo
repligs. It was only at the last momet, fter acouring the country for recruits, asid fiter scouring the country for rccraits, using hat powerful lever nooney with ungparing
hand, that the Union men were told it was to e "war." Although taken at a disadvantage, the challenge was cheerfully accepted by the nionists, and somo hundreds of bread-
winners found themselves debarred from the high privilege of earning food for themselves
and their families, because in part they had and their families, because in part they had
the audacity to ask for what tiey bad a right the audacity to ask for what tiay had a right
to receive, and moro particularly because they dared to remember that "Union is Strength." It is needless here to rocapitulate the details
of the strike. Suffice it if $I$ bring to mind that wile employers fulpinated thoir thunderg Thile employers fulpinated their thunders "stamped out," (riche sccount of Masbers" theating in Agricultural Hall, at the time, publishod in city papers). Union men stood arm and indigmayed. Timo, worker of
mirnales, made the "mastors" sick. One by one thoy left that famoas ( $q u e r y$, most decent
folk thought it infamous) Association Mastars, and oponed gagain their places of
employment to Union men. But employment to Union men. But though not
broken, the canse of Unionism had rocelved a hard blow. As the spring adranced, other hard blow. As the spring advanced, other them, and domandol that their hours of labor should be ahortencd, mest of then succeeded, bat aome, through want of proper organization
and timely help, practically succumbed. During the ensuing foll and winters, mattors wero decided gloomy, and remained so-with
now and then a broak in the clouds-until las summer, sinco when, things have taleen a de. cided turn for the bettor. An event took the harbinger of a bright future, namel the harbingor of a bright future, namely Ontario, of dologates from Labor Associations scattered throughout the Province, and Uniọn.
From this Association much good has already prung in the way of forming trades' unions places where hitherto that bond of fellow-
hip was lacking. In our own city new Unions havo sprung up ; dead ones havo been resuscitated, and those already and long
established streugthened; and prominent among the causes of congratulation is the fact that there bas been firmly established an change ideas, and get information as to the
doinga of their brothren in distant lands, viz

Besides all this the workingmen have sent legialative halls of cur country, oae, Mr. Whiton, a mochanic of Hamilton, and the Retarra.
Reviewing, thus briefly, some of the events of the past two yeara, there is much of hope not all the benefits of the struggles past and yok to come, aurely our children may; and while they do they will bless the memory of and turned not their backs to the foe. Coronto, March 27th, 1874.

## ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)
Sir.-At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Journeymen Bakors' Union, No. 1 of Ont., Assembly Saturday March 28, in the Tradea ovening had been diposed of, tho proceedings
took a very interesting turn,-viz, the pre took a very interesting turn,--viz, the pre-
sentation of a richly mounted Malacca Cane sentation of a righly mounted Malacea Cane
and an address to Mr. Darid Benny, one o the pioneors of organization amongst the talson by Mr. Wm. M. Donnelly, chairman of ho presentation committee, that gentleman called on the secretary to read the address to Mr. Benny, as follows :-
to mr. daftd benty,
Dear Sre.-We the members of tho Jourtake this opportunity of testifying our re You have ever dnring a long and useful life in particular and the cause of Labor in
general. Accept then, doar sir, the azconpanying gi
as a token of our good-will and eateem. And with it the hope that the evening of
your ife may be long and happily spent inth midst of those who have been accustomed to to
mate look up to you for counsel and advice which
you have alwwys readily and cheerfuly given,
and which has tended largely to the present nccessful condition of our Union.
on behalf of the Union.
Jas. A. Bord, Presid
Jas. A. Bowd, President.
JoHz STEWART, Secretary.
Prosentation Committee.-Wm.
John Sterwart, Robt. MaJennct
Toronto, March, 1874.
Mr. Benny replied in feeling terms, and gave his experience of the trade in by-gone days he several attompts made by himsorf thera to establish a Union in this city, all of which proved futile, until the organization of the present one,in 1865 ; since which timo it has been singularly successful, and produced a the Bakers. Mr. Benny resumed his seat amid applause.

Your's in Unity,
Cor. Sec., T. b. U.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC

A varied and pleasing programme nightly awaits the visitors to the Academy of Music. Frank Dillon are all very successful in their various parts, whilst Mhe Carrie, the accom Mock doll 1 , na rens Mack deservedly receive rounds of applause.
Mr. R. H. Baird, both in Minstrel scone and ho several acts in which ho appears, evincoe onsiderable talent, ond is growing in popucan always be depended upon at the Acaderiy of Music.

