VOL. I.

### TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872.

NO. 31

#### Anbor Notes.

The white and black longshoremen on the Now Orleans levee, have united in a strike for \$4 a day.

The strike of journeymen tailors in Philadelphia ended on Thursday last, the employers having acceeded to their demands.

In Massachusetts the workingmen of the cities propose making a united demand for the eight hour system at an early day.

In Templeton, Mass., a party of chairmakers have saved \$10,000, formed a co-operative company, and bought a mill of their own.

The Labor Reformers have proven that they hold the balance of power in Schuylkill. Their strength, if not yet sufficient to carry everything, is quite enough to elect or defeat either of the other parties.

E. Q. McDonough, Labor Reform candidate for Assembly had 75 majority in Carbon, Pa., but was unfortunately defeated by the vote polled for his opponent in Monroe.

A co-operative company recently started in Portsmouth. N. H., for the manufacture of boots and shoes, finds itself compelled, by the increase of its business, to enlarge its business.

In Cornell University the students labor at printing, carpentering, stone-cutting, mason work, painting, etc. In four years they have earned \$80,000. Ezra Cornell thinks the practice a good one.

Newark, N. J., has a co-operative company of blind men, formed for the purpose of introducing blind persons into the tea trade and offering them congenial employment. They peddle tea about the streets, guided by small

The Elmira, N. Y., co-operative company was started two years ago, and manufactures boots and shoes, heavy pegged work, mostly by hand. The superintendents of the different departments are stockholders. They employ 50 hands, and turn out 50 cases per week.

The city government of Boston recently refused to grant a hearing to the workingmen of that city, on their petition for the adopton of the eight hour system on the city work. It's about time these fellows had a christian labor union to attend to their cases.

The Order of Bricklayers in New York have forwarded to the Order in Chicago a draft on sight for \$10,000, to aid and assist their brothers in that city. Similar assistance is offered from other States.

The Knights of St. Crispin, or journeymen shoemakers, of Chicago, have presented a new bill of wages to the custom bosses. The advance asked for is but a trifling increase of their previous rates. Several employers have agreed to pay the advance.

The resolutions purporting to have been by the Labor Refor complimenting Gov. Geary and condemning the Lumbermen's Exchange, of this city, were not passed by that Union. The names signed to them as President and Secretary are not the names of its officers, and no meeting of the Union has been held.—New Haven Union.

The boss plasterers of Chicago held a meeting on Saturday evening, at which time the question of eight hours for a day's work was unanimously agreed upon. The journeymen plasterers met on Tuesday evening, when the same question was discussed, and as far as we can understand, the action of the bosses was endorsed, so that eight hours is now the standard of a day's work with the stone-masons bricklayers and plasterers of Chicago.

A portion of the coopers of Chicago have been on a strike for the past five or six weeks, for an advance of ten cents on the barrel. The difficulty, so far as we can understand, was confined to Lodge No. 2, or whisky barrel workers. Mr. Foran, President of the Coopers International Union, was in the city during the past week, and through his influence the strike was brought to a close. The men received the advance of ten cents asked for.

The French-speaking Union in Montreal is doing finely. The element in that city always claimed that they could do nothing because the French element would not organize. But, nevertheless, the scales tilt up at the other end. The French element are going ahead bravelyare making a noise, while the other chaps seem to be asleep, or dozing at all events. Come, now, this will not do you must wake up, or we will be forced to believe the trouble lay with yourselves and not with the French ele-

new Herald building, at Fulton and Nassau streets, quit work yesterday. A few days ago Mr. Bennett learned that Mr. Edward Hall, the contractor, had not paid for the material for the building, and that those who furnished it had liens upon the structure for the amount of their bills. Mr. Bennett thereupon gave the contract to others. The men previously employed gathered around the building yesterday, but failed to see Mr. Hall. They say that they have not been paid for the past two weeks, and they complain that other masons

#### A SECOND CHICAGO.

and laborers have taken their places.

A fire commenced amongst the wholesale dry goods and commission houses on Summer and Kingston streets, Boston, on Friday evening last, which quickly spread, and notwithstanding the exertions made to arrest the flames, they continued their career of destruction, rapidly taking in their line Broad street, Purchase street, Washington street until the whole of the business portion of the city was entirely destroyed.

The following are the general boundaries of the conflagration: The whole and both sides of Summer street, across Federal street and nearly down to Drake's wharf, and thence in a nearly direct line to Fort Hill; along Hamilton and Battery March to Kilby street, as far as Lindell and Central streets, and from Milk to Summer streets on Washington street. Within these boundaries, an area of nearly seventy acres, nearly every building is consumed. All the principal cities have proffered by telegraph, sympathy and aid. Loss now estimated between eighty and ninety million dollars, and insurance at ten to twelve millions. A good many persons were injured and several killed.

Since morning, the enquiries at police headquarters after missing persons have increased greatly, and it is feared that the number of victims who have perished in the flames has been greatly under-estimated.

James Tulleg was arrested by a soldier this morning, while setting fire to a building on Milk street.

The Advertiser estimates the total loss at \$80,000,000. The Post, on the authority of the leading insurance offices, estimates it at \$100,000,000. The Journal gives the full list | board had perished from hunger, having failed, of individual losses, and estimates the loss at considerably over \$100,000,000.

