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TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

No. 97.

THE TRADES' "UNION CONGRESS. SHEFFIELD.

THIRD DAY-WEDNESDAY.

The delegates resumed their sittings at the Temperance Hall this morning, under the presidency of Mr. William Rolley.

THE COMMUNICATION FROM GENEVA.

Mr. M'Donald moved :-

"That this Congress receives with great pleasure the expressions of goodwill contained in the papers read from the consul at Geneva, and as a mark of their interest in the welfare of their continental brother workers, would advise a prudent, an intel-ligent, and, above all things, a peaceable continuance of their efforts, on belialf of the cause of labour, a cause on which, to a great extent, depends the peace and welfare of society generally, and that this Congress without hesitation pledges itself that the trades unionists of England will, when-ever practiceable, give such counsel to their brother trades unionists on the continent as their best experience can furnish, as they believe the cause of labour to be the same everywhere, and its success tends everywhere to a peaceable and equitable adjust ment of the present and conflicting inter ests of labour and capital.'

Mr. Owen (Hanley), seconded the resolu-

Mr. Mottershead (London) moved-

"That the question stand adjourned to the next Congress, and that the Congress further instruct its Parliamentary Committee to ascertain all information possible prior to the next Congress.'

Mr. Ailen (London), seconded the motion. He said it would be very wrong of them to pass a resolution without making any inquiries into the facts of the case. He thought if they identified themselves by resolution with the trades on the Continent they would make a great mistake. His constituents would find fault with him i he voted in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Frederic Harrison (London) supported the amendment. He considered it would be extremely unwise if the Congress were to put themselves into anything like formal and direct communication with a body of which they knew so little as they did of this society. It was one of the distinguished features of the trades unionism of this kingdom that it applied itself strict ly to trade matters, and that it has never favored any general theories of social regeneration apart from their trade organi zations, and the improvement of industry in a business-like way. Whilst he agreed with those who thought that friendly feeling ought to be extended to every body of workers in this country and in other coun tries, and that a real sense of brotherhood amongst working men should grow more and more clear over the whole extent of Western Europe, and whilst there was an amount of friendly feeling and friendly cooperation amongst them, he thought it would be most unwise to step out of the attribute of quiet reserve which had been hitherto maintained by the unionists in this country, and not to mix themselves up in generally ill-understood and very little known European confederations.

Mr. Lloyd Jones observed that as considerable difference of opinion prevailed he should refrain from saying one word whatever by way of recommending to the Congress any given course of action. He, however, did not think that by the resolution they were committed to the men or a policy in any part of the world. It simply expressed approval of their own action, advised it to be pursued in peace, and declared that if it were they were prepared to give this Act, because they were invidicas and any advice they could to help those who were carrying it on. He saw no danger in that. It mattered not to them who sent it. He saw no danger in it, and he thought they might adopt the resolution.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., said he thought the decision which they were about to come to was one of some importance. He had read intended to make it known that they did with a great deal of care the resolution not mean to put up any longer with being istrates decided that there was no assault, ald. Certainly no resolution could be sub- resolution wasmitted of a more harmless character than the one Mr. M'Donald had submitted. While he agreed with every word of it, he was bound to say he leant to Mr. Motterhead's amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Odger (London), said he should be it attaches a criminal punishment to a sion to do so of the foreman, who in that the Congress, the demand of the texilo be very glad if they could co-operate with purely civil breach of agreement. their continental brethren upon a solid foundation. The federation was one of a fantastical character, and not one with which they could safely amalgamate. He did not think they would be justified in taking that course, as hundreds of thousands of workmen would refuse to santion

A show of hands was then taken. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

this arrangement.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT. Mr. C. Potter (London) said the delegates who were instructed to prepare a resolution on this subject had agreed to the following :- "That this Congress expresses its satisfaction with the progress made during the past year in evoking public opinion in the country, and the great increase in the number of members of Parliament, who had promised to vote for the entire repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act; and that every delegate present pledges himzelf to assist in holding public meetings, arranging demonstrations, and making such other efforts are in his power to remove this obnoxious piece of class legislation. If the Act is not repealed during the ensuing session of Parliament, it shall be the duty of working men to oppose all candidates at the next general election who uphold the Act. That the Parliamentary Committee be empowered to press the Government to undertake the repeal of the Act; and in the event of them declining to do so, to get Mr. Mundella to move for its sepeal on the first night of the session."

Mr. George Odger reconded the resolu-

Mr. Cornish (Wigars) said the only way of carrying out this resolution was for the whole of the trades now represented to be in federation with trades councils throughout the country. If they were to carry out the resolution they musy be united, and be in entire sympathy with the whole of the trades now represented.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

THE CONSPIRAOT ACT.

Mr. Broadhurst (London), nweed a resolution on this subject, which had been prepared by the Standing Orders Committee. To discuss these Acts, he said would be a waste of time. They were all agreed that the Act required amendment. The prosecution of the London gaszaen, and the Barnsley miners dispute; some of the leaders in which were now under notice of prosecution under this Act, were instances to show that amendment was need. In this latter instance, the matter could have been met by the Oriminal Low Amendment Act. or the Masters and Servants Act. The resolution was—

"That the existing law of conspiracy was vague in its character and excessive in its penalties, and that it requires amendment in the sense of the bill introduced into Parliament by the Solicitez-General during the last session; and this Congress pledges itself to use every effort to ensure an amendment of the law."

Mr. Guile (Londen), seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried. THE MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

Mr. Shipton (London) moved a resolution prepared by the Standing Orders Committee on this subject. Trades unionists he said, objected to the cruminal classes of inflicted an injustice on working men. They wanted to be put on the same footing as employers—that the penalties should be the same for master as for man; in other words, that breaches of contract being civil offences, they should be met by a pecuniary penalty instead of by imprisonment. They which had been submitted by Mr. M'Don- criminally punished for a civil offence. The

> "That the Congress condemns and domands the criminal clauses of the Masters else go to prison. (Shame.) In the other and Servants Act, 1807, for the following reasons:—That the Act does not adequate case two young men were working for a ly define the offences which it creates, that farmer near to Wadsworth. They wanted it institutes an unusual procedure, and that to go to a village feast, and asked permis-

Mr. Bailey (Leicester) seconded the motion, and hoped working men would never rest until they had stood equal before the law with all other classes of their fellow

Mr. Halliday (Bolton) rose to support the proposition. Their could be no doubt that the working men of this country suffered great hardship in consequence of the criminal clauses of the Masters and Servants Act, it was high time the trade unionists of the country bestirred themselves to have those classes repealed. A portion of the Act was being brought into operation in a very arbitrary manner on a body of mere in Birmingham. A strike and lock-out having occured there, a nursber of non-unionicts men were brought from a distance by the employers, and summonees wore issued against eleven persons for conspiracy. It would, therefore, be necessary for the trades unionists of the country to keep tuemselves wide-awake; for what applied to one body of men applied to another. The executive of the Amalgamated Society of Miners: were determined to follow the case in which he had alluded intoevery neek and corner into which it could go. (Hear, hear.) He pointed out the injustice of a law which applied to one person and not to another. If, for instance, a merchant contracted with another mercliant for the supply of a quantity of goods at a given time, and the goods were not supplied-if the contract were violatedthe enactment had only a civil remedy; but in the case of a master who bought the labour, and the labourer who solding if the Inbourer hoppened not to fulfill his contmct, the master could go before the magistrates, and not only obtain damages, but imprison the servant. They should adopt every constitutional means in their power to repeal those criminal clauses, and do all they could to get candidates at the forthcoming election to say whether shey would or would not vote for their repeal.

Mr. Taylor (Peterberough) said he represented a number of agricultural labourers in the rural districts, and upon them much more tyranny was practised by the Masters and Servants-Act than by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, or by the Conspirasy Laws. They were soldom prosecuted under the latter Acts, but they were frequently prosocuted under the former. The gentleman who constructed that Act were in many cases themselves famners. himself had had to defend labourers who had been charged under this Act for where two or three of the magistrates on the banch were farmers, they could easily imagine what sort of a decision they might expect. In the raral districts they were unlike those in large towns. Their unpaid magistrates were totally irresponsible. They had full power to construe the Act as they pleased, and they cared nothing about law, justice, equity or anything else. They had their own views on the subject their only object was to sit on the bench and punish labourers; and that they did most effectually under this Act of Parliment. He could mention many hard and obpressive cases. In one case a member of the Labourers' Association had engaged himself for a year. He was about 17 or 18 years of age, and one morning he was most grossly assaulted by his master. He took him by the throat and shook him, knocked his head against a post, and then shoved him into a pond. When this occured, the boy went home to his mother and father, and he afterwards came to see him Mr. Taylor) who advised him to summons his master for an assault. A summons was taken out and a solicitor engaged; but before the case came on the boy received a summons for breach of contract. The magbut found that the boy had committed a breach of contract. The boy was obliged to pay damages and go back to work or

district had the same power as a master. They were employed at the rate of 15s. a week, and they went to the feast and retheir places, and shortly afterwards were summoned for breach of contract. They went before the magistrates, and both swore that they had obtained permission to go away; but the master did not produce the foreman are a witness. The master's evidence to the effect that the men had no leave to go away was accepted sooner than the evidence of the two men before the employer of labour, who were sitting as magistrates. The men were convicted, and under the Masters and Servants Act. contenced to pay a considerable penalty, and nearly £2 costs, or else go to prison. He (the speaker) was there at the time, and the men were not allowed to leave the court for the purpose of gesting the money. He (Mr. Taylor) paid it for them, and if he had not done so, they would certainly have

been imprisoned. Mr. M'Donald (Glasgow) drew specialattersion to the 9th clause of the Act, and suggested that an instruction should by suggested that an instruction should by of Professor Fawcett in the House of Com-given to the Parliamentary Committee to mons on the 11th June; on Mr. Mundella's to encleavor to obtain an afteration in it.. That elause now gene the power to the magistrates to inflict a penalty of £20, or to assess the amount of damages. He knew a-man who was employed under a week's contract, and whose wages disk not amount to 20s. He was summoned for a breach of contract; and by wirtues of the powers conferred under this clause, the magistrates assessed damages to the amount of #10. (Shame.)

The resolution was carried.

STUPENDEARY versus UNPAID MAGISTRATES. Mr. Taylor (Peterborough) moved the following motion :--

"Than whilst this Congress considers tipendizzy are preferable to unpaid magisrates, it still thinks it desirable that where proceedings are taken for breach of contract under the Master and Servants Act, cither party shall have the option of removing the proceedings into the civil courts."

Mr. Lowry (Liverpool) seconded the resolution_

Mr. Bishardson (Bolton) did not rise to oppose the resolution, but he looked upon it as being as only a very slight step in the right direction. But he did not like trusting matters of deep importance in the hands of a lawyer. Workingmon should have a better thance of protecting their interests by means of personal efforts.

Mr. Owen (Hanley) said the only remedy for the evils complained of by the previous speaker was the adoption of courts of arbitration, by which means the men could be placed on the same footing as the masters.

Mr. Crompton (London) said with respect to the law of arbitration, where a contract had been entered into, there was a power of compulsion to bring the matter before the magistrates, and compel the employers to submit to arbitration.

Mr. Juggens (Darlington) thought the less they trusted to county court legislation the better for them. At least his experience taught him this.

The resolution was put and carried, with only two dissentients.

THE NINE HOURS BILL.

Mr. George Howell read a paper in support of the Nine Hours Bill. Having adverted to the justice of the measure and the inability of Mr. Mundella hitherto to carry the bill through Parliament, the paper went on to state that although there was no doubt as to the equitable character of the Bill, unless they could have the assistance of the various trades organizations throughout the country it will be a long time before such a measure became the law of the land. It was, therefore to be hoped, that the delegates would endeavour by every possible means to assist in this work, by petition to both Houses of Parliament, and also by the deputations to their representatives soliciting their support for this ter.) sanitary and humane measure.

Mr. D. Guile (London) then moved

"That in the opinion of the members of

factory workers of the United Kingdom for a mine hours bill for the protection of women, young persons, and children, as introduced week, and they went to the feast and re-by Mr. Mundella, M. P., during the last turned the day following. They then found session of Parliament is based upon reason that two other men had been engaged in and justice, therefore, we pledge ourselves, and on returning to our several constituencies to promote the advocacy of the factory reform in question, by all legitimate means within our power, and that the address just read headopted, and issued by this congress through the means of the Parliamentry Committee.

Mr. Prior (Manchester) seconded the resolution, which was carried.

PROFESSOR FAWCELT AND THE NEXE HOURS BILL.

Mr. Mattorshead (London) strongly complained of a letter which had appeared in the Times from the pen of Mrs. Fawcett, condemning the nine hours bill as an injustice to the women. He warmly contradicted this, and he severly consured Mr. Fawcett for stating in the Eouse of Commons what was utterly groundless with the respect of the bill. Mr. Mettershead moved the following resolution :--

"That this Congress considers the letter in the Times, of June 8, 1873, signed Millicent Earriet Fawcett, and the speech Factory Acts Amendment Bill, averring that the movement proceeded from the irherent jealousies of trades unionists, originating in a desire to degrade women and destroy their opportunities of earning their own livelihaed—this congress uttenly repudiates such an allegation, and indignantly protests against the vilideation thrown upon them by such erroneous statements."

The Vice-President seconded the reso-

Mr. Lishman (Leeds) said they had imgined Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett were good friends of the working men, but on this question, at all events, they had done their best to oprose them. He warmly denied the theory that the Nine Hours Bill was designed to prejudice the interests of the

Mr. Townley (Manchester) vigorously denied a statement made by Mr. Hugh Mason, the president of the Marchester Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that at the last Congress at Leeds, they legislated for themselves, and not for the wemen and children.

Mr. Mandella said the question was one in which he took the utmost interest, because he felt positive that he was right in his action concerning it, (Cheers.) Ho very much regretted that two such old friends of his as Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett should some under the lash at this Congress, but he would say this, that he could not help honouring Mr. Fawcett, for always standing up for what he believed to be right in spite of all opposition. He (Mr. Mundella) took up this question from the fact that he had had an intimate knowledge of factory working from his childhood. Mr. and Mr. Fawcett, he believed, opposed this Bill in utter ignorance of practical results.

Mr. Lloyd Jones (of London) also spoke in favour of the Bill; after which Mr. Mottershead's resolution was carried, without dissent, and with loud cheers.

FOURTH DAY-THURSDAY.