## the indian famine.

A tolegram from the Viceroy, Calculta, dated 4 4h March, says:-Area of probable
severe distress now woll ascertained compriscs parts of districts of Tirboot, Saran, Chum. parnn, Bhagulyore, Purnenh, Dinagepore. under thres millions on the hands of the Governmont in those districts for three months rom ond of May to end of August. A smaller numbor during April, May and September, and
still fower in March, October and November. still fower in March, October and November. Thore will be distress in nine other districts, but it will not be general. Orders of Government rice amount to 420,000 tons, of which
350,000 from beyond sea. Of this quantity 100,000 arrived. Two deaths from starvation reported in Monghor. None elsewhere yet, but in parts the oowest classes are gradually
becoming pinched, and without Government measures sevore and extensive famine would
have already begun. Groat difficulty from disinclination of people to apply for relief. Estimated famine expenditure to the end of Cobruary, ather over $£ 2,500,000$.
The Daily News
The Daily New; correspondent telegraphed from Durbuugah on Wernooday :-The suffer-
ing and morality ia Eastern Tirboot are rapid-- ineroasing. 18 fanine denths havo taken place in four days in a village near Moznforpore. The cart transport is less than half the the contractrr's estimate. The grain supply Iy 30,000 peraons are employed on the road
roliof werky here. There were only 15,000

## last week. Ar effort tor riliove $a$ thougend of the wenker by cooked food hay boen frut

 ed by the rofunal to take it, fromi oblito preju wages aweated by the peculations, of the the wages aweated by the pecilations, of the - ph-tive overnaera. There has beon no raia. Sir Richard

## A meeting of the Executivo comomittoo

 ho Mansion House Reliof Fund was held Lord Mayor presiding. It was resolved to ro mit 10,0001. to the Calcutta Relief committeo Yesterday the Mansion Houso fund fexceoded On Tuesday there was a meeting in aupport or the fund at Mavchester, but it was so sma as to be considered by the bishop, the mayor, cashire commorce but poorly representativo cashire commorce but poorly reproseof that city's wealth and importance. solution was passed to the effect that Imperia sid is demanded by the urgency of the Bengal amino; and that the national sympathy would rant than by means of a private rabscrip tion.
On Thursday 5,0001. was fforwarded to Calcutta, from Glasgow, it being the first
ontalment for the relief of the sufferers in Bengal.

BISMARCK ON ELSASS-LORRAINE.
The German Parliament discussed on Marcl rd a motion brought forward by Herr Goor Claszas -I rraine' Adminstrative . 10 , of the gives the Governor the power to institute state of siego. The Elsass Depaties, Herre Goerber and Winterer, as well as Horr Windthorst, sapported the motion. The Govern himself opposed to it, and he dwelt upon the Province, especially referring to the agitatio continually carried on there by Frauce. Prin Bismarck made a speech in which he said made during this debate, it affords me much consolation to think that they have been attersults of the war had been opposite, to what they are, freedom of speech in such matters would acarcely have boen allowed. Wo nerer expected that the Alsatians would greet our
nstitutions with applause. People hare institutions with applause. People hare to
accustom themselves to foreign institutions and when you have been with Germany for
200 years the results of your comparisons will be in Germany's favor. From the acquaint ence I have made of the gentlomen here,
believe I should soriously endanger sponsibility if I were to diminish the powar the Govornor of the Imporial Province France there are trenty-eight departmonts a state of siege. Remember how we came to balwark to defend our rights. The Alsatian are certainly not free from blame for what ha occurred. They participated in the restlessness which led to the war that broke out
against us. They did not protest againgt it." Prince Bismarck asked, as a vote of confdence
in the Government, that the motion should in the Government, that the motion should be
rejected. Although the government was per. est dotails of the administration in Eloses atill the settlemont of the question would only be delayed by referring the motion to a committeo ffect upon the adminstrative machinory in tho Imporial Province:
On a vote being taken, the motion was jected by 196 votes against 138 . The Poles, of the coutre and the Fortschritt Party voted against tho Goverhment. In tho name of the debste, that if it was not decided to refer the subject to a oommittee, the Fortachritt merabets would vote for the motion, although the
did not cadorse the argaments of the mover.

BENEDICT \& CLARKE'S MINSTRELS
On Saturday next Bonedict and Clarko' Ninstrel Troupe, give one entertainment
the St. Lawrence Hall. J. H. Clarke is will known to Toronto audiences, whilst Benedict onjoys a famous repatation. We expect
crowded house will grect them on their frst and ouly appearancu on this occasion

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## EATONSI

DRESSES

comie and see them.
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## - SERPENT OF THEGLEN

## (Writen for che Ontario. Workmim.)

Not far from Londonderry walle Glen Eddra's mountains rise, Blue summitath reach the skies.