New York, Nov. 11.—The great calamity at Boston was the topic of discussion to-day through financial and trade circles. Many conservative underwriters place the loss at \$75,000,000, and the insurance at \$50,000,000. of which fifteen or twenty million dollars are borne by British Companies, in which, since the Chicago fire, many American companies that the Government is ready to throw all its power against the panic caused by this enormous loss, has less effect than many anticipated. The values of merchandise have been advanced from 7 to 20 per cent. Boston men are already here making selections and accommodations for tents to be erected on Boston Common, for the sale of goods.

The Boston insurance companies will be able to pay an averave of about 50 per cent. on their risks, and capitalists are coming forward so liberally with offers of funds that there is some prospect of their going on without suspension. Their average losses are in the neighborhood of \$500,000 each, two or three reaching \$900, 000. The savings banks are all secure.

Chicago, Nov. 11.--Movements are on foot in various quarters here to furnish aid to the Boston sufferers. Mayor Gaston, of Boston, has telegraphed to Mayor Medill that the Relief Committe will gratefully accept pecuniary assistance. The Chicago Council, this evening, requested the Relief and Aid Society to remit immediately to Boston \$100,000 of the fund remaining from the charity of the world.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—A terrible scene took place at the furnishing store of Hickman, on Washington street, where the walls had been showed that the writer must have been either wrapt in a deadly embrace by the flames, and in the lowest stage of debility or driven to had become weak and tottering through the intense heat. At length they feil, and three men were buried up to the shoulders among floor, as though he had fallen from weakness, the heavy fragments of brick and stone. The terrible physical agony of their cries of anguish which they suffered filled the frightened crowd with horror; but at first no one advanced to their succour. After a few moments two or three mon crossed the street to where a portion | I will post this letter here, to assure you of of the wall was still overhanging the spot where

most exertion of main strength to pull and wrench them out of the terrible vice, but these efforts only made greater their sufferings, and the bricks and debris were still falling at every moment. The men relinquished their perilous and fruitless risk, and retreated from the dangerous spot, and shortly afterwards, in frightful paroxysms of pain, and with cries that will ring in the ears of the spectators to their dying day, the crushed masses of humanity gave up the breath of life, and were a moment afterwards buried by another crushing fall of

A HORRIBLE STORY FROM THE SEA.

The schooner Lancaster, whilst bound to Sydney, Cape Breton, from Charlestown, Prince Edward's Island, on the 18th of August, fell in with a dismasted vessel, which was apparently deserted. The master of the Lancaster, Capt. Martin, with several of his crew and a Mr. Dugan, a passenger, boarded the wreck. Mr. Dugan gives the following account of what he and his companions saw on boarding the wreck, which we extract from the New York Times :- Splintered spars, entangled in canvas and rigging gear, and the planks of a boat torn asunder by the wind and sea, were scattered around in sad confuion. More dismal still were the scenes which further investigation brought to light. Below a heap of motley rigging, and broken by the weight of a spar which lay across it, were the bones of a human being-a skeleton. The skull and ribs had been crushed almost on a level with the deck. Shreds of canvas trousers and a guernsey frock were found among and near the bones. Further search revealed five other skeletons. A slight covering of crisped flesh remained on four of the skeletons, showing that they had died more recently than the other two. Many of the utensils of the galley were found, and Capt. Martin made a strict search among them to assure himself whether there had been any food on board at the time of the death of these men. Not a single remaining pot or vessel of any nature in the cooking department of the ill-fated craft contained the least particle of food. This discovery seemed to satisfy the captain that all on after months of eager expectation and short allowance, to meet with any helping hand. The hull bore no name on its sternpost. On the bowsprit the word "Glenalvon" was barely legible. In the forecastle, which was almost filled with water, a most unearthly stench was discovered, and only two men could be found to enter and remain long enough inside to report on what they had seen there. There were two corpses on the floor, and one stretched cross a "bunk." These sad relics were removed on deck, and the nine bodies were arranged in line and covered in canvas by the captain's order. The wheelhouse had been carried away, and the fastenings of the rudder broken. This, as the captain remarked, was the work of some tremendous sea. The foremast had been cut away to save the vessel from foundering-one of the extremest emergencies in a hurricane at sea: Entering the cabin a foul odor was discovered, but towards the end of the steps leading down to the cabin a fœtid pool of water was seen, and the men had to wade through it in order to reach every portion of the cabin. Between a stationary table and a couch the head of a corpse protruded from a berth in the wall, and when brought on deck it was found to be in a state of decay. a buttoned jacket of good material, blue pantaloons, a flannel shirt marked "T. F.," and and boot covered the corpse. On the stationary table was an open Bible turned downward, a revolver with two chambers loaded, and a bottle containing a piece of paper upon which was written-"Jesus, guide this to some helper. . Merciful God, don't let us perish." The words were detached, and a hiatus occurred between every two or three of them, which

"Martinique, May 30, 1872.—Dear Kate,my well being; but do not attempt to hazzard The masons and laborers employed on the the victims were begging and shricking for an answer to this port, as you will not find me their retreat, but which tolerate the vibration altogether.

madness by hunger. In the captain's state-

room his corpse was found lying bent on the

while struggling, with faint hope, to save him-

self and men. On his bed were scattered

books, papers, &c., but one sheet attracted

particular attention. It was dated

some one to help them, and tried by the ut. here a week hence. I have kept all my strong called heat. When two bodies drawn together promises to you, in spite of a thousand bad advices from my comrades. I drink a little beer, but that is all. Your precious photograph is a little silent angel—at least I think so, and I read your letters over a hundred and a hundred times again. You say, in yours, dated from 16 Hope Street, Liverpool, that the old man was altogether turned in my favor when he heard of my having passed the Board. Now, mind you keep him so until I get home again, when everything will be comfortable and jolly. Write to Hal's address in St. John, New Brunswick; for should it not reach me there, Hel at least will know where I am. Wishing you good health and cheerfulness and good fortune, my own darling Kate, I am forever your own Robert. "ROBERT C. HART."