This morning the delegates were entertained at breakfast, at the Victoria Hotel. by the principal smployers of labour in the town: the mayor, J. Hallam. Esq., presided.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, heartily welcomed the Congress to the town. and counselled moderation on the part of the delegates.

The Master Cutler, after referring to the great interest which the Sheffield couployers took in their workmen, and the result of the deliberations of the Congress would be that the whole question of capital and labour would become better understood, and masters and men would thereby be enabled. to work more amicably together. He expressed his gratification that rattening had become extinct, and said if any rat-traps were needed in any other parts of the country they could be had cheap.

Mr. Briggs (Brazilian consul), as employer of labor, advised and begged.

[CONTINUED ON RIGHTH PAGE.]

Loctry.

HOPE ON, HOPE EVER! BY GERALD MASSEY.

Hope on, hope ever! though the day be ddrk, The awest sunburst may smile on me to-

morrow : Though thou art lowly, there's an eye will

Thy lowliness and guerdon all thy sor-

The thou must toil 'mong cold and bordid men,

With none to echo back thy thoughts or . love thee-

Cheer up, poor heart, thou dost not beat in vain, For God is over all and Heaven above

thec-

Hope on, hope ever!

The iron may enter in and pierce thy soul, But cannot kill the love within thee burning:

The tears of misery, thy bitter dole, Can never quench thy true heart's scraph vearning

For better things, nor crush thy ardour's . trust That error from the mind shall be up-

rooted, That truths shall dawn as flowers spring

from the dust, And love be cherished where hate was embruted.

Hope on, hope ever!

I know 'tis hard to bear the sneer and taunt, With the heart's honest pride at midnight wrestle.

To feel the killing canker-worm of want, While rich rogues in their stolen luxury nestle :

For I have felt it; yet from earth's cold real

My soul looks out on coming things, and chcerful

The warm sunshine floods all the land ideal, And still it whispers to the worn and tearful,

Hope on, hope ever!

Hope on, hope over ! after darkest night, Comes full of loving life the laughing morning,

Hope on, hope ever! springtide, flushed with light, Aye crowns old winter with her rich

adorning:

Hope on, hope ever ! yet the time shall come When man to man shall be as friend and

brother. And this old world shall be a happy home And all earth's family love one another. Hope on, hope ever!

Tales and Sketches.

THE "HAND" OF MICHAEL ANGELO.

5 FLORENTINE TRADITION.

It was a soft Italian though very dark night, of the year 1529, when a female figure, enveloped in a black woollen mantle, was seen traversing the space that separates the Quai of Slaves from the Rialto, at Venice. Her was unequal, hesitating, almost convulsive. From time to time she cast around her an anxious and watchful glance; then, when she saw she was alone, she would clasp her hands together, as if in prayer, beneath her cloak, and thus she reached the highest part of better argument, had even struck his beauof the Rialto. Here, taking her stand, and looking down into the quict waters of the blue and limpid Adriatic, her whole frame shaken with a tremulous terror, she fell upon her lovers. knees, and appeared to offer to Heaven, in a fervent and ecstatic prayer, all the carthly affections she had determined to quit for ever. "Antonio! my Antonio! farewell!" she whispered, and raising herself with all her remaining determination, she advanced resolutely to the parapet of the bridge leaned over the space below, as though to measure attempted suicide was but a schemo intended its depths, and then, by one of those strong instincts of self-preservation, which struggle so powerfully against the homicidal counsels of despair, she drew back, and, pale as death, stood trembling for an instant, but gathering courage from despair, she closed her oyes, advanced firmly to the parapet, mounted it without apparent effort, and her slender form drooped over the gulf about to receive itwhen a strong arm suddenly interposed itself between the wretched girl and eternity.

A man of muscular form, and tall withil, had, by taking advantage, first of a projecting portice, then of some detached column, and eventually of jutting portions of the architecture of the bridg, succeeded in following her from the Quai of Slaves to the Rialto, and his powerful arm now snatched her from a grave beneath the waters of the Adriatic.

"Rash girl !" said he, "hear one word ; if your conscience is oppressed with the remorse of a bad action—a crime—kill yourself if you will; death may be an expiation; but if you are only unhappy, go to you church of the Saviour, and kneeling upon the cold marble pavement, return thanks to God that you expressive face, when caused by any agitating and which still seemed to cry out "Gold!have been preserved from the commission of a circumstance, seemed the reflection of an ingive me gold !" He looked towards Maria fearful crime."

Far from being impressed with these words, though spoken in a tone of singular authority, she repulsed the stranger, exclaiming wildly, "Leave me, I wish to die !" And as though Heaven had heard her wish, she became lividly pale, and fell senseless on the pavement of the bridge.

The night, which had been very dark, now became suddenly light, as the moon emerged from a deep bank of dark clouds, and cast a flood of silvery light upon the deserted Rialto, shining brightly upon the two solitary figures. Supporting the fainting girl against the para pet of the bridge, the stranger drew back the mantle which partially concealed her face, and, starting, appeared deeply struck with the almost angelic beauty revealed to him. Indeed, as that young face lay still as death upon his stalwart arm-

"White as new-fallen snow,"

it formed, in contrast with his own burly figure, a picture that the poet or the painter might in vain sought elsewhere. Beauty was not then so rare in Venice as now; but there was then found a style of beauty distinct from that which those great masters loved to nourtray. It was a beauty formed by an exquisite delicacy united with firmness of form and feature.

Of such a character was the beauty of this maiden of Venice, who did not appear above the age of sixteen. Her dress, by its extreme simplicity, showed that she belonged to the plebeian class. But the stranger, as he gazed with carious interest upon her exquisitely chiselled features, seemed to be inwardly reflecting that fate had mistaken its office, in bestowing a lowly condition on one who was so true a patrician in all but rank-one of Nature's own nobility.

The man, however, who for a moment appeared to abandon himself to such reflections. was one of those who do not admire through the heart, but through the reason. He had known beauty in every phase, from the peasaut to the queen, but its contemplation had never quickened the pulsation of his heart of nce by one apontaneous bound. The most beautiful had ever been to him a mere model of form, and nothing more, for he was an artist; and his pencil had immortalized more than one proud beauty.

The fainting girl slowly opened her large dark eyes, of that peculiar almond form so characteristic of southern beauty, and seemed endeavoring, as she revived from a sort of artificial death, to re-unite the broken thread of her recollection. "Antonio!" at last she murmured; that word contained the secret of her young heart's misery—in that word was a whole romance of love and tears. As she pronounced so sweetly the name of 'Antonio. the contemplative and sombre artist felt a thrill, as though of jealousy, vibrate for a moment upon his heart, half revealing to him the ecstasy of an undeveloped sense; one which he had never known, and never knew.

The history of this poor girl, called Maria, and surnamed La Belle, from her extreme beauty, which had been conspicuous from her carliest childhood, was very simple, and may be stated in three words—an avaricious father --a poor lover--a disappointed love.

In vain had Maria pleaded with indefatigable constancy the cause of her heart. Her father, who kept on the Quai of Slaves one of the best frequented taverns of the district, above the doorway of which might be seen a rudely illuminated painting of the lion of Saint Marc, was obdurate, and treated the love of his daughter for the handsomest gondolier of perous host, and the irreverence of a calculator. One of these altercations took place on the night when the stranger artist first beheld Maria la Bella: the brutal Gianetti, in default tiful child, and she had fled terrified and trembling to the Rialto to end her sorrows, and add another name to the martyrology of

The artist completed his good work by conducting the girl, whose life he had saved, to the tavern on the Quai of Slaves; but neither the event nor the preservation of his child appeared to cause any emotion in the breast of the proprietor. With the vulgar scepticism of the man of money, he believed that the to shake his resolution; and instead of opening his arms to receive his miraculously-preserved child, he reproached her brutally, and sarcastically, for a deception of which he declared himself too old and too cunning to be

As he completed this unfeeling reproach with a sucering laugh, he turned angrily towards the stranger with an evident air of mistrust; but apparently discovered in the attitude, in the expression, and possibly in the Herculcan frame of his unbidden guest, certain indications that any further remark might be disagreeably received, and therefore he allowed the artist quietly to seat himself at a table, while he himself withdrew to the other end of the apartment, casting however, occasionally malevolent and mistrustful glances towards his burly visitor.

The artist was, in fact, one of that imposgladiator might have envied; and the expres- placed within the folds of his vest. sion of his dark, lowering eye evidently indicated a determination equal to his apparent same spot, holding the piece of vellum upon strength. The slight changes of color in his which that expressive hand had been traced,

passion, and gave an induscribable effect to his features when roused by a sentiment of indiguation. He wore a nearly tight dress of black velvet, which displayed to the greatest advantage the bold outline of his muscular frame; and on his head, tied beneath the chin, a silk cap of the same color, which only partially confined his crisp and abundant hair.

But few minutes had clapsed after the return of Maria la Bella with the artist, when Antonio Barbarigo, the handsome gondolier, rushed into the tavern, and seizing the hand of Maria, exclaimed in a voice tremulous with. excessive agitation, "My dearest! my be-

These sounds at once roused the dormant anger of the enraged Gianctti. "Hence! hence!" he cried; "out of this house—beggar -vagabond-lazzarone!"

But the gondolier did not stir-rendered daring by the danger his mistress had just incurred, but submissive by the depth of his love, which renders man insensible even to insult, when the welfare of the loved one is at stake-"Hear me, Gianctti," he said, coolly, "hear me—if you have finished insulting me, and if not, complete the list of foul names you have cast upon me, and then hear me. Have you never loved, Gianetti? Was the mother of Maria never as dear to you as her daughter is to me? Ah, Gianetti, you cannot have forgotten the love of your youth-no! And do you not know that when I was but ten years old, and Maria five, I was already her cavalier and defender? that even then, in childish fear of an imagined danger, she took refuge in my arms, as later beneath the shade of the sail of my gondola-friends, before we became as brother and sister, brother and sister before we became lovers, the little chapel of St. Mare received at last our vows, and will keep them for ever. And this betrothing, Gianetti, is beyond your power to cancel -beyond the power of man to break; our bodies may be separated-one of us may die; but our hearts -our souls are united for ever. Come, Gianetti, will you cheer the path of your old ago with a blessing, or will you wet it with our

"This poor boatman speaks like an orator," murmured the thoughtful artist; "he is inspired-it is love. Strange, that all other men exult in a passion that I cannot, or," murmured he, in a still lower tone, "perhaps will not feel !"

But the eloquence of the gondolier produced no effect upon the obdurate Gianetti, who renewed his insults and his threats. "Stay! stay!" cried Antonio, "I may become rich I have youth-I have strength-I have ambition-I have hope-I have enthusiasm these may lead me far, may---"

"The dreaming of an idiot!" interrupted Gianetti.

"Why not of a prophet?" replied the still undaunted Antonio; "Lorenzo de Medici was but a cloth-merchant, and Giacomo Sforza but a cow-herd."

Here the artist, who could contain himself no longer, interposed, and touching the shoulder of the gondolier, said, "Barbarigo, thou hast spoken well; confidence and suc cess are twin brothers. Maria la Bella shall be your wife!"

"Never!" exclaimed Gianetti.

"Master Jew," continued the artist, turning disdainfully towards Gianetti, "suppose that this man put six hundred pistoles into the wedding-casket!"

"It will be time to talk of that when he has the six hundred pistoles to dispose of," replied the tavern-keeper. '' He cannot even call the four planks of his gondola his own

"He will possess the six hundred pistoles before to-morrow," replied the ariist, motioning Gianctti from him by the turn of the hand; and drawing from within his vest a small roll of parchment, he detached a small piece, and spread it out carefully upon a table. Then securing the corners with four forks, which were lying ready for the use of hungry visitors, with marvellous ease and rapidity he drew a human hand—a hand as expressive as a face. It was widely opened; but the fingers bending up, seemed as though about to clutch something with auxious joy, as if a shower of gold were about to pour wealth within its grasp-and that it would close upon it, not only with ecstatic joy, but with a grasp of iron. It was the hand of a miser, trembling with sensitive impatience for his only idol, his only treasure—his gold! A thick silver ring of peculiar pattern seemed to make a portrait of that speaking hand. It was, in fact, a portrait, and Gianetti unwittingly furnished the name to the annonymous picture, exclaiming, "But that is my hand." "And your history," added the artist. Then giving the drawing to the gondolier, "Take it," said he, to the Father Bourdo, the chief librarian of St. Marc, and ask of him six hundred pis-

"Six hundred pistoles!" exclaimed the astonished Gianetti; "the man is mad-raving mad. I would not give a sequin for it." To which the artist only replied by a contemptuous silence, quietly turning his back upon the tavern-keeper, and carefully rolling up ing appearance, of that athletic frame, that a the remaining pieces of parchment, which he

Antonio Barbarigo still remained at the

cism of fear, she hesitatingly whispered, rather than spoke the words "Who knows "

But it was enough; Barbarigo had darted from the place before the gentle sounds had died upon the car.

Maria la Bella was upon her knees in prayer, and the sombre artist paced moodily to and fro along the rough floor, of the tavern, and

Antonio returned, the bearer of a letter begging the favor of a visit from the artist to the librarian of St. Marc, who was, as every one knows, at the same secretary of Leo X. and the lover of Lucrezia Borgia. But Antonio was also the bearer of a small canvas bag; he placed it before the astonished Gianetti, whose hand advanced greedily, to clutch it, and so precisely resembled, at that moment, its portrait by the strange artist, that all exclaimed "The hand t the hand !" and a momentary feeling of awe seemed to pervade the feelings of all present, except the cold proud artist. as though something of magic had been practiced.

After a moment, the artist brok the uneasy silence. "Weigh them," said he to Gianetti; "you will find them real gold." Antonio Barbarigo, who stood gazing on Maria, pale with excess of joy, now threw himself with true Italian cuthusiasm at the feet of his benefactor. "One more boon," exclaimed he, " one more--who are yeu ?"

"What matters it?" said the stranger,

turning proudly away. "Wint matters it, say you?" cried the gondolier, with a delirium of enthusiasm, of that earnest enthusiasm, that communicates itself to all ground, to the coldest natures—to the hardest hearts. "What matters it? then what matters the name of God to the priest who glorities him, or to the faithful who adore Him-or what matters to a lover the name of his betrothed? Your name, signor, your name! that I may add to it the religion of my heart."

"I am Michael Angelo Buonarotti."

"Michael Angelo!" exclaimed the surround ing group-and with one accord they bent the knee before the renown of the great painter, sculptor, and architect; for in Italy the majesty of genius is always acknowledged with enthusiasm.