Glen Eddra's bills own many a flock, Glen Eddra's bantes are fair, right watore dash from rock

They aing the songs of liberty, The echoing hillo in ecstasy, Give baok a joyfal shout

I yet would soe, Oh : dear old glen, Rach swreet enchanting place, I'd worship on my faco.
yet would be where beanty lives, With charms of changeless hue, or time as well as distance gives that

The memories of the past,
The glories of a thousand Yoare
Hiave mingled with the blast.
Thy pasturce fair a thousand years $\Delta r e$ clothed with living green, Have drank the running stream.
Thy sons are brave, when duty ealls No second choice they make, Tpencotal 28 the moonboam fall

Thy ainging birds within thy bratea, Thy goldon sunsets too, Tht lovolior still than sounde or shapes,
Thy maidens fair and troe
rewell, farowell, thou fairest Opon green Erin's shoreYet, still I'd love thee bore forgot
The ehephord lears upon the rock, Just whore the waters mee He gazes on his quiet floc
His dog is at his feet.
The heat is great, the hanter calls, The hours are passing slow, Pray, ahepherd, let me know,

I want to learn the reason why,
Upon the bushes round,
Bexido tho foaming waters pigh
So many rage are fonnd.
The sick of every kind When plunged is healed of his distres
The deaf, the dumb, the bind The deaf, the dumb, the blind. That he is cared of all; A rag he tics from off his clothes Beside the Waterfall.
And, sir, that you may understand The reasons why and when, A story of the glen.
In years gane by a serpent kept Hise heard my father say, His banefal watch, nor ever sle
By night nor yet loy day. Beneath that rock across the stream, So very grey and old, It long has heard the jackdaw scream, Ono third of all the flesh he claimed, Ono third of all the fish Uncooked hè ate, nor ever blamed The dinnor or the dish. His bed I necd not speak about, When full of flesh and full of trout He Jay upon the grass.
And some there were who kncr the sualic, And they were wont to tell That when he tried a speech to maiko - He spoke the English well.

The maiaens all both short and tall Where frightened at his look, -Then to their heels they took. The men of Cawmore watched him snre, . For when at night they slept Full woll thoy fastoned too the do
Their arms beside them kent.

And all the country round about Wero frightanod for the enake, Lest ho should find their hen-roosts out, And all the chichens take.

So wild and furious was his That all the people fled And Mauses there were said.

## But mothing could affiriglit the pad,

On notice rono he tools;
At Candie, Bell and Book.
To think that nothing could prevail It moved the people sore, To hear the anguish of their wail

Well might his revarance grieve at length
Well might his hoart be sad, For while he only had one tonth

Sxint Heney was a biehop stont A man of faith and prayer, For whan he brought his crook about The
One day while they were taking atock, Deep in the wooded glon, The snake within $\mathrm{l}: \mathrm{s}$ der. And to this day this rock is named Because of this cvent To which Saint Honoy went Then thus the Saint: Oh, mighty onake I wish you long to live,
With you a bargain I would make, If you consent will give.
If you bave faith in what I say, A trick to you I'll show I thought of it tho other day, Ill bind you round with rashes thres, In ift you on my crook, Mesiry you along with me,
Beside the running brook.

And if I fail then you can try Some other trick, you know Gome fon to have, that you and I
Good fionde at length may grow
All right, all right, you little asint,
I like the frolic well, $f$ Jou can lift me and You'll something have to tell.
The snale he binds with rushee bright His mouth he makes full sure, The ties hir tail and body tig

Thon lifting up his hande on higk, He gives a mighty shout; he rushes turn to iron band Thoy bind the enake abont

And now the knare finds out, too tate That all his streagth must fail, Nor wriggle with his tail.
The holy Fither soon begins, Ge whips him well for all his sins Till he can whip no more.

Hold on, hold on, the repile ories, No more lay en the birch, And by the Virgin in the skies,
I'll serve the Mother Charch.

Thy prayer is heard, the Saint replies, The Virgin is our boast ; Of all the angels in the skie
and by the Candle, Bell and Book And by the Saving Mase, will not spoil this holy crook -
But, yet, thon crawling thing of sin, Be sure the tithes of all this gla Belong to only we.
I'll keep theo far from mischief's call, Away from herds and flocks; Bencath Cilen Eddra's waterfall,

And there, thou cursed of the past Thon shalt be lodged and fed. Until the great Archangel's blast,

In mercy Father, to my wae Oh, grant my last request, And I'll forgive thy cruel blow The crosses on my breast.