The ship's regular papers were not found open ; but Capt. Martin took in charge a neat writing desk found in the Captain's trunk, and locked. There was a slate on the table in the cabin, which table was covered by guards, such as are used at meals in stormy weather. The slate, intended for taking down the log in rough weather, contained only blurred figures and illegible writing. The captain's trunk contained numerous letters, which Capt. Martin intends to give up to the authorities at Sydney. Capt. Martin went to the ill-fated vessel again, to perform the sorrowful services of a burial at sea. For coffins a quantity of old canvas was brought, and rude bags were quickly formed out of that material. At halfpast eight o'clock, the pale moon shining solemuly over that lonely sepulchre of the sea, long board was laid upon a sound portion of the bulwarks, and two bags, to which weights were tied, were laid down, and rattled as they fell. A lamp was held by a sailor on each side of the temporary hearse, and after Capt. Martin had read the usual service the plank was lifted upward, whereupon the coffin, bags, and skeletons slid into the sea.

#### GRAVITATION, LIGHT AND HEAT.

The law of gravitation enunciated by Newton that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force which diminishes as the square of the distance increases. Thus the sun and the earth mu tually pull each other: thus the earth and the moon are kept in company; the force which holds every respective pair of masses ogether being the integrol force of their component parts. Under the operation of this force, a stone falls to the ground and is warmed by the shock; under its operation, meteors plunge into our atmosphere and rise to incandescence. Showers of such doubtless fall inessantly upon the sun. Acted on by this force, were it stopped in its orbit to-morrow, the earth would rush toward and finally comrith the sun Heat would also se de veloped by this collision, and Mayer, Hemholtz, and Thomson have calculated its amount. It would equal that produced by the combustion of more than 5,000 worlds of solid coal, all this heat being generated at the instant of collision. In the attraction of gravity, therefore, acting upon non-luminous matter, we save a source of heat more powerful than could be derived from any tearestial combustion. And were the matter of the universe east in cold detached fragments into space, and there abandoned to the mutual gravitation of its own parts, the collision of the fragments would in the end produce the fires of the stars.

The action of gravity upon matter originally cold may in fact be the origin of all light and heat, and the proximate source of such other powers as are generated by light and heat. But we have now to inquire what is the light and what is the heat thus produced? This question has already been answered in a general way. Both light and heat are modes of motion. Two planets clash and come to rest; their motion, considered as masses, is destroy ed, but it is really continued as a motion of their ultimate particles.-It is this motion, taken up by the other, and propogated through it with a velocity of 185,000 miles a second that comes to us as the light and heat of suns and stars. The atoms of a hot body swing with inconceivable rapidity, but this power of vibration necessarily implies the operation of forces between the atoms themselves. It reveals to us that while they are held together by one force, they are kept asunder by another, their position at any moment depending on the equilibrium of attraction and repulsion. The atoms are virtually connected by elastic springs

by the force of gravity strike each other, the intensity of the ultimate vibration, or, in other words, the amount of heat generated, is: proportionable to the vis viva destroyed by the collision. The moleculor motion once set up is instantly shared with the other, and diffused by it throughout space.

We on the earth's surface live night and day in the midst of ethereal commotion. The medium is never still; the cloud canopy above us may be thick enough to shut out the light of the stars, but this canopy is itself a warm body, which radiates motion through ether. The earth also is warm, and sends its heat pulses incessantly forth. It is the waste of its molecular motion in space that chills the earth upon a clear night; it is return of its motion from the clouds which prevents the earth's temperature on a cloudy night from falling so low. To the conception of space being filled, we must, therefore, add the conception of its being in a state of incessant tremor. The sources of vibration are the ponderable masses of the universe. Let us take a sample of these and examine it in detail.-When we look to our planet we find it to be an aggregate of solids, liquids and gases. When we look at any one of these, we generally find it composee of still more elementary parts.-We learn, for example, that the waters of our rivers is formed by the union, in definite proportions of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. We know how to bring these constituents together, and to cause them to form water; we also know how how to analyze the water, and to recover from it its two constituents. So, likewise, as regards the solid portions of the earth. Our chalk hills, for example, are formed by a combination of carbon, oxygen and calcium. These are elements, the union of which, in definite proportions, has resulted in the formation of chalk. The flints within the chalk we know to be a compound of oxygen and silicium, called silica; and our ordinary clay is, for the most part, formed by the union of silicum, oxygen, and the well-known light metal, aluminium. By far the greater portion of the earth's crust in compounded of the elementary substances mentioned in these few lines.—Tyndall.