"It is now my turn to ask my favor," said Michael Angelo, grasping the hand of the gondolier; "but I will not fix the date of its performance. You must allow me to reproduce upon canvas, or in marble, the exquisite form of the beautiful wife I have given you."

Was it only the great artist that spoke !dreaming of conferring the immortality of a masterpiece upon evanescent but exquisite beauty that stood blooming in its shortlived youth before him ?-or was it the man that spoke, longing to preserve the record of a moment which had roused, though but for an instant, some dormant, but yet not absent sentiment in his being-the softness of which, though rejected, was yet sweet in recollec-

His cold face showed no sign by which the enigma might be guessed.

Maria had not uttered a word since the return of Antonio.

Sentiment sufficentes words, as words destroy sentiment; which Mangaigue felt, when he so actively exclaimed, "Nothing empties the heart like the tongue." But now, Maria approached the great artist, and taking that hand which had wrought so many marvellous works-the most marvellous of which appeared to her, her marriage with Antonio-she roveren fally kissed it, and as she did so, a tear fell from her beautiful eyes, the overflowing fountains of her gratitude, and traced its silver course over the dark hand of the deeply-moved Buonarotti. His pulse beat tumultuously, and a world of gentleness, and love, and beauty appeared to him for a moment -as the clear screnity of heaven is seen sometimes for an instant through the dark clouds of the tempest-but brief, too, as the glimpse of azure in the storm, was that gleam of a world of love to the solitary soul of the great painter; the vision closed-and for

The destiny is written in the character of man : his fatality consists in his organisation; and the great Michael Angelo was destined to make the eventful voyage of life alone, as his rival, the more genial Raphael, once said, "lonely as the headsman."

Twenty years passed, and Antonio Barbarigo found, as Buonarotti has foretold to him, that contidence and success are twin brothers; he became, step by step, a distinguished commander in the service of the Venetian Republie, but never forgot his debt of gratitude to the artist, which accompanied Buonarotti to the last. Maria la Bella, too, continued to render her pure homage and gratitude to the name and genius of Michael Angelo; and his name was always associated with her purest reveries, and most fervent prayors.

The "hand"—the almost momentary work of a small piece of black chalk, guided by the inspiration of genius-was long preserved in invasion when so many rare and valuable works were dispersed, it was carried to Franco by a private soldier, and found its way to the matchless collections of drawing of the great masters in the Louvre, where it was carefully even of that incomparable casket. But the ward flame, the symbol of compressed for advice. She read the question in his eyes; and the trophies of fher victories were borne magician appeared furious. He called upon

and with the credulity of love, but the scepti- | from her, many to be restored to their original and legitimate homes, but many more to be lost for ever. I have since sought the famous "hand" of Michael Angolo in the collections of Venice, Rome, and Florence, without success; but the last named city preserves among its popular traditions the little romance I have endeavored to narrate.

THE SORCERER.

I can only tell you what happened, and you have only my bare word to rely on. For all you know I may be a little myl on one subject; at least I run the risk of being thought so by telling you the story at all. However, there are others in the world who can vouch for it, though they are not here now, and if you choose to have it, you may.

I am a colonel and a gray headed man, now ; but this happened when I was a young fellow of twenty-five, and only a lieutenant-a newly-made one, also. Our regiment had been ordered to India, and I, of course, was ready to do my duty, but had only been married a fortnight to a girl I loved intensely. , It was as terrible to both of us, and, in our excitement, we said and did some very foolish things, I have no doubt. Among others, we promised each other that, if either should die, his or her spirit would appear to the survivor.

"You would not be afraid of me, my dear?" she asked. "You would never be afraid of me, even were I dead; and I promise never to show any signs of terror, if you are the one to visit mc.'

And it was likelier by far that I should be the one to keep the promise, if it could be kept, since I was going into battle, and she remained at home.

The day came at last which tore us apart : and for many more, of course we could hear nothing of each other. I wrote whenever I could, and her answers came full of love and tenderness.

It is not my intention to tell you of the battles we fought, or of dangers we encountered. My story begins in a time of peace when our tents were pitched on an arid plain, and we languished beneath the burning sun of ludia in the height of its fierce su umer. Men died of sun-stroke every day. Fevers broke out in the camp. I myself was not ill, but toe languid to move.

I thought of my wife incessantly. I had waited a long time in vain for an answer to my last letter; vague doubts troubled me. The horrible impossibility of receiving any news, the terrible necessity for the tardy mails, was almost more than I could bear. I was ready to scize upon anything, however ridiculous, that could afford me relief. I counted the steps of the sentry just without the gate, and said to myself, if he makes an od t step she is safe. He made an even number. I opened the Bible at random, saying to myself, if nothing is wrong, Heaven will comfort by giving me a gentle answer, and the words I read were those of grief and lamenta-

Near me sat some other officers. One was smoking, one asleep, one trying to read a tattered newspaper. None of us had energy enough to attempt conversation.

So we remained nearly all the afternoon, and the sun was going down tlinging long bars of crimson light across the tent, when my servant appeared at its opening, saluted, and waited to be questioned.

"Well, Norris?" I asked.

"I beg pardon, sir, but a sorcerer is waiting outside. He has done some wonderful things. and I took the liberty of telling you, sir. He would amuse you, sir, I think. He promises" -and here Norris turned red-" to look for anything you please-anywhere on carth. And if you please, sir, he described my Nancy. She was walking in the park with a little child as she does always on an afternoon with her missus' children."

"He will only be a bore," said the colonel. But I sprang to my feet at once. I was in the mood for some such thing. And it was my tent in which we were, and I was master

"Show him in, Norris," I said. "Gentlemen, I fancy the man may at least amuse us. I have seen them do some curious things."

Norris departed. In a moment more be returned with a tall hollow-eyed man, of about forty, who were a robe embroidered with gold thread, and was followed by a boy of about ten years old, who were nothing but a piece of blue cloth about his joins.

Over his arm the sorcerer carried a large white cloth, and the boy bore a red cushion on his head. Both bowed profoundly; and the sorcerer having uttered some cabalistic words spread the cloth upon the ground and ordered. the boy to place the cushion upon it. This being accomplished he seated the boy upon the cushion and began to tie the cloth about him knotting it over his head uptil he and the cushion were one huge bundle, when with furious cries and oaths he began to beat it with an knotted club that he had fastened at the library of St. Marc; but on the French his waist, while the poor child's moans filled the whole tent and forced from us exclamations of horror, although we felt assured that it was all part of some trick, and that no blows really fell upon the boy.

At last he desisted and unwrapped the preserved, and formed one of the rarest gens cloth. Within it was the cushion, but no boy-We had seen him tie the little fellow up, in year 1814 brought about the fall of France; the bundle, but he was there no lenger. The

the boy to roturn, and in an instant more there fell from the roof of the tent a gory head which relied to the magician's feet. An arm followed. Another. Then two legs. Then the body all bloody and torn; and the magician having uttered forceious cries and threats as each portion fell before him gathered them all into the cloth again, tied it up and fell to beating it once more. Immediately shricks for pardon were heard within, and untying the bundle, the magician disclosed the boy sitting quietly on the cushion, with a broad grin on his mahogany countenance, and no sign of injury about him.

How the man performed the trick I do not know. We could discover nothing.

"It is clever," said the major. "I must say I've been more amused than I expected to be this hot day. What else can you do, sorcerer? "I can show the fine English gentlemen their sweethearts," said the man. "I can tell what they are doing, whether they are faithful. You are thinking now of yours, Sahib.

Shall the boy look for her?" He spoke to me.

"I am a thinking of my wife," said I. "For Heaven's sake, if you have any power by which to tell me of her welfare, do so.'

Ridiculous as the request may have seemed none of my brother officers smiled. The sorecrer bowed, and motioned to the boy, who came and stood before him. He took the little brown hand in his, and making a cup of the palm, poured into it a reddish liquid from a little flask which he drew from his bosom. "Write the lady's name on a piece of paper."

he said, "and give it to me."

I did so; I gave it to the sorcerer. He placed it on the boy's head a moment; and then dipped it into the liquid in his palm.

"Look for the lady," he said. The boy sighed.

"I am looking," he said, "but it is far. Away, away, Lam tired."

"Go on," said the sorcerer,

"I go," said the boy. "This is the place. Oh! how strange! Not like this place. A tall house-big trees-flowers, flowers everywhere -water. Now I see a lady. She sits on a seat. She holds a book too. She reads. Pretty lady. Her hair is yellow. Her eyes are blue. She has a white dress. And on her finger are two rings. One gold-one gold with a diamond."

"It is Helen," I cried. 'To on. What is the matter?"

"Oh!" cried the boy-"Oh! don't you see? She is asleep. She does not know, and it is coming-closer, closer. Don't you see? Look!"

His eyes were fixed upon the fluid in his palm. Impelled by my excitement, I gazed into the depths, and then I also saw what he saw. The English garden; the bench beside the river; my Helen sitting upon it asleep. A book had fallen into her lap. Her eyes were closed; her head rested against the tree behind her.

"I see it now," I cried, "I see her. Helen Helen!"

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy .- "Oh, look! it comes! it comes! it creeps over the rock! it will kill her! See!"

Then I also saw. A large viper was gliding over the rock behind my darling. Its horrible fangs were displayed. In a moment more it will be upon her.

I gave a wild cry, "My darling! my darling!" and sprang forward.

"Seize it," cried the sorcerer.

For a moment I was no longer in India, I was in the garden of my own house. I stood 1 seized by the thr beside my wile. 'horrible thing that threatened her life. Its fangs entered my own arm, and I fell upon the grass in a swoon.

When I came to myself, the sorcerer was kneeling beside me, applying to the wound on my arm a singular perfumed salve. On the floor, at my feet, lay a dead snake. I heard the Major say :

· "But where the deuce did it come from? It was wound around Dudley's arm when I first

And I heard the sorcerer reply:

"It is an English snake-not a very deadly one, and this salve will save the Sahib's life."

And it was all a juggler's trick, you say, Perhaps. But let me tell you the rest. The next letter I received from my wife ended thus:

"My darling, a strange thing has happened to me. You know the little bit of garden by the river was always said to be infested by snakes. I went there to read the other afternoon, and was foolish enough to go to sleep there. I was dreaming of you, and thought I saw you in a tent, talking to a strange manan Indian in an embroidered dress-when suddenly I started broad awake and there on the rock beside me lay coiled a viper just ready for a spring. I shricked aloud and in a moment I saw you before me. Yes, you, darling, I don't know how you came, but you were there. You seized the snake by the throat and it coiled itself around your arm. I don't know any more. They picked me up from the grass a few minutes after, and I must have fainted I think. . Mamma says it was all a dream, but it seemed so real. My darling, I shall wait in torrible anxiety until I hear from you. It seemed to me that you were there, and that I was broad awake. Your anxious, loving HELEN."

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THE TWO ARMIES.

BY O. W. HOLMES

As life's unending column pours, Two marshalled hosts are seen-Two armies on the trampled shores That death flows back between.

One marches to the drum-beat's roll, The wide-mouthed clarion's bray, And bears upon a crimsoned scroll, "Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream, With sad, yet watchful eyes, Calm as the patient planet's glean That walks the clouded skies."

Along in front no sabres shine, No blood-red pennons wave; Its bannor bears the single line, " Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade; At Honour's trumpet call, With knitted brow and lifted blade, In glory's arms they fall.

For these no flashing falchious bright, No stirring battle cry; The bloodless stabber calls by night-Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laurelled Lust, The builder's marble piles, The anthems pealing o'er their dust, Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf, That floods the lonely graves, When spring rolls in her sea-green surf, In flowery, foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below, And angels wait above. Who count each burning life-drop flow, Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast. Her pulses Freedom drew, Though the white lilies in her crest Sprang from the scarlet dew-

While Valour's haughty champions wait Till all their sears are shown, Love walks unchallenged through the gate To sit beside the throne !

SCIENTIFIC.

THE LOST ARTS.

ANCIENT MASTER ARTISANS.

Taking the metals, the Bible in its first chapters shows that man first conquered metals there in Asia, and on that spot to-day he can work more wonders with those metals than we can. One of the surprises, that the European artists received when the English plundered the summer palace of the King of China, was the curiously wrought metal vessels of every kind, far exceeding all the boasted skill of the workmen of Europe. English surgeons going to India are advised to have their instruments gilded because English steel cannot bear the atmosphere. Yet the Damascus blades of the Crusades were not gilded and they are as perfeet as they were eight centuries ago. There was one at the London Exhibition, the point of which could be made to touch the hilt, and could be put into a scabbard like a corkscrew, and bent every way without breaking. If a London chronometer maker wants the best steel to use in his chronometer, he does not send to Sheffield, the center of all science, but to Punjanb, the empire of the seven rivers where there is no science at all. The first needle ever made in Europe was made in the time of Henry the VIIIth, and made by a negro; and when he died, the art died with him. Some of the first travelers in Africa stated that they found a tribe in the interior who gave them better razors than they had. Scott, in "Tales of the Crusaders," describes a meeting between Richard Cour de Lion and Saladin. Saladin asks Richard to show him the wonderful strength for which he is famous, and the Norman monarch replies by severing a bar of iron which lies on the floor of his tent. Saladir. says, "I cannot do that," but he takes an eider down pillow from the sofa, and, drawing his keen blade across it, it falls in two pieces. Richard says: "This is the black art; it is magic; it is the devil; you cannot cut that which has no resistance;" and Saladin, to show him that such is not the case, takes from his shoulders a scarf which is so light that it almost floats in the air, and, tossing it up, severs it before it can descend. George Thompson states that he saw a man in Calcutta throw a handful of floss silk into the air, and a Hindoo sever it into pieces with his sabre.

EGYPT'S MECHANICAL MARVELS.

We can produce nothing like this.

Taking their employment of the mechanical forces and their movement of large masses from the earth, we know that the Egyptians had the five, seven, or three mechanical powers, but we cannot account for the multiplication and increase necessary to perform the wonders they accomplished.