## The fair fields of Magilligun

 Thy foes and mine have seized upon, I fain would lay them low.Then place me with'my head just north Across the foaming. food
That when from hence $I$ issue for I then may drink their bloed.
The blood of all the Scotch, he cries, I then may driuk their blood And flings him in the floot

Down, dow, le sinks the foaming steep A dark and dismat den No eye can pierce the spot where Blecps
The Serpent of the Glen.

One thiri of all the fish he eate
That swim within the pool; Ono third of all the flesh
And yet is nover fall.

Since then no man has ever dared Across the raging pool His soud in mercy might be spared, If e'rer to great a fool.
Until the resurrection morn.
Shall fill the hilite with light the moil has nover yet beon loor To gaze on suche sight.
When burating from bie bands he springs Into the woods egaip, God help the Scotchiman then...
$\qquad$

## 

## home politeness

Should an acquaintance trefad on your dress, your best, your vory best, and by accident
tear it, how profues you are with your "never minds-don't think of it-I don't care at all."
If a husband does it, ho gets a frown ; if a If a husband does it, ho gets a frown ; if a Ah! those are little things say you. They
tell ou the leart, let us assuro you, littlo as tell ou the
they aro.
A gentleman stops at a friend's house, and finds it in confusion. "He don't see anything to apologizo for-nover thinks of such matters everying children, perfectably comfurtable. Goes
cry home; his wife has been taking care of the sick, and worked herself almost out. "Don't see why thinge can't be kept in better order;
there never were such cross children before," No apologios, except away from home.
Why not be polite at home? Why not nse
freely the coin of courtegs? freely the coin of courtesy? How sweet thoy
sound, those littlo words, "I thank you," or sound, those littlo worde, "I thank you," or
"You are very kind." Doubly ; yes, thrics " You are very kind." Doubly ; yes, thrics
sweet from the lips we love, when heirt smiles sweel freme oye sparkle with the clear light of
make the affection.
Be polite to your children. Do you expect glad at your appul of your welfare ; to grow your pleasure bofore your requast is half spoken! Then with all your diguity and
authority, have politeness. Give it a authority, have politeness. Give it a niche
in your household temple. On!y then will in your household temple. On!y then will
you have the true secret of sending out into you have the true secret of sending out into
the world really finishod gentlemen and ladthe wo
ies.

Again wo say onto all-bo polite.
the floating gardens of menico.
Whon the city of Mexies wiss taken by the Spaniards under Cortez, in 15sl, it occupied
several is'o in Lake 'Tescuco. The watar from varions influences, chiefly volcanic, has since
receded, and the city; although still retaiuing receded, and the city; althongh still retaiuing
its ancient site, is now thro and a half miles its ancient site, is now tiro and a half miles
distant from the lake. At the time of the Spanish conquest, however, it represented
vory muck the appearance of Venice, a "city vory much the appearance of Venice, a " city
in the sea," "tbroned on her bundred isles," in the sea," "throned on her hundred isles,
the margins at whose broad and narron canalstreets were in many places lined rith splen-
did mangigns. Aocording to the ancient Spandid maneiqnes. Aocording to tho ancient Span-
ish historians, the native Mexicang had 2ttained a high degree of perfection in various arts, for which they do not appear to have of the in old Warld, and which must have been an ontgrowth of unaided indigenious talent. Among the many noveltios and wonders which met the eyes of the Spaniards were the chinampas, or floatiog gardens, which abounded on the lake, and sapplied the city with vegetailes, fruits, nad flowers, the latter bcing in ting the altars of their gods. These gardens were formed by constructing a large raft from the reods and other acquatic plants which grew by the shores of tho lake, making it sufficiently firn and buoyant to sustain a quan
tity of soil which was spread over the surface and kept in position by a low fence of wicker work, or intertwined reeds and branches
which ran round the edge of the rait. The Which ran round the edge of the raft. The
fertility of these littlo floating islands, owing fertility of thesc littlo flooting islands, oming markable, and throas ith being literally covered with flowers and fruit
and verdure. The city of Mexico it still to great extent supplied from these singular market gardens which form the sole support of some villages on the shores of the lake, inkabited by families of the descendants of the abor-
iginal race who fell beneath the treachery of iginal race who fell heneath the treachery of
the sanguinary Cortez. Two of these villages, the sanguinary Cortez. Two of these villagee,
Santa Auita and Ixtacalco, which are not very far from Mexico, are particularly noted for the production of beantiful flowers, and at cortain seasons, when their floating gardens are is full
bloom, they are a favorite resort of pleasureparties of tho citizens.