#### REMARKABLY COOL AND SELF-POSS-ESSED, IF TRUE.

A correspondent, sends to us a simgular story of a burglary committed two or three years ago. at an old-fashioned house in a southern county. The laey who occupied the house retired to her room shortly before midnight, and found a man udder her bed, She feared to go to the door and unlock it, lest the burglar should suspect that she was about to summon help, and should intercept her. To gain time she as took her Bible from her dressing-table. The chapter lighted on was, that containing the Parable of the Prodsgal Son. Kneeling down when the chapter was ended, she prayed aloud earnestly and fervently. She besought safety for herself during the peirls of the night, and herself in supreme confidence on the Divine orotection. Thon she prayed for others who might be tempted into ill-doing-that they might be led from evil and brought into the fold of Christ; that to such might be vouchsafed the tender mercy and loving kindness promised to all who truly repent theresins. Lastly, she prayed that, if He willed it, even to night, some such sinner might be saved from the wrath to come; might, like the Prodigal, be made to see that he had sinned, and might so be welcomed back with the joy that awaits one penitent. The lady rose from her knees and went to bed. The man got up as noiselessly as he could, and said :-- "I mean no harm ma'am ; I am going to leave the house, and thank you for foroyur prayers." With difficulty he opened the bedroom door, and presently she heard him open a window in another part of the house. and drop down into the garden. The lady was recently visiting at a friend's house in the north of England, and while there was asked to go to hear, in a Dissenting place of worship, who was "a reformed character." In the the course of the sermon the preacher told all the incidents of that terrible night exactly as they occurred, After the sermon she went into the vestry, and osked him who had told him this story. After some hesitation he said he was the burglar, but that her carnest supplication and intercession sank deep into his heart, and af he listened he there and then resolved not only to give up which oppose at the same their approach and his guilty design, but to live a reformed life,

#### Loctry.

#### DESERTED.

All alone in the gloaming In the silent, cheerless room, With hope nigh dying with sorrow-Will he not ever come?

A pale face, patient, and careworn, Grey on the curly head, No tears on the drooping lashes, Tis years since they were shed!

The brown dried spray of the ivy, Pats on the window pane, She starts with passionate longing-Ah! he has come again!

She flies to the window, trembling, Hor white dress rustle and gleams,-She is used to the fiend disapointment, Returns to the twilight, and dreams.

Dreams of her beauty and girlhood, Dreams of her love for his sake; The thin, white hands fall listless, The heart burns, but will not break!

Darkness is gathering round her, She sits in the deepening gloom-When a silent shadow has stolen Into the little room.

No voice is heard in the stillness, The darkness has not fled,-The wanderer clasps to his bosom The form of a maiden-dead.

DAISY.

#### Tales and Sketches.

#### THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

BY M. A. FORAN. Pres. C. I. U.

CHAPTER XXV.

It was in the month of March that Vida and her father left for New Orleans. Raw, gusty, implacable, boisterous March weather. Mud, churned and kneaded by hundreds of vehicles, horses and pedestrians, one day, and next day rough jagged, frozen streets. To-day cold, raw, drizzling rain, dense atmosphere, mud-splashed, mire-coated animals, bedraggled garments, and general discomfort; to-morrow cold, piercing wind, slippery walks, and awful impassable thoroughfares. Such is March weather in central United States.

Vida was, at first, glad to leave the city, as lately life had been unbearable in it, but she soon found that thwarted love made life an uncheered gloom to the spirit, no matter where the body was located. It was at first a passing relief to both mind and body, to pass rapidly from the variable, disagreeable climate of the north, to the genial, warm clime. As the train approached the Crescent City evidences of a tropical land everywhere met her gaze. The fields were green and velvety, the trees had begun to leaf, and the farmer had commenced the season's work. Closer to the city they passed through vast swamps abounding in tall trees, the limbs and branches of which were so profusely covered with a whitish gray moss (an article of commerce) that they appeared like venerable bearded giants. Alligators abound in these awamps and could car windows, sunning themnant pools, The appearance of the city was also a novelty to Vida. Its European characteristics-narrow streets, antique houses, gardens enclosed by high walls, curious tile roofs -eaves toward the street, board blinds and doors opening right on the banquettes, its variety of people and their strange customs, the cosmopolitan sociality of the city, the strange phenomena of the water running from the river and not toward it, and the apparent rising of the sun in the west, were matters of comment and surprise for a few days. And as her mind was busily employed in the contemplation of these things, it served to separate her soul from its great sorrow and she actually seemed to slowly recover. But this did not last long. The novelty of strange sights and scenery soon wore away, and then the reaction left her in a far worse state than before. This seems to be equally true of all mortals who seek to bury the past in the maddening hazy whirl of evanescent joys. Better endure our sorrows stoically, or employ the mind and body so actively in some useful pursuit that no time will be left to think of them, than to endeavor to bury them in the oblivion of pleasurable dissipation, oven though it be legitimate. No matter how often we inter the corpse of the past in the grave of pleasure, its ghost will rise and haunt us with greater terror and mocking fury.

Vida was taken suddenly ill. An eminent physician was called in, and after an examination and reportorial questioning of the father, he began to talk about cerebral excitement turned quickly round and advanced towards and nervous derangement, but gave no definite , the bed. It was Richard Arbyght. opinion on the case, -it is extremely doubtful whether he understood the case, Mr. Geldamo came to that conclusion, and to expedite matters he gave the M.D. a confidential history of the whole affair, and then the famed Escu- ming eyes—her bosom rose, and respiration

solemnly pronounced it a hopeless case, as far as material medicinal agents were concerned. "Nothing," he said, "but the immediate presence of Arbyght could effect a cure." This was bitter news to the great Geldamo. He pondered and studied, and thought over it a long time. At last he came to a conclusion which was somewhat hastened by the fact that Vida was growing worse every succeeding hour. He telegraphed for Arbyght, who obeyed the summons and came on without delay.