In Boston, lately, we have moved the Pelham Hotel, weighing fifty thousand tuns, fourteen feet, and are very proud of it, and since then we have moved a whole block of houses twenty three feet, and I have no doubt | the moon, but as the apparent motion of the we will write a book about it; but there is a book telling how Domenico Fontana, of the tinually overtaken by the solar wave; if the sixteenth century, set up the Egyptian obelisk at Rome on end, in the Papacy of Sixtus V. the solar wave would make the revolution

Wonderful! Yet the Egyptians quarried that stone and carried it one hundred and fifty miles, and never said a word about it. Mr. Batterson, of Hartford, walking with Brunel, the architect of the Thames tunnel, in Egypt, asked him what he thought of the mechanical power of the Egyptians, and he said : There is Pompey's Pillar, it is one hundred feet high, and the capital weighs two thousand pounds. It is something of a feat to hang two thousand pounds at that height in the air, and the few men that can do it would better discuss Egyptian mechanics.

CANAIS.

The Sucz Canal absorbs half its receipts in cleaning out the sand which fills it annually, and it is not yet known whether it is a pecuniary success. The ancients built a canal at right angles to ours, because they knew it would not fill up if built in that direction, and they knew such a one as ours would. There were magnificent canals in the land of the Jews, with perfectly arranged gates and sluices. We have only just begun to understand ventilation properly for our houses; yet late experiments at the Pyramids in Egypt show that those Egyptian tombs were ventilated in the most perfect and scientific manner.

Again, cement is modern, for the ancients dressed and joined their stones so closely that, in buildings thousands of years old, the thin blade of a penknife cannot be forced between them. The railroad dates back to Egypt. Arago has claimed that they had a knowledge of steam. A painting has been discovered of a ship full of machinery, and a French engineer said that the arrangement of this machinery could only be accounted for by suppresing the motive power to have been steam. Bramah acknowledges that he took the idea of his celebrated lock from an ancient Egyptian pattern. De Tocquerville says there was no social question that was not discussed to rage in Egypt.

OLD HINTS OF NEW THINGS.

Years before Franklin's invention of the lightning rod, and before muskets were thought of, the old soldiers on guard on the towers, if a spark passed between them and the spear head, ran and bore warning of the state and condition of affairs. Solomon's Temple lofty and situated on an exposed part of a hill, was guarded by a system exactly like Franklin's. The Duchess of Burgundy took a necklácefrom the neck of a mummy and wore it to a ball given at the Tuileries, and everybody said they thought it was the newest thing there. A Hindoo princess came into court, and her father seeing her said: Go home, you are not decently covered-go home;" and she said, "Father, I have seven suits on;" but the suits were of muslin, so thin that the king could see through them. Four hundred and fifty years ago the spinning machine was first introduced into Europe. Yet we have evidence to show that it made its appearance two thousand years

We have not an astrology in the stars serving only the kings and priests; we have an astrology serving all those around us. We have not a chemistry hidden in underground cells, striving for wealth, striving to change everything into gold. No: we have a chemistry laboring with the farmer, and digging gold out of the earth with the miner. Ah! this is the nineteenth century, and of the hundreds of things we know, I can show you ninety-nine of them which have been anticipated. It is the liberty of intellect and a diffusion of knowledge that has caused this auticipation.

THE OCEAN TIDE AS A PRIME MOTER.

The power of the ocean tides is the only power on earth due directly to gravitation. All other powers are obtained by the intervention of solar heat, which causes the watery vapors to ascend. These, returning as rain, are the cause of the rivulets, and all water power. Solar heat also causes the unequal expansion of the air and so gives rise to air currents, or winds, which drive our sailing vessels and windmills. Again, the solar heat causes vegetation to flourish and so produce combustible material, which is used either fresh, as wood, or from the inexhaustible deposits, stored up in geological periods and transformed by age and circumstances into coal, petroleum, asphaltum, etc. The heat of this fuel is, in appropriate engines, changed into motion, or certain products of vegetation are consumed by animal bodies which, in return may be utilized as moving forces; or, lastly, the solar heat may be directly employed to move machinery, a problem to which it appears that Captain Ericsson the well known inventor of the caloric engine, the monitors, etc., appears now to have devoted the rest of his life.

MIndeed, whichever way we turn, we see that all life and all motion on the surface of our earth, with the sole exception of the ocean tides, may be traced back to the heat of the sun as primary cause; and the power we may obtain from the tides is due to the combined attraction of the sun and moon. Investiga tions in this regard have shown that the original tide wave is generated in the Pacific Ocean, and that this wave moves westward with the apparent motion of the sun and moon, one wave following the sun and another latter body is slower, the lunar wave is conwhole equatorial belt of our earth were water,

wave would accomplish this in a little over 25 hours. As it is, however, the continents of Africa and America prevent this regular flow of tides, and the Pacific tide waves have to go around the Cape of Good Hope, and thence spread northward through the Atlantic Ocean. Any gulf having a funnel shaped mouth, placed in the right direction, will increase the height of the tide entering it; this is the case with the Bay of Fundy and the Red Sca; and all gulfs having a narrow entrance not placed in the right direction will have a tide wave of much less height than that in the free ocean : such is the case with Chesapeako Bay and the Baltic Sea. Different forms of the coast and its direction will exert a similar influence; while the greatest divergence will be reached where the tide waves reaches any place from two sides, as is often the base behind large islands. The effect will be then, of course, to increase the height, if the high or the low tides coincide, while the height will be diminished and even the whole tide neutralized if the high tide wave, coming from one side, coincides with the low tide from the other

It is thus not at all surprising that the tides Bay of Fundy the difference between the ordinary high and low tide is 70 feet'; at the mouth of the Severn, England, and at St. Malo, France, it is 46 feet; at Guernsey and Jersey 36 feet; at the mouth of the Scheldt 26 feet; along the coast of Holland 10 to I6 feet: along the coast of the United States the tides vary from 4 to 10 and 20 feet; while in the Mediterranean they are scarcely perceptible.

To estimate the power of the tides, we have only to consider that the attraction of sun and moon elevates the surface of the ocean to a mean height of about two feet; this happens twice in 24 hours, and we may then set down the extent of surface of the earth, of which the ocean occupies three quarters. We have then 100,000,000 square miles of water 2 feet thick; every square mile of water of this thickness contains nearly 60,000,000 cubic feet, or 3,840,000,000 pounds of water, and this multiplied by 100,000,000 (the number of square miles affected by the tide) gives the enormous number of 384,000,000,000,000,000 of foot pounds exerted every 123 hours, or 750 minutes, which is 500,000,000,000,000 foot pounds per minute; dividing this by 33,000 to reduce it to horse power, we obtain more than 15,000,000,000 horse power for the mcchanical value of the tide wave over the whole surface of the earth; of which, however, only a comparatively small portion can be utilized, namely that within reach of sea coasts along continents and islands.

Such an enormous power, due to the combined action of the solar and lunar attraction and the terrestrial rotation, must have its influence on this rotation, and this is the theoretical problem for the future astronomer; while the method of utilizing this enormous power is the practical problem for the future engiueer and mechanic.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS.

The spirit photographs which pass current amongeredulous spiritualists for genuine ghosts of the departed are produced in various ways. The latest and most scientific method is as follows: The plain background screen, before which the sitter is placed in order to have his portrait taken, is to be painted beforehand with the form of the desired "spirit," the paint being composed of some solution of sulphate of quinine. When this painting dries on the screen, it is invisible to the eye; but it sends out rays that have power to impress the photo plate; and thus the image of the person together with the quinine ghosts are simultaneously developed upon the negative. - Scientific American

LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COOKING.

This is greater than many persons suppose. Flour gains about one-sixth in passing into bread. But meat of all kinds lose both substance and weight. Nine pounds ten ounces of mutton roasted, is reduced to six pounds twelve ounces, and the weight of the cooked meat was only four pounds thirteen ounces, just one-half the weight before roasting. Beef does not loss weight in like proportion. Much waste may be prevented by care, but a large portion of food is wasted in any process of preparation for the table. Eggs alone come back to you with full weight, and if the first cost is not too high, are a convenient, nutritious and cheap article of food.

THE MYSTERY OF PERFUME.

No one has yet been able to analyze or demonstrate the essential action of perfume. Gas can be weighed, but not scents; the smallest known creatures—the very nomads of life -can be caught by a microscopic lens and made to deliver up the secrets of their organization; but what is it that emanates from the pouch of the musk-deer that fills a whole space for years and years with its penetrating odor, an odor which an illimitable number of extraneous substances can carry on without diminishing it in size and weight-and what is it that the warm summer air brings to us from the flowers, no man has yet been able to determine. So fine, so subtile, so imponderabl it has eluded both our most delicate weights and measures, and our st ongest lenses. If we come to the essence of each odor, we should have made an enormous stride forward, both in

around the carth in 24 hours, while the lunar bygiene and in chemistry; and none would Profit more than the medical profession if it could be as conclusively demonstrated that such an odor proceeded from such and such a cause, as we already know of sulphur, sulphurated hydroges, ammonia and the like.

HEAT OF THE BOX

The heat of the sun nowhere penetrates the ocean more than six hundred feet. depth of from one to two miles the temperal ture is everywhere about four degrees below the freezing point, caused, probably, by the ice water poured into the ocean from the arctic regions, northern and southern. This, being heavier than the surface water, sinks to the bottom and forms enrrents ever flowing toward the equator, to take the place of water which, there heated and rendered lighter. rises to the surface and forms the Gulf and other warm streams. As these flow again toward the arctic regions, it will be seen that a perpetual circuit is kept up, the arctic waters continually lessening the heat of the tropical waters, and these, in their turn, giving out their heat as they flow away from the tropics. England is warmer then Greenland only because of the warmth derived from the Gulf

NOT RETROGRADING. The degeneracy of the age, both in a moral

and physical sense, is firmly believed in by many wisoacres, who think that we have lost the vigor and the strength of our fathers, and are growing weak and sickly. But statistics, carefully gathered, tell a very different story. The average size of Englishmen is larger than three centuries ago, for the armor worn by the knights of that time cannot be put on to-day save by small men. Every London exhibition of ancient arms and armor prove that the men of earlier times were smaller in limb and shorter in stature than the men of the present day. The ancient British and Roman arms exhibited in Somerset House could have been effectively wielded only by a smaller race of. men than that of our time. The handles of the swords and daggers were too small to afford a firm grasp to the hand of the average Englishman, and even few women's hands would have fitted it between the guard and the hilt. It seems, then, that England, instead of producing a race inferior to that which flourished in the historic times, now breeds men of grander and more athletic frame than she has hitherto done. In the light of this fact we must revise our early historic impressions. Richard Cour de Leon, the Prince of Crusaders, and the fear of Saladin, we must now be compelled to regard as, after all, only a light weight; Edward the First, that Longshauks who was the "Hammer of the Scotch nation," as being considerably short of the standard of the Horse Guards, and the famous and splendid Black Prince as a hero of skill and energy, but of very ordinary form and with a constitution so delicate, that after a few years' campaigning in France, and a disastrous raid into Spain (where he suf fered severely from the heat), he pined and faded and drooped into an early and premature grave. So much for the stature and strength of old-time heroes! The average duration of life is also longer. Accurate registers have been kept in Geneva since 1560. The average of life was then only twenty-two years and six months; it is now over fortythree years, or nearly double. In France, four hundred years ago, the annual mortality in Paris was one in sixteen; now it is one in thirty-two, which shows about the same ratio as in Geneva. In England, two centuries ago, the annual mortality was one in twenty three; now it is one in forty-two. It is pleasant to know that the world is improving, and that the vigor and health of our race are gaining steadily, instead of declining.

On the evening of Hook's arrival at the Oxford University, he joined a party of old school fellows in a carouse at one of the tayerns. Sundry bowls of "bishops" of eggflip having been discussed, songs, amatory and bacchanalian, having been sung with full choruses, and altogether the jocularity having begun to pass the limit of becoming mirth, the Proctor made his appearance, and advancing to the table at which the "freshman"-fresh in every sense of the word-was presiding, put the usual question, "Pray, sir, are you a member of this University "No, sir," replied Hook, rising and bowing respectfully. "Pray, sir, are you?" A little disconcerted at the extreme gravity of the other, the Proctor held out his ample sleeve and said, "You see this, sir?" "Ah," returned Hook, having examined the fabric with great carnestness for a few seconds, "Yes, I perceive-Manchester velvet-and may I take the liberty, sir, of inquiring how much you might have paid for the articles?" The quiet importurability of manner with which this was uttered was more than the reverend gentleman could stand, and, muttering something about supposing it was a mistake, he effected a retreat amid shouts of laughter from Hook's companions.

It has been carolessly remarked that the happiest woman in the world are those who have no history. The lesson of daily observation compels us to say that is a mistake, and that the happiest women in the world are those who possess new bonnets.

NOTICE.

We shall be pleased to receive Items of interest pertaining to Trade Societies, from all parts of the Dominion, for publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Leagues, &c., are invited to send we news relating to their organizations, condition of trade, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE).		
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ADNERTISEMENTS.

Each insertion, ten cents per line.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street.

Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes.

All communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

LEETH & MACMILLAN, 124-BAX STREET. WILLIAMS, SLEETH

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

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

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

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

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

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

OTTAWA.

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

Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday Lime-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Printers, 1st Saturday.

Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Mostings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order :-K. O. S. C., 1st Monday. Tailors, 2nd Monday.

Typographical Union, No. 147, 2nd Tuesday. Coopers, 3rd Tuesday.

Messie. Lancefield Brothers, Newsdealers, No. 6 Market square, Hamilton, are agents for the Workman in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. TERNENT, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will receive subscriptions and calling on Mr. Ternant will please state if they wish the paper continued.

Mr. J. A. BRANDON, of Guelph, has kindly consented to solicit subscriptions for the WORKMAN in that town, and is hereby authorized to act as our agent.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

We have been requested to remind the delegates to the Trades' Assembly of the meeting on Friday (to-morrow) evening. A full attendance is requested, as questions of interest will be discussed.

A plebiscite is proposed in Spain to [settle the vexed question of the form of Government.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1874.

TRADES' UNIONISTS AND PO-LITICS.