## the habit of reading.

complaint, especially of womod, a common comations are such as to prevent continuous book perusual. They seem to think, because
they cannot derote as much attention to books as theyare compelled to their arocations that thoy cannot read anything. But this is a groat mistake. It isn't the booke we finish at
a niting which always do us the moost good.
ain dozen pages at a time, often give us more sat isfaction, and are more thoroughly digested than thoso we make a pirticular efort to read The men who have made their mank in the world have geuerally been the men who have in boyhood formed the havit of reading at every araibablo m and winu
It is tho hebit of reading rathor than the
who at our command that helps us on to the
road of leaming.: Mang of the most caitivat
ed persons, whose names have heen famous $n$
 minutes in the midgt of our work, and road a
little. if but a page or a paragraph, we thall little. if but a page or a paragraph, we shall
find our brains quickened and our toil lighten od by just as much increasod satisfaction asth
books gives us. Nothiug hulpa slong the mon book gives us. Nothing helpe along the mon-
otonous daily round so onuch as fresh and hande are bugy. A now idea from a new vol ume is like oil which relucess the friction of
the machinery of life. What wo remember from bricf glimpses into books ofton earves it a stimulus action, and becomos one of the
most precious deposits in the treasury of our most precious deposits in the treasury of our
recolloction. All knowledge is nade up of recolloction. All knowledge is raado up of
small parts, which would seem insignifcant in themselves, but which, taken together, aro tial armor for the soul. "Read anything con. tinuously;' azys Dr. Johnston, "and you will be learned." The odd minutes which we ar inclined to waste, if carefully availod of fo instraction, will, in the long ran, make golden hours and goldon days, th
thankful for.-Scrilner's

## self.-culture.

When we read the lives of such men as Georgo Stephenson or Fugh Miller, or of that gifted poet of the people who is now on our
shores, Gerald Massey, we are thrillod with shores, Gerald Massey, wo aro thrillod with that feeling of championship and sympathy that feeling of championship and sympathy against odds arrakens in most minds, aeem to have been ours, and we trinmph with thom when they wear the crown of auccess. solf-made man" amakenn in mont all a glow o appreciation and regard which wa do not feel
for tho man, equally distinguiahad for ability and learning. he has got, who has been res ularly taught in the schools. The one hat had the counteraign, and has heon invitod into the fort, the other has acaled the ramparts aud conquered his place. Yet whon we
come to look at it thoughtfully, and sift from it the glamour of romance in which the moss prosaic of ue takes delight, it is not the pro-
cess so much as the result which ought to command our admiration. It is man and not the means with which we and society ar
concerned. Whether or not a more aymmotconcerned. Whether or not a more aymmot-
rical development of the whole man, physically and mentally, is usually attained when from birth, is hardly the question Thim comes a compensative strength to those who struggle; and among the men who havo achiered distinction there have been many who haye put their feet on the lowest round of the ladder and climbed it almont nanided. The fact is that no matter how many holpe ond helpers a man may have, they are all of very little use if he do not help himself " These two said very truly,-
"These two things, contradictory as they may seem, must go together-manly depend ance and manly independence, manly relianco and manly self.rcliance." The most gifted teacher cannot furnish intellect to his pupils,
and intellect will win its way whether the teacher bo gifted or not. The clucetion which wo recoive from others-in our homes, though our friendships, in schools, and other intercourse with the rorld-is only preface and supplement to the other education which wo are all the time giring ourselves. - It de
pends largely upon our own estimate of what pends largely upon our own estimato of what
in the end are the best things to be desired, what we become. There are those whe think wished for in life and so they wished for in life, and so they spend their
days in the consileration of hygienic theories and bend erory coergy to the formation o muscle and brawn. Thero are others to whom mental powor and accuisition secm tho only good worth striving for, and so early and late thoy task the brain, giving it little rest and
wearing it out by intense application. Both wearing it out by intense application. Both
seem to us to malse a mistake. Wise self-culture implies the training and strengthening of all the porwers of mind, body, and spirit. H altar of another, makes fastal on foolisi altar of another, makes a fatal and foolisi
error. A sound mind in a sound body is in dispensible to all signal saccess in any field of life. Will our readers pardon a quotation here from the sturdy John Milton, who is tolling his realers something about his daily
labits. "Up and stirring, in wiuter often er labits. "Up and stirring, in winter often er
the sound of any lell wakes man to labor or the sound of any bell wakes man to labor or
devotion ; in summer as oft with the first lird that rouses or not much tardici, to read gool authors, or to cause them to be rend till the
attention be ready or memory havo its ful fraught; then with clear and generous labo render lightsome, clear, and not lumpish obed ience to the mind, to the cause of religion and our country's liberty.