He arrived in the city without any knowledge of its hotel accommodations, and when a long string of houses were shrieked at him by a chorus of Porters, he hap-hazardly selected the St. Charles, and 'was soon 'neath the shadow of that mammeth structure. He passed through a sort of vestibule from which two broad stairs led up to the office, one of which he mounted and was soon registered, and anon ascended another stair to his room. In passing along a spacious hall he noticed the door of a suit of rooms slightly ajar, but not heeding the circumstance he walked on.

"Richard! Richard!" Man, stop, you are called. "Richard! Richard!"

Are you deaf? Do you not hear? Do you not recognize the voice? Yes, he know it well, stood for a moment rooted to the spot, and listed to the faint, thick, incoherent mutterings that issued from the room. Presently the door opened wider and Mr. Geldamo stood on the threshold looking very haggard and worn. Seeing Arbyght he bowed coldly, but invited him in. He followed the father into the chamber-stood before the sight that was there—advanced to the bedside—sat down and groaned aloud; and as he took in his own the white skeleton hand that lay on the white coverlet, the tears gushed into his eyes. Although the father's heart was bitter and festering with impotent rage, still he was moved not a little at this manifestation of Arbyght's deep and genuine devotion for his daughter. The listless hand remained in his grasp for some time, but it thrilled to his touch no more, at least not perceptibly. The doctor came shortly afterwards and left a prescription. When questioned he said there were no signs of a break in the fever, and it might be days before anything definite could be premised. After he left, Arbyght sat long and sadly gazed at the partly closed eye, the parted, blackened, shrunken lips, the burning cheeks, the hollow temples and the beautifully moulded white forehead of the fever-racked

For five days he was almost constantly by the bedside. The doctor came often, but for the first four days he could detect no change for the better, although Arbyght was positive that such a change had taken place. On the fifth day he became pompous, and with a very lofty air condescended to admit the incipient appearance of a perceptible change, which he was glad to see was for the better. He now thought that the fever might break at any time. This result he has attributed to the last prescription, which he said was very efficacious, almost infallibly so.

Yes, very efficacious, indeed! The good doctor did not wish to admit, although he knew it, that his medicine had a powerful aid in Arbyght whose almost continual presence in the room assisted nature in her battle against the fever. That hand which clasped hers so often and so long, would, were she in health, send thrilling currents to her soul; nor was it wholly powerless now as a remedial agent. And then his great amount of nervous force, power and vitality, a portion of which was communicated to her by every touch of the selves on old logs and on the banks of stag- hand, overy gentle pressure on the forehead, served nature in the struggle. And again, the magnetic influence that united, surrounded their souls-made them one in responsive unison, acted strongly on each by continual proximation, and he being healthy, vigorous, strong, slowly, imperceptibly, but surely, imparted to her a portion of his own physical nature. Add to this the soothing effect his presence undoubtedly had upon her spirit, even though unconscious, and is it any wonder the doctor's medicine proved efficacious?

> Next morning when the father entered the room he found Vida sleeping quietly, and breathing easily, with a very remarkable change in her features. Arbyght was by the

> "The worst is over," he whispered, bending over the bed, and gazing intently at the sleeper.

> "It is," responded the other; but before any further conversation passed the creole nurse drove them both out of the room for daring to speak at that juncture.

> That afternoon, as the western sun was streaming through the Venetian blinds, Vida woke up, restored to reason and relieved of fever. At first she gazed around in a sort of dreamy vacancy; finally, her eyes rested upon a figure, whose back was towards her, and who was, apparently, intently watching some object in the street below.

> "Papa! I feel better now. I must have had a good sleep, and, oh! Papa, I dreamed that he was here. The figure at the window

"Dear Vida, he is here."

She uttered no exclamation-spoke not a word. She lifted her two emaciated hands, she looked steadily at him with mild, swimlapius adjusted his glasses, looked wise, and seemed temporarily checked. He took the

outstretched hands, pressed them tenderly, bent over and kissed her pale cheek, wondrous softly for a man. Her bony fingers closed tightly on his hands, and gently drawing him towards her, she kissed him in return, and then her tongue loosened, and she murmured sweetly:

"The world is bright again."

All of Arbyght's sorrows-the past of his dark, cheerless life seemed blotted out, atoned for, by that first kies of love, which was "as full of sanctity as the touch of holy bread." Arbyght's eyes melted, his entire frame quivered, and his heart seemed a spring of etherial fire, that sent ravishing currents of the same celestial heat through every vein of his body. Well might Marlowe say :

"Sweet Helen! make me immertal with a kiss; Her lips suck forth my soul; see, where it flies." "When did you arrive?" she asked after he

became scated. "A week ago."

"A week ago?" she repeated, increduously, 'and where have you been all this time?' she continued, reprovingly.