Not unfrequently the question is ask ed, should Trades' Unionists be political? The question has as frequently been dismissed by a mere affirmative or negative answer, as the individual opinion may suggest. But though these answers may have satisfied those who gave them, yet, it is evident, from the question cropping up again and again, that such answers do not meet the wants of the case, and therefore a discussion of the subject may be of service. We are aware that in all well-regulated organ ezations of workingmen, the constitu tion prohibits the introduction or discussion of party political questionsand very rightly so. It is said that the reforms sought to be accomplished through the instrumentality of trade unions and similar organizations should be considered as more properly belonging to social ethics; and though this may be toue to a very great extent, yet it is undoubtedly equally as true that these "social reforms" may be advanced and accolerated by judicious political action; and therefore, while it is well that the discussion of mere party politics should be "tabooed" at union meetings, we cannot see that this prohibition should extend to the examination and discussion of such laws as may be considered contraventions of the rights of workingmen, or that may in any way affect their interests; nor should such prohibition be allowed to interfere with the discussion or adoption of any course of action which would tend to increase their political power. It must be patent to all that there is not anything more apparent in connection with the political life or any country than the fact that a class or an interest is prosperous in proportion to its possession of such power. That those who possess this power are fully aware of this fact, is made evident not only by the determination with which they resist every attempt to diminish such power, but also to prevent the growth of any new power in Parliament from which they apprehend antagonism of

As an illustration of this we have only to take a retrospective glance at English politics, and we see that, for the reason advanced, every atom of political power obtained by the operatives has had to be purchased at the expense of prolonged and severe struggles; and we would ask, whether this power, when obtained and used has not paid the people back with magnificent interest,-not, perhaps, so much as yet in material gain, as in the additional growth of power it secures, and in the glowing promise of the future good it will bring, when popular intelligence has had time to grow with it? The gradual growth of this power has culminated in the return, in two or three instances, of representative workingmen to the English House of Commons; but it will not stop there-it will go on expanding and increasing in strength. until, not two or three, but scores of such representatives will be found on give receipts for the WORKMAN. Parties the floor of Parliament, and it is not difficult to perceive that such unjust enactments as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the present Master and Servants Act, and other laws of a similar character, will not be suffered much longer to disgrace the statutes of that country.

any kind.

Would the same results have followed had the trade unions of England contented themselves with mere discussion, and waited till the growing intelligence of the country, perceiving the unfairness of the operations of those laws, had championed the oppressed, and redressed the grievances under which they suffered? We think none can answer in the affirmative. Active and stren uous efforts were necessary; and the putting forth of such efforts have placed the unionists of England in a position to work out for themselves such reforms

of others, they might have had to wait the daily journals, give evidence that McFedries, No. 372, Orillia; J. G. for till the millenium had dawned upon

These considerations plainly point to the conclusion that, leaving out mere party political differences, there are political questions which come not only within the province of trade societies to discuss, but which it is their duty to do, in order to advance the interests of labor reform. We may be told that the instances we have referred to, and the condition of affairs in this country afford no parallel. Happily at the preseat, they do not, probably, to any very great extent; but we do not think we are far wrong when we say, it will depend very much upon the action of workingmen themselves, as to whether they shall or shall not do so in the distant future. As it is, many questions will arise as the just claims of labor are forced into recognition. With such questions trade societies will have to deal,-and in doing so, they must, to a certain extent, be political.

THE ASSESSMENT BILL.

The bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Crooks before the Local Legislature, entitled "An Act to amend the Assessment Law," we consider a most palpable piece of "class legislation." One of the sections of the proposed Act, and the one to which exception is taken, exempts "the shares held by any person in the capital stock of any incorporated or chartered bank doing business in this Province from assessment for municipal or other local rates or taxes, but any interest, dividend or increase derived from any such shares held by any person resident in this Province, shall be deemed to come within and to be liable to assesment under the thirty-fifth section of the Assessment Act of 1869."

The injustice of this exemption is apparent at the first glance. For instance, a workingman may desire to purchase a lot upon which to build a house. The investment altogether might involve a responsibility of say fifteen hundred dollars,-a sum, which it would require the savings of half a life time of the "toiler" to accumulate. The property has to be mortgaged say to a building society, while this mortgage remains, the freeholder is not actually the owner, nevertheless he has to pay the full amount of taxes, in proportion to the assessed value because he is the ostensible owner. But an individual who may have stock in the building society, to any extent, is exempt from any proportion of taxation, except upon the dividends declared,and as a necessary consequence, the taxation is all the greater upon the

Again, a man may invest a certain amount of capital in any business, and whether that investment is a financial success or otherwise, he has to pay taxes upon the full amount of capital as invested; but an individual who may invest in bank stock, according to Mr. Crook's amendment, can only be liable to be assessed on the annual dividends that may be delared by such bank. As has been well said, the tendency of the proposed bill is to make bank stock "a sort of preserve for capitalists and wealthy persons who may prefer speculating in money, instead of owning or speculating in real estate." In the best interests of the community, generally, it is to be hoped that Mr. Crook's "amendment" will speedily receive its quietus.

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The most absorbing topic with the city papers appears to be the discussion in connection with the charges that have been brought against the Chief Superintendent of Education, Rov. Dr. Ryerson. "Semi-occasionally" these charges have been preferred; but in all previous contests the Doctor has vanquished his assailants, and vindicated himself. In reply to the present charges advance l by Mr. G. M. Adam, publisher of the Canadian Monthly, tho as, did they depend upon the exertions letters from Dr. Ryerson, published in Toronto; No. 371, Galt; G.

he is no less vigorous in the use of the pen than in former years, and in conclusion the Rev. Dr. requests "the appointment and exhaustive investigation of a committee of the Legislature, or of a commission," before which he is prepared to prove the fictitiousness of the charges preferred against him.

THE VICTORIA RAILWAY.

The Victoria Railway Company have petitioned the Legislature for a subsidy in part cash and part land, and have very forcibly pointed their petition with facts relative to the importance and advantage of the proposed line of railway. One clause of that petition we desire to draw particular attention to, as

" To secure the rapid construction of the proposed Railway, your petitioners are willing to co-operate with the Government of the Province in assisting from 2,000 to 3,000 emigrants or others to go to work upon the line of Railway and make settlements upon the land in its vicinity during and after its construction. The Company will be willing to pay four dollars per head in aid of such emigrants as may be specially selected for this work by the Government Agents in Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden or Norway, emigrants from the latter countries having been found by experience to be exceedingly industrious and easily located. The Company propose to pay to to the laborers upon their line of Railway a fixed scale of cash wages, and also to those who may desire to obtain land upon the line of Railway, a certain amount of cash per diem and the balance in land, so that in the event of the laborer working for a certain length of time upon the Railway he would have earned for himselt : free deed to a given amount of land. The land being converted into payment for labor and the laborer into a freeholder, a producer of food for himself, traffic for the Railways and ships, and revenue to the Government.

The plan of building a 4 feet 83 inch gauge railway from a point above Uxbridge on the Nipissing via Lindsay and Fenelon Falls, right through the new country to the Upper Ottawa is fraught with immense consequences, not only to this city, but to the whole of the western peninsula, as well as to the country along the line of the proposed railway. The idea of building the railway right through the bush and settling the country by means of the railway, and also the plan of making the territory through which the railway is to pass bear a large proportion of the cost of construction command at once the approval of practical minds.

Many a mechanic and workman would gladly take a hundred acres of bush land beside a railway, if it could be paid for as proposed, by work on the

No better plan has ever been proposed to secure the attention of mechanics to the actual business of acquiring homosteads in the country.

We invite the attention of our readers to this important subject, and shall be glad to have practical suggestions in reference to the petition now before Parliament.

We know that mechanics will not go to the remote settlements in the free grants, while to settle on the line of a railway and earn 100 acres of land by working for it in building the railway will induce thousands of workmen to acquire homesteads.

We shall return to this subject in future issues of the Workman.

ANNUAL CONVENTION KO.S.C.

The fifth annual convention of the K. O. S. C. of this Province was opened, according to appointment, at two o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., in the Trades' Assembly Hall, in this city, the following G. L. officers being present:-Wm. Silver, G.S.K. Samuel Atkins, G.K.; Wm. Magness, G. S. and Treas.; John Caivert, John A. Brandon, Charles B. King, G. Trustees. The delegates present were, J. Johnson, David Strachan, Wm. Brown, No. 159, Toronto; J. Brandon, No. 202, Guelph; Michael May, Wm. Corner, No. 212, Hamilton; Sidney Mills, No. 234, Stratford ; Jas. Harris, Jas. Clark, No. 242, London; Thos. Lane, No. 315, Toronto; Joseph Ryan, No. 326, Chatham; P. J. McGuire, No. 340, St. Catharines; Hamilton Sutton, No. 353, Barrie; H. Moredith, No. 366,

Irwin, Peterboro', Wm. Singer, Brantford, with several other delegates and visitors from a distance.

The reports of the Executive Committee of the business done since the last annual convention gave entire satisfaction, and their action in sending a delegate to the Canadian Labor Union was endorsed.

There were only two grievances brought to the notice of the Executive Committee during the year-one in Orillia, where an employer, finding he could not regulate wages to suit his own ideas, caused the arrest of some members of the Order for combination and intimidation; but the case, on being brought to Court, was decided against him. The other in Guelph, where an employer sought to introduce unskilled labor into his shop against the recognised rules of the Order, and although his hands tried to settle the difficulty he persistently refused settlement, until brought to it 'after a strike of two weeks duration.

As the Sessions are conducted in secret, most of the business done is not allowed to be made public.

The title of the Ontario G. L. has been changed to the Canadian G. L., to allow sub-Lodges outside of this Province to come under its jurisdiction. All subordinate Lodges of the Canadian G. L., will receive their Charters and Numbers from the Canadian G. L., in place of the I. G. L., as before, and those already in existence will receive num. bers according to seniority. They have also changed the time of annual mooting to the third Wednesday in July, as being more suitable. The financial affairs of the C. G. L. are in a satisfactory condition.

During the convention, the G. I. visited this office en musse, and on invitation the establishments of Sessions. Cooper & Smith, and Walker, Evans & Co., where they were shown the greatest courtesy by the proprietors, with whom, we hope, they will always remain on the same friendly terms. The following officers were duly elected for the current term : - Charles B. King, G. S. K.; David Strachan, G. K.; Wm. Magness, (re-elected) G. S.; Wm. Silver, G. Treas; John Calvert, Gilbert McFedries and John A. Brandon, G. Trustees. After a session of three days, the C. G. L. was closed. The next regular meeting will be held in this city on the third Wednesday in July,

We also received a copy of the following resolution from the G. Scribe. Moved by Bro. Silver, past G.S. K., seconded by Bro. Magness, G.S., and

Resolved .- That the thanks of the nadian Grand Lodge of the K. O. S. C. be tendered to the proprietors of the ONTARIO WORKMAN, for their able advocacy of the principles of Lubor Reform, and the firm stand they have taken on the side of Labor. We would again take this opportunity of recording our entire confidence in the ONTARIO WORKMAN, and would recommend the journal to the most earnest support of our sub-Lodges. We would also thank them for their kindness and liberality in presenting copies of their paper toeach member of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved .- That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the WORK-MAN Office for publication.

PAINTERS' MEETING.

The Painters of this city intend holding a mass meeting in the Trades' Assembly Hall, on Monday evening, March 2nd., to take into consideration "matters and things" affecting their interests. A general attendance of painters is earnestly called for, and we doubt not there will be a general response.

• The Licensed Victuallers of this city have formed an association, and are rapidly progressing with the work of thorough organization.

A special meeting of the St. Catharines, St. Patrick's Temperance Society took place on Thursday night, and twenty-fourness members joined. The idea of building a new hall was dicussed, and two propositions were made to secure a room over the school in contemplation of erection, 40 feet by 80 feet. The other proposition was to form a joint stock company to build a hall in a central location. The latter proposal was not adopted, but it has many warm advocates.

SHORT SERMONS.

NO. XIX.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

Then shouldest not have entered into the gate of my people in the days of their calamity.—Obediah, 13th verse.

My Friends,-It is written of Obadiah, that he was a man who "feared the Lord greatly," · and though the prophecy from which my text is taken is the shortest book in the Old Testament, it is terrible in the strength and vividness with which it denounces those who wrong their brethren, and grand in the brightness of its promises to the poor and oppressed.

It is not necessary that I should recito to you the long story of the adversities of the Israelites; save that when they were coming out of Egypt, seeking relief from the taskmasters who made their life grievous to them, the Edomites refused to give the privilege of roadway through their land. All the travail gone through by the children of the Patriarch, all their ambitions and hopes, counted for nothing to the children of the man who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage—for Esau had settled Edom. They were doing wellwhy should they care for others? But in the days of David, when nations stronger than Edom were possessing themselves of its riches, that valiant Shepherd King, not only delivered Jerusalem and the territory of Judea from Philistine tyranny, but drove the invaders from the land of his neighbor the Edomite, and put garrisore in Edom to preserve the peace he had won for them. Then after a few decades, envious neighbors combined against Jerusalem, and laid it under tribute. Edom did not now remember her helper of former times, but avoided the burden of the tribute by leaving her alliance, and "in the day that strangers carried away captive his forces, and cast lots upon Jerusalem, was even as one of

My friends, I see betimes in various journals call for help in different branches of labor, offering inducement, however, only to

NON-UNION MEN.

And I meet men who do not hesitate a mo ment, when their brothren are seeking to resist invasion of their right or retrenchment of their means, to not only enter the gate but lay hands on their substance, (verse 13).

I do not present these thoughts for the purpose of interesting for the moment only; but to ask my readers to help me, wherever they can, to enforce the idea on the minds of workingmen that there is a moral wrong as well as an infringement on social economy, in taking undue advantage of any adversity that may befall a brother, and none greater than that of supplanting him when seeking to preserve to his tamily the necessaries of life, means of comfort.

My friends, let me ask you to read the book from which I have quoted. It is full of plain truths; and there is great comfort in the assurance that though the poor do suffer for a while at the hands of those who should deal friendly with them, yet "the house of Jacob shall possess their possessions."

Correspondence.

ST. CATHARINES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MISS DE MONTFORD.

This distinguished lady mesmerist appeared for four nights before the Saints, during the past week, and on each occasion with marked success. On every occasion except one the Town Hall was crowded to the door, many of the principal families in town being present. To give even an outline of the wonderful power of this lady would, indeed, be a very difficult matter. On Saturday evening the risibility of the vast audience was perfectly uncontrolable, particularly when she made two young men believe that one was Sir John A. Macdonald and the other Mr. A. McKenzic, and again when she made one of the same gentlemen believe he was Blondin, walking the tight rope. Some would make us believe that with regard to mesmerism, the lady is a sciolist, or one having a superficial knowledge of the science she professes to demonstrate. On the contrary, we firmly believe that the lady has a profound know ledge of that interesting science called mesmerism, and further, from the way which she examines the organs of the head we are strongly of opinion that she is an ardent follower of Gall and Spurgheim, the founders of phrenology; indeed, we would strongly advise this lady, on her reappearing before the Saints, to vary her entertainment, by devoting part of the evening to phrenology. We have no doubt, on her coming back to St. Catharines, she will most with a warm reception. In conclusion, we would cordially advise all who have an opportunity to go and see her.