## the mother in heaven.

In turning over some old papers in a country attic some time sinco, I canne across the fol lowing sentineents, whicrr, from some hints by
the anthorr accompanying, I think he intend od to put into verso. They atrack me, even in prose, as expressing the cry from Bo many
hearts, that I havo veutured to copy them and eend then to you, hoping voin might think them a hoalthy relice from the absorbing pol itioal topics of the day, and
ner in your valuable paper:
Whon the heart is opprossed with andion
when black disappointwent hareos - hoavy round our necks, and wo hungerafter a love
that oceme evor to recede, . Whither do ou souls turn for siccon? To that mother in When longor ueeded to partake :ia the pleasures of in thoir sorrows, - whon cold duty taken the place of the bent's offerings in aickness or suflering, - to whom do we cast our eyes upward thinking, oh, wero she was hero, whom ehould we find ever at our aide ? Our mother in hea We find
ven.
When
When those wo lopo have gone astray, and whon the little to expross the bitter shame hon the littie foet whose first tottering steps

cside pray a fine for anaridue dealinge, of one hundred and fifty ducats, to be given as a
dowry for the shoemaler's youngest daugh. dowry
ter.
The
The meaniug of this legeud is, that a benefi. cent Providence watches over and takes car of the poor who aro houlest, religious, and tiuthinul. The tradition runs-that,' since tiat ight, to all who ho thinks worthy of his fov ors. $\mathrm{He}_{\mathrm{e}}$ is known altogethor by the nameors.
Santa Claus.

Smudust wul chivs.
4O, Mise, said: lovosick ewain, "IfI "Well"" said she, "you may be for you can! "hine hero."
A shoeraker out West, with a litorary ture of mind has the fo
"Here lives a man who never refuges,
or bors and slocses. Can you tell me, Bill, how it is that a mooth ?" "No," said Bill. "Well, he al
rays carries his comb with him."
"Doctor," said a man to Abernethy, my laughter had atit, and continued half au hour without scnse or knowlelge.", "Oh," replied the doctor, " never mind that, many people ontinue so all their lives
A spread cagle orator of Now York wanted the wings of a bird to fly to every villiage and and haulet in the broad land; but he wilt: d Then a naughty boy in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shot for a goose before you had fiew "Have wo a Bourbon aunong us?" asled a public spenker of an Arkansas audience. "I
can't speak for the rest." said a tall, longtaired individual drawing a glass utensil from his popket; 'but hero's a bottle of tho reglar argyment.'
"Take a ving !" gushed a pompous upstart extending his bent arm to sensible young lady, der," she quickly replied, and walked home with her mother.
An urchin of six or seven years weat into a Aarber shop and ordered to cat his hair as lose ashe could do it. He was asked if his mother ordered it that way. "No," said he, bat school commences next week, and we'vo got a sebool marm that pulls hair, and I'm bound to fix her this term, you bet?
"Hi!whore did yez get them tronsers?" asked an Irishman of a man who happened to be passing with a pair of remarkably short tronsers on. "I got them where they grow," was the indignant reply. "Then by my concience," said Pat, "you've pulled 'em a year soon!"
Several Irishmen were disputing one day aboat the invincibility of their perspective persons, when one of them remarked, "Faith 'm a brick."- "And indade I'm a bricklaylHow that brought him to the ground.
A cobbler at Lovden, who used to attend the public disputations held at the University ras asked if he understood Latin. "No," replied he, "but "How "" replied his hiend "Why, by beeing who is first angry."
The retort of a little boy to an attorney in a justice's conart, not long ago creatod some amuscment. The lad, being on the stand as a dino novel alleged to have been stolen. "What was pictured on the cover?" asked the attorney. "Two Indians," was the reply. "What were the Indians doiug ?" "I didn't ask'cin," answered the boy. The atternoy suddenly discovored that he had no further use for the young witness.
A wag weat to the statiou on one of the Anroads here one ovening, and, finding the
best car full, said in a low thue, "Why this car ien't going !" Of course this caused a gonoral stampede, and the wag took the best seat. In the midst of tho indignation the wag was asked: "Why did you say this car wasn't loing?" "Well, it wasin't then," replied the
wag, " but it is now.". a, Chicago parson,
A Chicago parson, who is also a schoolteacher, handed a problem to his class in mathematics, the other ciay. and first at it a while, and said, "I sceond boy took it, and said, "I turn it sccond boy took it, and said, "I turn it
lown." The third boy stared at it a while, and drawled out, "I con't make it." "Very cood, boys," said the parson, "we will prov ceed to cnt for a new deal ;" and, with this remark, the leather strap clanced like lightening over those deprayed young mathematicians.
A man in Wisconsin has applied for a divarce, upon thie ground that his twife married him under false pretences. Ho says she told told him, while he was addressing her, that he could hoe anacre of potatoes and spht two and she has proved berself a fearful fraud bo cause she could only golit half a corit and hoe only thrce times across the field. It seemis that men are continually to bo made the victims of theso designing women. Why will wres trifle in this manner with the tenderest afections of their husbinids? 'Why will they thus slatter heart-strings