"You have been very ill," he answered soothingly, "and have been unconscious nearly two weeks. I have been here ever since I came to the city; but, there now, you must not talk any more to-day-to-morrow you will be stronger." Again she gazed at him with those mild, swimming eyes, long and earnestly, but soon they closed and she dropped into a peaceful slumbor, and from that hour she gained physical strength so rapidly that the doctor pronounced her out of danger three days afterwards. Then Mr. Geldamo began to plot and carry out the scheme he formed when he concluded to send for Arbyht. He told Richard that he long contemplated an European tour, and now he thought Vida would be benefitted very materially by the change of air and surroundings. He would be absent, he said, about a year, or perhaps more, and if by that time Arbyght gave promise of being able to give Vida a home equal to her station in life, there would be no obstacle in the way of their union, but he wanted no formal betrothal in the meantime. Richard must first prove his capability of making a home, and after that all the assistance he required would be furnished him. Arbyght felt sure of his ultimate success, as his prospects in Chicago were bright and flattering, but still he feared Geldamo was only fighting against time. However, he thanked him kindly, and assured him he would prove worthy of the honor he was doing him. To Vida, Mr. Geldamo related his conversation with Richard-not substantially as it occurred; he added much, to brighten the picture; he told her she could love the workman as much as she pleased, and after they returned to Chicago, if he was found worthy of her, they would be speedily married. Under these circumstances both the lovers felt confident and cheerful, and their parting was less severe than it would otherwise have been, as they knew what was before them, and both determined to do their duty-Richard to love and labor, Vida to love, pray and wait.

Richard Arbyght returned to Chicago, and the next ocean steamer carried Vida and her father to the Old World.

(To be continued.)

### RACHEL AND AIXA;

The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXVIII. -The Rescue.

The following morning at about ten o'clock, Don Pedro, mounted on the barbed steed of the Prince of Wales, quitted the monastery of St. Andrews, followed by a brilliant retinue. Edward wished to take the left of the king, but his charger beginning to prance, and re fusing to go forward, the king said, courteously, "Take the right, sir, for your horse seems to perceive that he is not in his proper place." The prince smiled, but refused to comply with the request of his ally; and no other incident marked the progress of the procession until it arrived at the door of the church in which mass was to be celebrated.

At the same hour, a man of sallow complexion, who by his coarse cloth cloak, naked feet, and furtive glances might have been easily recognised as a poor peasant, advanced cautiously through the most unfrequented streets of the city, endeavouring to avoid the curious regards of the passers-by.

He walked on for nearly an hour, during which he met only boisterous young revellers, whose noisy gaiety, contrasting with his own misery, grieved his breaking heart; or grave and prudent citizens, who, seeing him stop irresolutely, hastened on lest he should ask alms of them. Two or three compassionate women murmured, in passing, "May Heaven help you, poor man;" but no one put his hand in his purse to relieve the silent sup-

The unfortunate man began to despair, when he perceived at the turning of the street three churchmen mounted on mules. It was Augustin Gudiel, eccompanied by two monks, who came out of the residence of Sir Stephen Codrington.

"My good sirs," said Daniel, in a supplicating voice, "in the name of Reavon take pity on me."

The bishop cast a stern look on the being

to advance, making him a sign to go away without further importuning him.

Daniel then repeated his entreaty in a yet more supplicating tone.

"How dare this beggar stop the passage," said the bishop; and, spurring his mule forward, he thrust the poor fellow aside, so violently that he threw him on the stones. They then all three continued their way without ever looking behind.

At that moment, a young woman whose large veil covered her figure, half wrapped in a simar of persian silk, came out of an inn adjoining the mansion of the Marshal of Aquitaine, followed by a black slave. She was undoubtedly going to the baths, but when she heard the cry uttered by Daniel, whose face was bleeding, she ran towards him without hesitation, and throwing her long veil behind her, so as to be more free in her movements, she stooped over the beggar, and, without speaking, set about staunching the blood that flowed from his wound. Then, from a velvet purse that hung at her waistband, she took three or four florins and slipped them quietly into the hand of the poor man.

At the shout of joy which Daniel gave on seeing the glittering coin, Augustin turned his head, and a cry in turn escaped him; for the charity of the poor girl had betrayed her, and he recognised the daughter of Samuel Ben

"Oh thanks, thanks, noble lady !" exclaimed the peasant, kissing the hem of her robe with the fervour of a devotee. "May you who have pity on my distress be for ever blessed." Then seizing the white hand of the Jewess, he pressed it between his hard hands, and bathed it with his tears.

Rachel, embarrassed by his fervent expres sions of acknowledgment, was desirous of getting away from the crowd, who were in extacies at her generosity, when the harsh voice of the Bishop of Segovia suddenly changed the face of affairs.

"Fellow," he cried, after approaching the group, "throw down the money which the tempter has slipped into thy hand, and which will burn thee like the fires of purgatory, for that girl who has dared to humiliate a Christian by her alms, comes from a race cursed by everybody. She is a Jewess, although her robe is not, according to the edicts, escutcheoned with the scarlet mark."

A shout of horror and aversion immediately circulated among the mob. Daniel himself hastily withdrew his hand; and after looking with a bewildered eye, first at the bishop and then at Rachel, he slowly, as if with regret, let the bright floring roll on the ground. Rachel, dismayed, threw her veil again over her face and fled; but the implacable voice of Augustin pursued her like a curse.

"Bring back that woman, either willingly or by force," he exclaimed, showing Daniel the young girl who had saved herself with the swiftness of a frightened doe, for the group had opened before her; "what fearest thou, stupid fellow, why dost thou remain crouched on the ground like a cripple, instead of obeying me. Let what will happen, if she resist thee and thou art compelled to employ force, thou wilt have merited well of Heaven."

"Alas, Sir Bishop," answered the cast-down peasant, in whom the remains of gratitude yet struggled against the submission which the sacred character of Gudiel imposed on him, "I have neither the strength nor the courage to lay violent hands on that generous young girl; for in the noble city of Bordeaux, where I have begged since morning, one friendly hand alone was extended towards me—it was hers."