UNION SUPPER.

The officers of most of the Unions in town met on Friday evening, in the Barwick House, to arrange preliminaries for the above suppor. The best feeling prevailed during the sitting. The committee arranged that the supper should take place | D.D., L.L.D.," forecast "our present system"

in the Barwick House (Mr. Howard's) on from what he styles his "stand-point of Tuesday evening, 24th of February. Tickets are placed at 75 cents. A good time is anticipated.

THE DUNKIN BILL AND THE REDUCTION OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

Petitions for the enforcement, or rather the adoption, of the Dunkin Bill are being signed by large numbers of the Saints; also, one for the reduction of the number of licensed houses. As both are good objects, we wish them all success.

TRADE.

Trade is exceedingly dull at the present time, and, as a necessary consequence, many families are suffering intensely. We trust that matters will soon take a favora-

St. Catharines, Feb. 16th, 1874.

ONTARIO EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) The issue of the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report, is suggestive of certain reflections which it behaves those interested in the subject to take to heart. The document

bears as usual the impress of the Royal insigna, mutilated, but that circumstance affords only a feeble foreshadowing of the nature of its contents.

One is confronted, on the opening page, with exhibitions of the vernacular tongue, sufficiently startling to any one whose experience is not limited to one hemisphere; "expenditures," "ages" (of pupils) to wit. The "essential minimum" (of a good English education), whatever the phrase may mean, is somewhat suggestive of the character of the tuition young Ontario is likely to receive under the auspices of him (one is obliged to say) not of them, in whose name the report is issued. One cannot proceed far with the perusal of a report of the character of the present, without enquiring as to the antiquity of the legislation on which the present educational authority reposes. "Three and twenty years' is the answer to such an enquiry, and the search discloses the amusing, (one would hope not ominous) fact that the law stands in juxtaposition with an Act for the destruction of wolves. Nearly a quarter of a century has elansed, then, since "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacted" that the Governor might appoint a Council of Public Instruction for Ontario, to consist of not more than nine persons (of whom the Chief Superintendent of Education was to be one) to hold office respectively during pleasure, and that such council should, in the exercise of its duties, be subject to all lawful orders, issued by the Governor from time to time. Such is the foundation on which the present authority rests, but inasmuch as the Province may be said to have attained its majority two years ago, it remains for the present gen ration to determine how far a system originated when they were in their cradles, is, or is not commensurate with the requirements of to-day. There are cortain principles and postulates, relating to the persons on whom the duties of Educational Superintendents may devolve, in which all intelligent men will agree.

- 1. That men of the highest order of intellect and attainment, coupled with unimpeachable integrity, should be selected.
- 2. That the representatives of the people should divide with the Governor, the responsibility of nominating members of a Council of Public Instruction.
- 3. That at least half of such Council shall consist of men unconnected professionally with any religious community.

4. That direct remuneration be paid to the several members of the Council, and that no other pecuniary benefit shall accrue to them from their connexion therewith. Forfeiture of office should be involved by any proved

breach of the latter principle. With regard to the report in question, it is, unhappily, impossible to treat of it separately, inasmuch as minutes of the Council of Public Instruction exist which disclose the fact that certain of its members, past and present, have violated the spirit of the law, by scizing the opportunity presented to them to turn a penny by book-making, etc. The writer has also seen a letter from the Provincial Secretary, inquiring of the Council, in the name of the Government, "if these things be so." He has further seen a denial on the part of the Chief Superintendent of the facts disclosed in his minutes, and a copy of an Order in Conneil, in which the Government of the day expressed their surprise at the aforenamed denial, and advised His Excellency to direct that no member of the Council of Public Instruction be pecuniarily interested in the preparation of any text-book authorized by the Council, or be appointed to any paid employment in its gift. I observe that " Religio, scientia, libertas" is the motto selected by the so-called "Council of Public Instruction," as that which is supposed to foreshadow the sentiments of the Council. It is my conviction that the principles of the body would be more suitably represented by the words, "By this craft we have our gain." I shall, therefore, treat the report with as much respect as I should that of any other individual under impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. "Our present system sketched in 1846."-Does that mean that the distinguished seer, "Chief Superintendent,

view" in that remote era?

In immediate connection with this lucid 'sketch," we are informed that it is the "Chief's" opinion that "we can remain no longer in a state of educational probation." One hails this aunouncement as the first exhibition of modesty, on the part of the "Chief," one has yet met with. "Probation" necessarily implies an appeal to some tribunal, and, as we infer from this, that the "Chief" deigns to submit his achievements to the arbitrament of public opinion, we think it possible he may, ere long, listen to acconts of dis ap-probation. The subject-matter of the "sketch" consists of a combination of bad English and bounce, of too unedifying a character to merit further comment.

Pending the aid of an interpreter, I am at a loss to understand "the proportion of criminals to the illiterate population, in regard to education." Under the foregoing head, I find the following figures :-

" ILLITERATE CRIMINALS.

In New York and Pensylvania 4 p.c. to 33 p.c. In Central West 37, " 46 '' 31 '' In West Pacific In the South, 22 "

"It appears, therefore, that in the Middle States, the proportion of illiterate criminals in eight-fold the proportion of illiterate people."

According to this unique statement, I gather that among other social phenomena of the great Republic, they have eight times the number of illiterate criminals to that of illiterate persons, a state of society which would appear to involve an indefinite enlarge ment of Sing Sing. I looked, with some uneasiness for a copy of a "circular to American Superintendents and others," which I found had been despatched from this enlightened department.

The latter and its accompaniments are the offspring of an argumentum ad-hominem; they are a disgrace to the department, and by consequence, to the country. Their moral, or rather immoral, aspect is the most reprohensible. Jobbery of a debased type had substituted devotion to the exalted vocation of a teacher, (assuming the latter disposition to have ever existed) the same became bruited abroad-protests were uttered, and instead of meeting them manfully, the serpent blended with the dove, and the wily (but shallow) manœuvre of issuing the above-named circular was adopted.

(To be Continued.)

BESOM.

HISTORICAL QUESTION No 1.

Wanted, the name of the Island where Napoleon (the great) was born, and the name of its Capital.

D. W. T.

TRANSPOSITION No. 1.

STATES AND CITIES IN THE STATES.

- 1. Sam Sets hut Sac.
- 2. lad we are.
- 3. Cum Sub lo. 4. at So me Nin.
- 5. ill med give ell.
- 6. rue go on Tab.

D. W. T.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARADE.

- A State in America.
- A City in England. A Country in Europe.
- A County in Ireland. A British Dependency in Europe
- A Mountain in Europe.

My initials read downward, will give the name of a celebrated German Poet.

D. W. T.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The official census of the population of Japan for 1872 just published, fixes the entire population at 33,110,825. The males and females are about count in numbers.

that the British troops captured Coomassie. the Ashantee capital, on the 29th of January. No details have been received. The Trades Unions of New York are pre-

A despatch received at London, Eng., states

paring to take action against the Police Commissioners for interference in clubbing the recent mass meeting at Tompkins Square.

The Worshipful Company of Plasterers, London, offer prizes to be competed for by students in metropolitan and provincial schools of art in connection with the Science and Art

No country upon the face of the habitable globe, having a railroad system in operation, is so carefully guarded against the possibility of collisions as the republic of Costa Rica. It rejoices in a single locomotive.

It is reported that the band between the bodies of Chang and Eng was operated upon on Saturday, and that a report will be made to the College of Surgeons shortly. Everything is conducted with the greatest secreey.

The report of the annual meeting of the Hamilton Fire Brigade shows the actual number of fires during 1873 to have been 13, the total loss resulting therefrom being \$1,147,-500, being nearly eighteen times greater than

The Spanish Brigadier Vascones, at the head of a column of 1,200 men, is reported to have been attacked while recently crossing the

River Canto, by a force of Cubyns Vincenta Garcia, losing 600 men, and himself killed.

As they were going to bed Friday night, Jesse Clark, aged fourteon years, playfully pointed a pistol at his cousin Jesse Wicks, in Jones street, N.Y., remarking, "this is the way we would treat robbers," when the pistol exploded, and Wicks fell dead with a bullet through his brain.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to authorize the issue of Letters Patent, incoporating :- The St. Catharines Stove Company limited, with power to carry on business at the Town of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, and with the nominal capital of \$30,000.

A neighbor going to the house of David Thompson, Chicago, to see Mrs. Thompson, who was recently confined, found the doors were fastened, and suspecting something was wrong secured help and forced an entrance into the house, where they found Mrs. Thompson lying imsensible, two of the four children dead, and the other two in an apparently dying condition. The cause of their illness and death has not been ascertained, though it is supposed they were in some way poisoned by foul gas.

The formal opening of the Hudon Cotton Factory took place on Saturday on the premises at Hochelega. The building is a fine brick five story one, and measures 210 feet by 80 feet, and the engine-room and boiler-house adjoining, the former being 75 feet by 42, and the latter 40 feet square. On the arrival of the visitors the whole machinery of the factory was in operation, including 210 looms, all ar ranged on the second floor of the factory. It is expected that in a few weeks there will be about 250 employees at work. The present employees are mostly French Canadians, who baye been trained in American factories.

It has lately been felt in St. Catharines that there has not been sufficient interest taken in the welfare of the volunteers in that neighborhood, and it has been thought that the organ ization of a new company would not only be a welcome addition to the force in itself; but would have a beneficial influence on the existing companies. Mr. Willard C. Copeland, the energetic Adjutant of the 19th Battalion, has accordingly undertaken the task of organizing a new company, and we hope he will be successful. There are says the News, "many young men in town who can well afford to spend a few hours in acquiring a knowledge of of military drill, and we hope they will enroll themselves in the new company."

The real condition of the poor classes of New York as revealed in the daily cases of destitution which have come to light, is daily exciting sympathy among the charitable people, and every effort is being made to alleviate their sufferings. The number of families in affluent circumstances before the panic, but who have been reduced to poverty since, is very large. The suffering, however, is greatest among the laboring classes. Cases have been discovered where whole families have been starving for weeks on one meal per day, and other cases where no food has been tasted for three or four days, and were just discovered in time to save life by administering relief. The various charities of the city are making large disbursements for their relief. The labor situation has undergone a slight improvement lately. Until the spring trade fairly opens the present condition of the working classes will

The importance of a comma is shown in a discovery recently made at Washington. Among the additions to the free list in the tariff bill enacted about two years ago was the following :- "Fruit plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of cultivation." The clerk who engrossed the bill inserted a comma after the word fruit, making it read "Fruit, plants," etc., thus changing materially the sense of the bill. The committee did not observe the change, and the bill with the clerk's amendment became law. The Treasury Department, however, administered it according to the original intention of its framer, until some shrowd importer of fruits planted himself firmly upon the comma and refused to pay duties upon his imports, except under protest. Insisting upon his construction of the law, he at last obtained the return of the daties, and ever since fruits have been admitted free. That comma is said to have cost the Govern ment \$2,000,000. A bill has been reported to remove the comma, however, and the law will soon be in operation according to the intention of its authors.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

At the performances of the Academy Mr. Z. R. Triganne, the manager, is determined that there shall be nothing vulgar, old, or tedious, but everything select and in good taste. The old favorite, Mr. John H. Clarke, met with a genial reception on his re-appearance, as did also the Richmond Sistors—those charming "Little Frauds." Rob. V. Ferguson has been retained for the present week, and nightly convulses the audiences with laughter. The favorite stock company each retains their popularity. A pleasant evening's ontertainment can always be depended upon at the Academy of Music.

J. SAUNDERS, PRACTICAL TAIL332 Queen City Clothing Store
332 Queen Stroot West, opposite W.M. Church.

NOTICE IN HEREBY GIVEN, that the Confedera tion Life Association we capply to the Parliament Canada, at his next session, for an Act to amend the fine of bodding the Association, by changing the time of bodding the Annual Mooting and other amendments.

W. P. HOWLAND, President.

Toronto, 3aa. 20th, 1876.

R.A. REEVE, B.A., M. D.,

OCULIST AND AURIS T. 22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria

TORONTO.

ONTARIO DYE WORKS

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GENTS' OVER-SHOES!

New Patent Clasp, the Best and Cheapest ever offered in the City,

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WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street.

A large stock of Fall and Winter Boots, Shoes, Rub-

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

EATON'S

CHEAP

DRESSES One of our Cheap Dresses would be an accepta

an acceptable Christmas Present. COME AND SEE THEM.

Corner Yonge and Queen Streets

Christmas Present. One of our COSTUMES would



LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDRENS FURS SELLING OFF! COST

NEAR Also, a large assortment of Fancy Sleigh Robes, lined and unlined Buffalo Robes

COLEMAN & CO., KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE TOPONTO STREET.

TOR SALE,

First-class Timothy Hay, wholesale; sample can be seen on our wharf. Asso, a Portable 8-horse power Engine and Boiler, on wheels and in good order, chean; MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO.,

THE UNION

Cor. Sherbourne and Queen Sts?

E. P. RODEN.

BOOT & SHOE STORE 170 King Street East,

CORNER OF GEORGE STREET. The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened

The Union Boot and Shoe Store, With a Large and Varied Stock of the NEWEST STYLES,

Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT. Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No pentientlary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY OUR MANY Customers in the Eastern part of the city with the BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL

We have purchased from Messrs. Helliwell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by them on the corner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall en-deavor to maintain the reputation of the VICTORIA WOOD YARD

As the Bost and Cheapest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on hand. All kinds Hard and Soft Coal, dry and under cover, from snow and ice.

J. & A. MCINTYRE, Corner Queen and Bright Streets, and 23 and 25 Victoria Street.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A RAFFIGNON.

No. 107 KING STREET WEST, Is now prepared to supply: Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters

IBY THE QUART OR GALLON. AT An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style

Rememb the Address, No. 107 KING STREET WEST,

Near the Royal Lyceum.

The Frome Circle.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands! They're neither white nor small, And you, I know, would scarcely think That they were fair at all. Two looked on hands whose form and hue A sculptor's dream might be, Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands! Though heart were weary and sad, These patient hands kept toiling on That children might be glad. I almost weep, as looking back To childhood's distant day, I think how these hands rested not, When mine were at their play.

But oh! beyond this shadow land-Where all is bright and fair. I know full well those dear old hands Will palms of victory bear; Where crystal streams, through endless time Flow over golden sands, And where the old grow young again, I'll clasp my mother's hands.

THE VANISHED YEARS.