##  <br> $\mathrm{J}^{2}$

 (aitio \#irectativ?AMES PAMtiontrt.


## Yaristers, $\dot{\alpha} \mathrm{c}$.




H ENRY ${ }^{(1) B R T E N, ~ A R R I S T E R}$


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M. EDNARD SAMIDER, SURGRON



Dr. J. branston wilmotic den
 $\underset{\substack{\text { rornnop. } \\ 2 \rightarrow-\text { ob }}}{ }$
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## of Oitici, Townin and VII- lagem in Oanada

[copyriagt azourbd.] MARKHAM, ONT.

This village, which has a population of about 1,000 , is situated on the Tomnto and Alipissing Railway, 20 nils norta eat of it was Irst setuled in 1800 , by a namber of Datch families who emigratod from the United States. The place at present
comprises amongst ita industries the rixy bell foundry in Canada, a large tannery, 2 grist mills, 2 sash and door actories, 4 carriage works, 8 stores, 4 hotels, 1 photographer, 3 tin ehops, 2 ooot and shoe shops, 1 watchmaker, bakers, \&c. Besides these industrie there are 5-churches, 2 schools (grammar and common), a printing office, a ewspaper-The Economist-which has a large circulation, a telograph office, 2 awsers, and 6 doctors.
The following notes of the principa manufacturies will be of interest to ou readers:-
be maribay bell foundry Established 1860, Levi Jones \& Co proprietors. This foundry, which was commenced in the above year by Mr. L. Jones, on a very emall scale, has gradually and steadily increased as his bells became better known and his capital enlarged. During the year of 1873 no less than 400 bells (some very large ones) were manufactured by the firm. The largest bell made in thi foundry is now in use in a Wesleyan Church in Newfoundland, and another arge one has been sent to Red River distict. The cause of the rapidly in reasing sale of these bells is, no doubt
to their being guaranteed for one
whe prices being so much prices being
tranican ones.

Established 1820, J. Robinson, propric or. This tannery has 25 vats and eeches. It was founded by Mr. R.' father, and does a large basiness. Mr. Robinson is a large property holder, and is universally respected in the vicinity.

THE NOVELTY WORKS,
Established 1830, Spaight \& Sons. These works comprise a saw-mill, a ash and door factory, and one of the largest waggon factories in Ontario The buildings are of brick, and measure in the aggregate 350 by 50 feet, 3 stories high. The saw-mill turns out half a million of feet per annum, Which, when cont, is used up in the sash and blind factory and the raggon shops. The machinery, which is all new and o the latest improved pattern, is run by a 35 horse-power engine. The firm employ an average of 40 hands, and export a number of their waggons as far as Manitoba.
\$. ac. mordan's carriage and agriCJltural implement Torks, Established 1840. This firm employ from 8 to 10 people, and make a specialty of their wrought iron cultivators for which they claim a superiority over cast ones, on account of their lightness of draft. They took a prize at the World's Exlibition at Paris in 1867, and have taken first prizes at 12 Provincial Exhibitions in Canada for cultivators.
Tho grist mills, owned respectively by Capt. T. A. Milne and John Reeser, have each a run of stones, and do chiefly custom work. The capacity of these mills, which is run by water, is about 60 brls. per day each.
Markham has become a favorite place for children's pic-nics, as they can leave the city early, have a long day in the beautiful grove, and return in good season. Many a happy reminiscence of childhood's sunny days will be associated in years to come with the Mar ham Grove and the halffare trip on the Nippising.

## QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

This village is situated $6 \frac{1}{3}$ miles north Toron Nowmarket, and 36 miles from

The villare contains a griat mill, as shingle and pianing mill, 1 oarriage faotory 5 stores, 2 hotols, 2 shoe shops, 1 har ness makor, 1 buteher, 2 blacksmith shops, and 1 cooperage.
There: are also 2 churches, 1 school There: are also 2 churches, 1 echool scholars, a telegraph and post offico. The surrounding country is extromely fortile, probably as good as any portion of Ontario for the production of general crops.
The
The Grist Mill, Joseph Tuer, proprie tor.-This is a building 30 by 45 ft . threo stories high, with an engine room attached, 36 by 18. The engine is 25 horse power. The mill has a run of two tones, and has both a custom and mor hant's bolt. The capacity is about 50 arrels per day. The mill was built bout 12 jears since, and has been orwn d by the present proprietor since 1869 The Shingle and Planing Mill, Geo Wright \& Son, proprietors.-This build ing is 35 by 60 ; two stories high ; run by 16 horse power engine; established 871. The firm manufactured 800,000 shingles last year. In the factory, hubs equired for the carriage factory, are made, besides a large amount of custom laning and sawing
The Carriage Factery is also owne y Messrs. Wright \& Son, and was es tablished in 1858. This factory has long een favorably'known for the excellance f the work turned out in it. Bosidos he carriages, cutters, \&c., made, a good business is done in undertaking. Mr Wright is one of the principal property wners in tho village. Several othe uildings are attached to the factory. The Queensville Hotel, Wm. T. Shep ard, proprietor.-Ths house, which as been established 16 years, was re itted, throughont last summer, and ewly furnished by its prosent proprie tor in Octobor last. Mr. Shepherd, who is the eldest son of 4 r . J. Shephord, of Sutton, has been long and favorably known to the travelling public. Ho eeps an excellent house, and makes his cucsts feel quite "at home" as soon a hey entor his hotel.
Soules \& Hantly's General Store-is in the centre of the village. It is one f those emporinms which is so crowde with all hinds of groods: that one unac customed to the trade imagines it would be almost impossible to find what is wanted. This, however, is not tine case, as the customers are served with remark able rapidity. In this store, every con evvable articlo is kept that can be want the surrounding conntry. Messr Soules and Hontloy are also extensivel ngaged in the manufacture of cider Their factoryis adjoining the grist mill from whose steam engine the motiv power is derived. Mestrac S. \& H. are also going extensively into the menu acture of vinegar daring the comin cason.
The North American, P. Horan, pro prietor. This is a long-established, com fortable house, situated in the centro of the village, well and favorably known throughout the county
The following are some of the priniple people of Queensville, besides these already mentiened : James, Perigrine, land owner, John Norris, do.

Dr. Livingstone.
A Now York Herald special from London, on the 29th March says: "The stcamer Malwa arrived at Snez on Saturday with the remains of Dr. Livingstono. Tho following account is given of Dr. Livingstone's illness and death: He had been ill of chronic supplied with stores and medicines, bat had presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was alle to ride, but soon had to ${ }^{\text {Ab }}$ be carried. Arriving at Muilala, beyond Lake Bomba, in thic Bisa country, he said 'Build mo a hat to dic in.' The hut was bail contined to bed, and fine first of May be wai coninied to bed, and aftorwards suffered day he said he nog night-and day. Tho thira more grass to be put over the hut His more grass to be put over the hut. His Kittumbo, chief of Bisa, sent flour and beana and bohaved well towards the party. On the fourth day Dr. Livingatone was insensible, and he diod about midnight. Makaohoa, his teryput, was present.
"Dr' Livingitone made hif last entry in $h_{8}$ diary April 27. Ho apoke mach and sadly o his home and family. When he was first ho intended to exchange everything for ivory
to give them, and then pueh on to Ujiji end Zanzibar, and try to reach England. The docter prayed much bofore his death, and itten said, 'I am going home.' His followorn wrapped it in bark, and travelled with it. for six months to Unanyambe. There Camoron's party was met and the news taken to Zanzibar while the remains followed ten days aftor. "Mr. Webb, of the American Consulate Zanzibar, has lotters from Dr. Livingstone fo Mr. Stanley. The only geographical news in follows: After Stanloy's departure the Dr. left Unanyambe, rounded the south on Trossed it from travelled south of Lake Bomba, rossed it from nor th, then pro through marshes to Muilla. All his partio aealed and addressed to tho Secroaary of Stato, aro in charge of Mr. Arthur Laing, the British Minister at Zanzibar, who accom panied the remains."
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