"The hand of a Jewess," said Augustin, centemptuously.

In the midst of the crowd, that tumultuously pressed round the bishop and the peasant, some voices timidly rose in favour of the

"Florins are florins come whence they may," said a man.

"The freebooters pillage Jows as well as Christians, and make feasts with their gold without shame," said another.

"The barons borrow florins from Jews without caring for the red mark," added a third.

"Am I then in a country of infidels!" exclaimed Gudiel, loudly; and, as all eyes lowered before his sparkling look, he continued, "do you forget that the decrees impose on all the race of those people who trafficed in the blood of our Saviour, the obligation of wearing a degrading badge, so that we might not be exposed to the pellution of their touch? Do you forget that every Christian who meets a Jew in his path without that sign, has a right to kill him without pity."

"True, true, death to the Jewess," cried out several voices; the anger of the crowd beginning to be excited by the harangue of

"On pain of eternal perdition," resumed the bishop, imperiously, "I command thee to bring this girl to me, and, if she will not come voluntarily, to drag her by force."

Fearful of offending the Church dignitary, Daniel pursued Rachel, and the crowd followed Daniel, uttering furious cries.

Daniel, in his eagerness, was much in advance; and, exerting all his strength, he traversed the distance, that yet separated him from the fugitive, with surprising rapidity. "Stop, Jewess," cried he, "thou shalt not escape me."

At hearing this menace Rachel turned round, and said to him, in a supplicating

who humbly bent before him, and continued voice, "Friend, wilt thou not in thy turn have pity on me?"

The space in front of a church which Rachel had reached, was at that moment crowded with pages, squires, and servants, who kept the horses of their masters tied to trees, the leaves of which shaded the church porch. On hearing the noise of the mob that pursued Rachel, all turned their heads; and, when they saw the young girl fall to the carth, a sentiment of pity and indignation possessed

A young page of the Black Prince immediately sprang towards her, and, seizing her in his arms, he hastily carried her under the grand portal, his companions making way for him; then, placing her on the holy slab, he exclaimed, "Sanctuary, sanctuary!"

"Enter the church quickly," said the page to her; "these fellows dare not pursue you into the sacred edifice. Were you a condemned criminal, your person becomes inviolate against every one from the moment your foot touches the sanctuary. Besides, you can request the protection of my lord, the Prince of Wales, and his knights, who will not suffer a woman to be insulted in their presence."

But Rachel ventured not to enter the imposing Christian edifice. She stood as if nailed to the threshold.

In the meanwhile, the mob, whose vociferations had ceased on seeing the boldness of the young page, no sooner perceived the indecision of their intended victim, than they took fresh courage.

"Look," said Daniel, "the accursed is afraid to enter the nave; she fears the roof will fall on her head; that the pavement of the holy place will open and swallow her as a punishment for her sacrilege."

"We must not suffer her to pollute the church with her presence," said another; 'let us drag her from the portal of the church."

At the moment when the bishop was about to descend from the altar to bless the standards, and when the Prince of Wales, on bended knee, was presenting to him the banner of England unfurled, Daniel, with five or six of the most determined fellows, precipitated themselves on Rachel, vociferating their ery of death.

The ceremony was interrupted by this tumult, and all looks were directed with the liveliest apprehension towards that dismayed woman, who saw nothing in the whole church but the altar, on which a gigantic silver crucifix was elevated, and who heard only the savage yells made by the boors at some paces from her.

All the assistants were silent, awaiting the explanation of this strange scene.

"What means this disorder!" exclaimed Edward of Wales, indignantly.

In the meanwhile, Rachel had reached the choir, without any one attempting to obstruct her, and at last fell on the steps of the altar, which she embraced in her extended arms, murmuring, in a stifled voice, "Grace, grace, in the name of your God of peace and mercy.

The fellows stopped at the entrance to the choir; Daniel alone dared to follow the poor girl to the foot of the altar. "Woman !" said the Bishop of Bordeaux,

in a mild voice, "why do you bring trouble and seandal into the sanctuary, in presence of these illustrious lords and noble ladies?" She raised her eyes wildly, and, encouraged

by the venerable countenance of the prelate, she said, in a tremulous voice, "Holy man, is not the church of Christ a place of refuge ?"

"Under this roof the greatest criminal is protected from human vengeance," said the hen. "The traiter and the murd more than once found herein a secure refuge. The Church remembers that our Saviour redeemed all sinners with his blood, and she opens her merciful bosom in order to afford them time to repent."

"I am then saved," sighed Rachel, raising towards the image of Christ a look sparkling with gratitude.

"No." replied the hoarse voice of Daniel: and the half-naked peasant advanced, forgetting the danger he should incur, if recognised, and with his rough hands tore the veil of the shrinking girl.

"Retire, wretch!" cried the Black Prince

"I will not go out alone from the church defiled by the presence of that woman," replied Daniel; "the church cannot be a place of refuge for a Jewess."

"A Jewess!" repeated the bishop and the prince, with a gesture of surprise and contempt. "Take her honce, fellow," added Edward coolly; while all the barons and knights smiled contemptuously.

Don Pedro had felt his heart leap on hearing the voice of Rachel. He had recognised herat her entrance into the choir, and the passion which he had endeavoured to stifle under dreams of ambition and vengeance, the passion which had accompanied him in his misery, which neither hunger, destitution, nor humilia. tion had enabled him to overcome, that passion now rekindled more ardently than ever in his wounded soul. He was sorely tempted to quit his royal stall, and throw himself on that ferocious peasant and prostrate him at Rachel's feet. His face had become pale as death, his lips quivered with a convulsive and threatening smile, yet he succeeded in suppressing the beatings of his heart, and forced himself to remain passive.