There are lonely hours when there comes no DIOLG

A low, sweet voice from that echoless shore. There are hearts grown sad and eyes dimmed with tears

For memories that come with the vanished

Those beautiful years that are swopt away, When life seemed one long, fair summer day:-No broken vows, no sundered ties, No thought of care 'neath the blue, blue skies.

The daisies are blooming sweetly now Over the pearl of a saintly brow; And myrtle and ivy are growing green Over the graves where our loved are lain.

'Tis only in dreams we now recall A low, sweet voice we have heard in the hall Only memory, dear and sweet, Can picture the patter of little feet.

Though the ivy is green over those we love, And birds sweetly sing in the branches above; Fond memories come through our blinding tears Of faces we loved in the vanished years.

When our tired feet the dark valley have crossed.

And the vanished years give up our lost-Beyond the River that washes the strand, On the shiding shores of that better land.

No sorrow shall dim our spirits light, No broken voices shall say "good-night:" We shall ask for no voice from that far-away shore,

For the vanished years will be ours evermore.

And the little feet that have pattered here, And the merry voices that rang with cheer, Shall have new charms to their echoes given

That will gadden our hearts in the courts of Heaven.

WHAT IS LIFE!

Our life is a strange combination of the existence. The mystic link connecting the soul and body, what mortal mind can comprehend? The apring that moves to action—that invisible monitor which prompts us to think, act and feel, who can understand? Without this silent though powerful agent, the frail, delicately organized physical system dies, and is utterly powerless This life of ours is indeed a problem; even the most learned, and those who have ever been scarching out its mystic connections, cannot comprehend its awful significance.

The physical system is indeed wonderful: the circulation of the blood, (the discovery of which theory was considered one of the greatest advancements of the age) respiration, uniting the vital gas, oxygen, with the blood; the nervous system transmitting sensations to and from the brain; the features of the face, beautiful in all their graveful curves and outlines, besides expressing the emotions of the beautiful the wise design which formed the countenance to be the medium by which the soul communicates with the outer world?

How varied, also, are the circumstances and conditions of existence! The relations we sustain to others, the ties of friendship and family, and our influence on others. Circumstances cause life to assume varied aspects. Sunshine and shadow trace their impress on the mind, and give us either weal or woe. Step by step advancing, the path diverges, bringing events entirely dissimilar from those preceding. Experience exches us to anticipate events, and meet hem with courage: but, nevertheless, the nors one learns by experience, the less their s if sufficiency.

Who can tell us what ife really is? Whose experience has been so wast as to determine al the secret emotions which thrill the soul? loose way in which business matters are talked We may not know our near at friend perfectly, over, and when each party puts his own confor locked in his bosom and live some sweet, and dream unrealized, some hope of his life party with the words "All right, all right." destroyed which made and assume another Frequently it turns out all wrong, and bephase to him. Ask the most man whose white comes a question for the lawyers and the hair tells of the from, and storm, which courts. More than three fourths of the litihas destroyed the vertice of summer's bloom, ! gation of the country would be saved if peo-

stricken its thrifty growth, and blasted its fairest flowers, if he clings to hie.

"Ah, life has grown weary to me, and full of sorrow, and fain would I seek some milder clime!" he cries.

Ask the man in the fullness and strength of manhood, if he loves life.

"The busy world is before me; its surging crowd around; I must work, yes, toil! Who will gain for me those honors and attainments yet above me? I must toil up the rugged hill, to reach a station where men shall look up to me, and do me honor. My ambition and hopes are already at the eve of their fruition."

The youth with merry laugh and cheery smile, crics,—

"Life is sweet. What if some find it brings sorrow! Not so for me! Sunshine shall flood my pathway, and every pleasure earth can procure shall be mine."

To live is a privilege few can estimate. To live for a purpose, making others happy, improving our own opportunities by cultivating our good desires, refining and strengthening the intellect, is noble. Live nobly, as be fits immortal spirits which have an inheitance of cternal life-which shall be witnesses of the roll of ages, and the mighty revolutions of the universe. Can one's life be too woll employed with this in view? What account shall we render to Him who gave his life that we might live? We will accept the gift with thanksgiving, and in brightness of faith trust that God, will open to his beloved a far greater eternal weight of glory in his upper kingdom.

A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The bride and bridegreom hold a lighted taper in their hands in front of a small altar placed in the center of the church. Rings were placed on their fingers, and their hands being joined, they were led three times around the altar. Two highly ornamented gilt crowns were placed on their heads and held over by the groomsmen during part of the services. They drank wine out of a cup three times, and kissing one another, the ceremony was finished. The married couple then made a tour of the church, crossing themselves at and saluting each saintly Icon on the way. Weddings generally take place toward evening, so that immediately after the ceremony, dinner commences at the house of the bride's father. At a marriage feast lighted candles are placed in every position and corner possible. No other wine but champagne should be drunk, and the quantity consumed of this beverage is remarkable. The dinner is followed by a ball, and the feasting is usually kept up for twenty-four hours. The custom of honeymooning does not exist in Russia. The married couple spend the first few days of their wedded life with the bride's father. After the marriage the bride and bridegroom must call upon every one of their relations. friends, and acquaintances, and after this ceremony is finished they sink back to their ordinary life.

A QUEER FISH.

The fish of paradise is one of the most peculiar of Chinese fresh-water fish. It is small in size, a pale gray in color, and at first sight having little about it to attract attention. As soon as the animal becomes excited, however, the long fins on the back and belly straighten out and assume a rich purple hue mortal and immortal, physical and mental tinted with green; the long and fork shaped tail spreads into a kind of fan, and the stripes upon the sides of the fish become yellow, red, and blue, constantly changing in color The scales seem to become opalescent, and reflect the light with the greatest brilliancy, while the eyes appear to be illuminated with a bluish green fire. The habits of the animal are as odd as its appearance. The males take charge of the young and build the nest. The latter is simply a clot of foam floating upon the water, and is made by the fish rising to the surface and alternately absorbing and expelling air until a cluster of fine bubbles, hardly three-touths of an inch square, is formed. The female then deposits her eggs. which are at once seized upon by the male, who carries them in his mouth to the nest. Then he watches their incubation carefully guarding and distributing them with wonderful sagacity evenly throughout the mass of foam. When they clot together, he pushes soul within, all are alike winderful. How them apart with his nose, and, besides, keeps up a continual manufacture of bubbles until the eggs are lifted up above the water and rest only upon their soft couch. As soon as the embryos appear, his care is doubled. He watches that none escape; and in case some become separated, he chases them, catches them in his mouth, and replaces them carefully in the nest. If one becomes injured, he re moves it from the others, and gives it a separate air bubble to itself, and apparently nurses it until it regains strongth.

TAKE HEED.

No matter how intimate you may be with the friend with whom you have business transactions, put your agreements in writing. How many misunderstandings arise from the struction, the matter is dismissed by each

ple would only put their agreements in writing, and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning, and memory may, by the change in a sentence convey an entirely different from that intended. Whom once reduced to writing, ideas are fixed, and expensive lawsults are avoided.

поме.

When the summer day of youth is slowly wasting away into the nightfall of age, and the shadows of past years grow deeper and deeper as life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look back, through the vista of time, upon the sorrows and felicities of carlier years. Then what calm delights, what ineffable joys, are entered in the word "home." Friends are gathered around our fires, and many hearts rejoice with us; then, also, shall we feel that the rough places of our wayfaring have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots which we have passed through grow brighter and more beautiful to memory's eyes. Happy are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings, nor broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender, and touching in the evening of age.

As the current of time winds slowly along, washing away the sands of life, like the stream that steals away the soil from the sapling on its banks, we look with a melancholy joy at the decay of things around us. To see the trees under whose shade we sat in our earlier years. and upon whose rinds we carved our names in the light-hearted gayety of boyhood, if thesb frail memorials of our existence would long in Hertfordshire, had a fancy for rearing survive us, -to see these withering away like ourselves with the infirmities of age, excites within us mournful, but pleasant feelings for the past, and prophetic ones for the future. The thoughts occasioned by those frail and perishing records of our younger years, when the friends who are now lingering like ourselves upon the brink of the grave, or have long been askeep in its quiet bosom, were around us buoyant with the gayety of youthful spirits, -are like the dark clouds when the storm is gone, tinged by the farewell rays of the setting sun.

"BOYS WILL BE BOYS."

Never lose heart or stop praying because your boys are a little wild. While you eadly call to mind the things they have forgotten. you are ignorant of the things they remember. It is the fashion for boys to appear indifferent to the counsels of parents. They have an idea that it is rather the manly and handsome thing to take good advice in a dogged sort of way, just as they take medicine, and a very brave thing to dare your threat. All this is written in the code of boyhood. We can't quite say with Emerson, that it is the bad boy who makes the good man; and yet we have a great deal of sympathy with that overflowing spirit of youth which is sometimes a little reckless, and which very frequently leads into mischief.

Just sit down, if you have such a son, and recall your own early days. It may be difficult for you, just now, when you are in the middle of life, to see the fun which the boy finds in what appear to you to be utterly foolish, or perhaps wantonly evil; but if you will turn to the early chapters of your own biography, you will find youself stopping up the spouts of the old country house, just to see the rain pour over like a waterfall, and you will recall the fun of the old gentleman's embarrassment, as he rushed out into the rain, bare-headed, to find the cause of the trouble, and thereby got an attack of the rheumatism, which laid him up for a couple of weeks. Well, your boy is going through the same experience, and, by-and-by, he will regard it as you do now, as an unutterably foolish thing, and wonder where in the world the fun was. The truth is, that all these pranks are as necessary to boyhood as the measles. They are the result of natural animal spirits, which can no more be repressed, than can the waters which come bubbling up out of the sand.

Don't stop praying, and praying hopefully, for your children at such times. By keeping close to the boy's heart, and trying to appreciate his side of the matter as well as your own you will keep control of him.

CATS AND RATS.

Cats are very clever in the acts of opening latches when it suits their purpose. A family in one of the northern outskirts of London were a good deal annoyed with the frequent robbery of their larder, a small out-house behind their dwelling. Legs of mutton and other articles were devoured or carried off, and no one could tell how. The theft was a mystery. One of the servants determined to discover the delinquent, and accordingly watched, and one night found that the thieves were a set of cats belonging to the neighborhood.

The larder had a latch which had to be prossed down in opening the door. No cat could properly press it down by springing from the ground. There was, however, an adjoining wall, from which cats might leap, and risk the depression of the latch as they successively passed. That is what they did. They leaped from the wall one after the other, each trying to depress the latch as it passed, until ove cat, more fortunate than the others, made the needful depression with its paw. The door im-

mediately, was opened, and the leg of mutton, which had been the object of siege, was secured, and eaten, all but the bones. Was there not much sagacious planning in this piece of robbery by cats? We think there was—almost as much as we see demonstrated in some of the meaner departments of the human species. The incident took place lately.

Many instances have been recorded of the display of intelligence by rats, to which we beg leave to add the following:

A farmer's wife in the west of Scotland, remarked that the cream on the surface of the milk in her dairy was often interferred with. At first she suspected that some of her children had taken the unwarrantable liberty of dipping pieces of bread in it, but she could find nothing to confirm this suspicion; and by and by she noticed strange little streaks of cream on the edges of the milk casin, as if a string had been dipped in and drawn out, so us to leave a mark. At last she discoverd the secret. The cream was stolen by rats, which got upon the edges of the earthenware basins holding the milk, and not being able to reach down to it, a depth of soven inches, not daring to attempt to go down, as they could never have clibmed up the smooth surfaceagain, dipped in the tips of their long tails, drew them up loaded with the richcream, and licked them. An arrangement of the basins, so that the rats could not get upon the edges of them, put an end to all further depredations of this kind. There was surely semething more than instinct in this case in the procedure of the rats.

We have something still to tell regarding the skill of rats. A family in a country house ducks, but could not do so on account of rats, which systematically got hold of and carried away the young ducklings, even from close to their mother. With a view to circumvent the rats, the maternal duck and her young were housed for the night under a coop, which admitted of no opening for the fugitive intruders. The rats were not to be so easily cheated duck and her family were closely shronded from intrusion, they devised a pretty plan of engineering, which was eminently successful. In the course of a single night they excavated a tunnel, going below the outer edge of the without producing any alarm, stole every duckling from under the guardianship of the

Two rats belonging to the same colony performed a feat quite as ingenious. A trap which was baited for their capture was habitually plundered without securing a single rat. They had evidently invented some plan for safely stealing away the bait, and what the plan was could only be learned by setting a watch on the trap. We shall explain how the thing was effected. The trap was of tho kind which is sometimes employed for catching mice. It was a box with a sliding door which was sustained by a mechanism connected with the bait. On the bait being nibbled at, the door decends and makes the mouse a prisoner.

The two rats saw through the device and resorted to the very simple but effectual method to take away the bait, which was a piece of toasted cheese, and yet escape punishment; one of them placed itself under the deor, so that it might fall on its back, while the other crept in and successfully carried off the morsel of cheese. The first rat then drew itself from under the door and joined his companion. This demonstration of rat intelligence, like the preceding incident, is of recent occurrence.

CHEERFULNESS.

Men seldom give pleasure when they are not pleased themselves; it is necessary, therefore, to cultivate an habitual alacrity and cheerfulness, that in whatever state we may be placed by nature---whether we are appoint ed to confer or receive benefits, to implore or afford protection-we may secure the love of those with whom we may have dealings. For, though it is generally imagined that he who grants favors may spare any attention to his behavior, and that usefulness will always procure friends, yet it has been found that there is an art of granting requests--an art very difficult of attainment.

RISING IN THE WORLD. You should bear constantly in mind that

nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of our brow. What reason have we then to persume that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then they will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves : and if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow, that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence, in the present parent, lay the foundation of a rise, under more favorable circumstances, for the children. The children of these take another rise, and by and by the descendants of the present laborers become gentlemen. This is the natural progress. It is by attempt ing to reach the top by a singly leap that so much misery is produced in the world, and

cherished and encouraged by the strange projects that we have witnessed of late years, for making the laborers virtuous and happy by giving them what is called education.

The education which I speak of consists of bringing children up to labor with stendines, with care, and with skill-to show them how to do as many useful things as possible -- to teach them to do them all the best manner to set them an example in industry, sobriety. cleanliness and neatness-to make all these habitual to them, so that they never shall be liable to fall into the contrary-to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means.

HUMOROUS.

THE MEANEST MAN.

It turns out, after all, that the meanest man

is not the man we referred to the other day, who split up his wife's tembstone. Burrows is even meaner than this. Burrows was on inveterate tobacco chewer; but as his wife detested the practice, and made home tempostuous and stormy for him when he indulgod in the habit there, he always chewed when away during the day and declared to his wife that he had stopped permanently. But one evening on entering the front door, and drawing out his handkerchief, he accidentally spulled out his paper of tobacco, and without noticing it left it lying on the floor. When Burrows sat down to his tea, his wife walked in with the tobacco in her hand, and looking Burrows firmly in the eye, said : "Do you know who that belongs to !" With great presence of mind Burrows turned scowling to his eldest boy and said with a severe voice : "Immortal Mars. Is it possible that you have begun to chew tobacco, you young reprobate! Where'd you get that nasty stuff? What do mean by such conduct, you young villain? Haven't I told you often enough to let tobacco alone: Come here to me, or I'll tear the of their prey. On discovering that the mother jacket off of you." And as he spoke the stern father made a grab at the boy and dragged him out in the entry, where he chastised him with a cane. Then Burrows threw the tobacco over the fence, where he went cut and got it in the morning and enjoyed it durcoop to its interior, and thus very neatly, the day. "Merciful Moses," he exclaimed when he told us about it, "what would I have done if my children had all been girls? It makes the old father's heart glad when he feels that he has a boy he can depend on in such emergencies."-Max Adeler.

AN EXPENSIVE JOKE.

A man who plays practical jokes upon his wife deserves to be punished, and Slatterly of Muncy was punished. His wife has a dread of cats, and before retiring at night she always looks carefully under the bed to see that no stray puss, and no man on robbery intent, are concealed there. A few nights ago, after Mr. and Mrs. Slatterly had retired, Slatterly who had been learning ventriloquism, thought he would amuse himself, and scare his wife by gently yowling and making the sound come from under the bed. Mrs. Slatterly instantly sat up and exclaimed,

Josish, I do believe there is a cat in this room."

"Oh, nonsense," grunted Slatterly; and then he made the sound again.

"I tell you, Josiah," exclaimed Mrs. S., "I hear a cat under this bed. I wish you'd get up and drive it away."

"Oh, go to sleep, Matilda," said Slatterly. "I don't hear anything. There's no cat ahout."

Then Josiah with his mouth beneath the covers, uttered a louder screech than before. "Well, if you won't clear that cat out, you brute, I will," said Mrs. S.

So she reached over, picked up Josiah's boots, and put them on in bed in order to protect her feet and ankles from the infuriated animal. Then she took Slatterly's cane and stooped down to sweep it around beneath the bed. Just as she did so, Josiah emitted a fearful yell, which might come from a cat in the last paroxyiem of hydrophobia. This sostartled Mrs. Slatterly that she sprang backward, and in so doing she stumbled against the baby's cradle, which overturned, and she went headforemost against the twenty-five dollar looking glass on the burezu, while the cane flew out of her hand and lighted with

considerable force on Slatterly's head.

The screams of Mrs. Slatterly aroused all the neighborhood and even brought out the department, so that by the time the baby was rescued from the wreck and the broken glass picked up, two engines had streams playing upon the house, and the front had been burst open by the police; and the firemen were engaged in dragging a wet hose over the entry carpet and up the front stairs just as Slatterly came down to explain things. That feline ventriloquism cost him just ninety dollars for carpets and looking glasses and a contusion onthe head, which the people of Muncy believe to this hour that he received in a pugilistic encounter with his wife.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

The American humor partakes slightly of the Spanish character and extravagance, but it is nevertheless, the growth of the soil. The vastness of the country, which has said to be bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the propensity to make such attempt has been | the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the west

by the setting sun, and on the south by the day of judgement, and the peculiar circumstances in which the people are placed, can be traced in most of these stories.

The hyporbolical or tall species of American humor was much in vogue some years ago, and such stories as the following were once very common ;

"A man was so tall that he had to go up a Jadder to shave himself," another, "was so so strong that his sneeze would kill a buffalo across the Mississippi river;" "a Massachuactts pig was so lean that it was necessary to tie a knot on his tail to prevent it getting through the chinks of the pailing;" "an American artist painted a snow-storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting near it with his coat off; "some land was so rich that a squash vine, in its rapid growth, overtook a drove of pigs;" "the reason why cream is so dear is that milk has risen so high the cresm can't reach the top,"

There is a capital story, in which it is re-Inted that "a coach drove through the country to last, and the mile stones passed so quickly by that the passengers thought they were in a church-yard." This coach, however, was beaten by the " skipper, which went so tarnation fact in sailing around Long Island she I ft her shadow three and a half miles behind her." Major N., when asked whether he was seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler or the St. Leonard Steamer, replied that he was so used to being blown up by his wife that a mere steamer had no effect upon him. The evilence of a witness in a life insurance case, involved in the blowing up of a steamboat on the Ohio, is droll just because it is characteri-tic. The witness know the missing man, and saw him on the deck of the steamboat Before the explosion. When asked by the lawyer, "when was the last time you saw him?" he ! answered. "The very last time I ever set eyes on him was when the biler burst, and I was going up; I met him and the smoke stack coming down."

We all know that the American oysters are large, but that one must have been of extraordinary size which required three men to swallow it whole.

SIGNS, TOKENS AND WARNINGS.

I believe in signs, warnings, and tokens. I say this knowing that many will criticise, but I have had too many demonstrations to allow me to doubt that certain coming events east their shadows before.

If you drop your dish cloth it is a sign that some one in the family is going to die. I have soen it tried. My mother dropped her dish cloth one morning, and just seventeen years after, to an hour, my grandfather fell dead.

If you break a looking-glass it is a sign that you are going to move soon. I knew a family once where the woman broke a looking-glass and said she defied the sign and that any one who believed in signs was lacking something in the head. What followed? Why at midnight that very night her house took fire, the firemen came, and the unbelieving woman was floated right out into the alley.

If the tea kettle sings it is a sign of some accident. There was Jones, he did not believe it; said he'd lick the hide right off any of his children who catertained any such belief. Now, mark the result. Just cleven years, five months and twenty-six days afterwards, Jones fell down stairs, drove his thumbs up, broke his knee, put his arms out of joint and injured his spine for life.

If you happen to set three lights in a row' it is a sign that present plans will turn out as you hope for. I had an uncle who set three lights in a row, and his plans turned out all right. He got the house, just as he had planned and was well out of the neighborhood, but the sign could not do any more, and he was overhauled by a vigilance committee and left hanging to a tree to moditate. He wasn't worth much, except as a corpse, after he got through meditating.

If you see a white horse and don't spit over your shoulder and make a wish, it is another had sign, you are going to meet with a great disappointment. A relative of mine used to pooh, pooh such things, said he'd be busted if he'd spit over his shoulder if he met forty white norses. But he caught it. He didn't draw on the circuit duty as he planned, and was obliged to go to work and earh his bread or starve. Since then he has always spit over his shoulder t the sight of a white horse, and is always on a jury or gets big wages for being witness.

A HEN REVENGED.

A man killed a hen that belonged to a neighbor, because it flew into his yard. The neighbor made no demonstration. But he went round among the juveniles and told them that the one among them who could say "Shoes and socks shock Susan" four times running, without mistake, would recive two dollars from the hea-killer. So they went up to his house, in the guileness of childhood, and filled the hall and the stoop, and crowded the yard, and made up their minds that they would carn that two dollars or die. And they sailed in, and the man tried to drive them off, they followed him. The air resounded with Shuwack, snoozen, socker," with hideous viriations in the shrillest of voices keyed to te highest of pitches. In vain the victim a peaked for mercy with ink bottles, and hot weer, and mustard boxes. His arguments were unheaded, and his cries were unheard, nd he tirally scaled a fence and fled, pursued by what he was firmly convinced were a score of demons. The hen was averged.

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST FACE.]

the delegates to inculcate upon those whom they influenced and directed to be honest in their work.

Mr. Howell (Secretary to the Congress) acknowledged the kindness which had been shown to the delegates, and, in answer to the mayor, said the trade unions of this country would belie all their past history if they were not moderate in their councils.

The business of the Congress was resumed at the Temperance Hall after breakfast.

Mr. W. Rolley (President) occupied the chair. The time of the Congress was for a long while taken up with the discussion with a view to remedy the gricvances under which shop assistants at present labor, and it was suggested that the restriction of the hours of labor of the children of agricultural laborers should also form a clause in the bill brought forward by Sir John Lubbock, but Mr. Josoph Arch deprecated such a course, as he thought agricultural laborers would eventually secure direct representation.

Mr. Howell, secretary of the Congress, read a paper on the grievances under which the Post Office employees labored, and urged the necessity of a readjustment in the scale of their wages, and the shortening of the hours of their labor.

A long discussion ensued on this question, and a motion was passed expressing sympathy with the Post Office operatives for increase of pay, better regulation of the hours of labor, the abolition of the Sunday work, and a just system of promotion, and recommended their cause to the trades unions of the kingdom as well worthy of their united support.

A paper was read on the Factory and Workshops Act and the Nine Hours' Bill by Mr. Arnett (Lock), and the Congress adopted a motion in favor of a just regulation of the hours of labor amongst all classes of industry.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

If employers generally were to devote one-half the attention to the buying of raw material, and to the selling of the manufactured article, that they appear to devote to the reducing of the wages of labor, they would beyond a doubt, find at the end of each year their bank accounts in much healthier condition than is usually the case. In times of depression in trade, instead of its being an incentive to greater activity, both in buying and selling, adopting the motto of "Small profits and quick sales," they quietly close their establishments, depriving hundreds, thousands, and, as in the present panic, even millions, of the means of carning bread. While they are thus resting from the Herculean labors performed by their clerks and mechanics, they closely figure the amount necessary to keep body and soul together in their employes, and console themselves for the present loss of profits, with the knowledge that, by reducing wages when trade brisks up, they can soon repay themselves out of the sweat and blood of their starvedinto-submission employes.

In the foundry business, the employors have a study as to whon is the best time, and what the best means, to effect reductions that would, in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, be resisted to the bitter end. Just when they are closing up for the season, is no time to talk reduction, neither is it a good time to try reduction when they are ready to resume operations. They meet a molder to-day; send for another to-morrow; will endeavor to convince them that the market is glutted, that prices are falling, etc.; that they would start to-morrow, if the men would submit to a reduction; thus they feel every moulder they come across. The consequence is that the men talk reduction—the sick, the halt, the lame, and the blind, all commonce to harp on the fact that a few cents per day is keeping them out of work. A meeting of the Union is called; committees are ap. pointed; and there is a terrible time among the moulders; while the employer lays back, laughing at the tumult, convinced that it will all end as he desires. He is not ready to start, and if the Union would promptly meet him by agreeing to reduce, he would not start his shop a day sooner on that account. They understand thoroughly the old saying of "Divide and conquer;" as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," so will one "work-at-any-price" moulder sometimes compel a whole Labor News.

Union to reduce wages as the least of > two cvils.

There is not a Union in the country but can be informed, if they desire the information, as to when the shop will most probably start, and they should be prepared for these feelers, put out by the bosses. There has been but very few reductions of wages in the trade where the men themselves were not directly responsible for it. In some cases, reductions were asked for and acceeded to, when every man know that the shop would not run more than another week, thus fixing the price or wages for the new year. Any attempt to get back the old wages, would be denounced by the general public as outrageous, attempting to get an increase of wages these times. Public opinion can almost always be relied on as against an advance. Employers know this; hence their efforts the last few menths to effect reductions, so that the moulders would be placed in the most unfavorable ight should they demand a return to old wages; hence their efforts to divide the men, and force a reduction now. when, as they boastingly say, "the moulders are starved out." They offer no arguments for reduction that will. stand the test of arbitration; they will not submit to arbitration; and to accomplish their desires, they must resort to se means herein described. Alone, they could do nothing; but they know their men, and there are but few localities where every member, every moulder, can be made to see and understand that they are being used for their own destruction. We are progressing, however. Every year the employers are forced to devise new means to accomplish their unholy efforts; every year our members are becoming more thoroughly educated, and we may confi dently hope that the time will soon come when our members, at least, will be alive to every manœuvre of employers, ad be prepared to combat them .-Iron Moulders' Journal.

CHINESE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Our members of Congress are trying to do something on the Chinese question. Mr. Houghton has introduced a bill for the appointment of three Commissioners whose duty it shall be to collect the statistics necessary to arrive at a conclusion as to the number, condition, and employment of Chinese in the United States, with especial reference to learning the effect produced by their competition with white labor. They are to make a report to the President, and at the next session, he is to lay it before Congress with such recommendations as he may deem necessary. It was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. This would seem to be a round about way to get at the question, as we see it here, for we already understand it well enough to cut off immigration by abolishing the treaty with China. But this is the fountain head of the ovil; the Eastern states must suffer as we do before they will be ready to act

Mr. Page offered a resolution in the House on the 16th ult., "instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations, to report at the earliest practical moment a concurrent resolution advising the President to open negotiations with the Emperor of China, with a view to such modification of Articles 5 and 6 of the existing treaty as will check or altogether prevent Chinese immigration to the United States." To this Mr. Willard of Vermont objected, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This is decidedly the most sonsible way to reach it, but the wise men of the East are not ready for action yet, they will wait until our people are starved into having another Boston tea party; such as brought on the revolution with England, and then spend millions of dollars in crushing out the rebellion; thus we have the illustration of "penny wise and pound foolish."-Shop and Senate.

The Home Labor Market continues depressed in several impotant branches. Ironworkers especially are on short time in many places, and at Sheffield several of the staple trades are only partially employed. At Wolverhampton and Birmingham, however, some industries are short of young hands, and there would appear to be room for apprentices in many of the skilled trades of the Midlands. Labor not trained to any special craft is still abundant.-

Laborers to the number of several hundred, working on the Lowell and Andover Railroad, many of them receiving one dollar a day, have struck for higher wages.

The members of the Amalgamated Association of Miners in the Darlaston district has invited the employers to a discussion of the question of a rise in wages.

The Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Miners' Association has resolved to request contractors to employ in the mines only such men as have been brought up to the

The strike at the Atlas Bessemer Steel Mills, Sheffield, still continues, in so far that concessions have been made neither side ; but the men are being drafted off to other fields of labor, so that there is no serious amount of distress.

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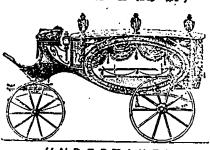
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