"Come, follow me," said Daniel, to the poor

maiden.

The hands of the young Jewess were torn

wilt thou abandon me?" she murmured, as pleasure to your enemies." her gaze met none but sad, indifferent, and hostile countenances. Suddenly her eyes fell on the stall surmounted with the velvet canopy, in which the Princess of Wales was seated.

Suppressed tears glistoned in the eyes of Edward's noble wife, and her countenance betrayed a secret pity. Rachel did not hesitate; at the moment Daniel stooped to take her in his arms, she sprang towards the stall of the princess, threw herself at her feet, and. seizing the hem of her robe, carried it to her

"Oh, noble lady!" she exclaimed, "be compassionate. By a word, by a gesture, you can drive away my persecutors. It is the high privilege of princes to grant pardon at their will, to award the light of Heaven to those poor wretches who are condemned to the damp shade of a dungeon. To dispense life or death, like God himself."

"Move on, poor girl !" answered the princess, with an effort, "I have not the power to protect you."

"Yet, madam," roplied Rachel, despairing ly, "while I touch the ermine of your robe, I am safe; none of those pitiless men will have the audacity to touch me; they will not dare to drag me away as I kneel at your feet."

"Jewess, let go my robe," said the princess: "hast thou forgotten that thy race is proscribed, and brought under overlasting ban for not having had pity on the Saviour of the world?"

"But Jesus himself both preached and practised forgiveness for injuries," persisted Rachel.

"Daughter of Israel," resumed the Princess of Wales, who, in her sincere and profound devotion, felt a sort of aversion and horror for the Jews, "thou dost not, then, know that I have not the right of pitying or listening to thee. I do not meddle in the affairs of the Church. All that I can do is, to forgive thee the audacity with which thou hast claimed my protection."

"In the name of the Father of all, madam, I implore you not to deliver me to the violence and brutality of these men!" resumed Rachel, in a heart-rending tone. "Rather have me cast into a dark dungeon deep in the bowels of the earth—that will at least prove an asylum for me."

The princess turned her eyes from the unfortunate Jewess.

Don Pedro had hitherto mastered his emotion. The voice of Rachel had so affected him with commiscration, tenderness, and anger, alternately, that he could not believe the princess would remain insensible to those plaintive accents; he still hoped she would yield to one of those feelings of the heart that master all judgment.

But when he saw the pages advance towards the young Jewess and remove her from the chair, brutally twisting her slender wrists to make her lct go the robe of the princess which she held with super-human strength, he sprang forward, and said, firmly, "Touch not the poor trembler! Though knights abandon her, and clowns insult her, yet will I defend her against a dastardly mob, which is bold enough to pursue a weak and innocent woman as dogs worry sheep, but sneak away when they see a shepherd's crook."

Rachel uttered a shriek of joy when she perceived him, her lover, her king, her master-Pedro, the dearest and most precious half of . her soul. It was he! his eyes contemplated her with mad ecstacy. She listened to his voice with that thirst of pleasure that seizes hears the vague and distant sound of the bells of a monastery. It was he alone who rose to protect her. It was he, no longer a miserable. half-clothed beggar, but in all the splendour of his strength and royal majesty.

"Pedro," murmured she with affection, but so softly that no one heard her, "my Pedro!" Daniel, who recognised in the king his late companion, the peacher of the forest of Larnac, stood stupified, and dared not utter a word. But Edward, surprised and offended at the sudden interference of Don Pedro in such a matter, said to the latter, dryly, "I am astonished, Sir King, that you publicly undertake to defend a wench who has insulted the Princess of Wales."

"Insulted," replied Don Pedro, with a disdainful smile. "because she complained of being repulsed like a criminal! because she complained of being shamefully given up-she, a defenceless woman—to the brutality of those ferocious wretches, when the only accusation against her is, that she forgot to tie that stigma of shame, the crimson badge, to her dress. A heinous crime certainly, and well deserving the halter! I know well that it is by a singular and benignant tolerance that royal edicts permit Jews to breathe the same air as Christians, to warm themselves by the same sun, and, during part of the day, to walk over the prints of their footsteps. But you know, good cousin, that I am a lover of justice, and I would not permit the scum of the streets to condemn and torture even a Jewess without a hearing."

The pale countenance of the Black Prince was flushed with a burning colour at hearing a king without a crown, whose dearest hopes he himself might crush with a single word, assume so proud and haughty a tone. With ill-disguised impatience, therefore, he approached Don Pedro, and said to him, in a low voice, "Cease, I entreat you, this irritating and vain

from the screen that adorned the Gothic altar discussion, which cannot fail to displease the to which she clung. "My God, my God! knights devoted to your cause, and afford dence. A resolute and persevering will to

> "Have all these ruffians driven from the sanctuary," returned Don Pedro, "and let this young maiden be conducted to the hotel forehand just what you wish to do, just how of your seneschal; and then only shall I have to thank my loyal ally."

> > (To be continued.)

#### CHANGING PAY DAY.

By almost universal consent and usage, Saturday or Saturday night is the time when the great majority of working people are paid off, and the custom, we believe was imported from the European countries, where it runs back indefinitely. Lately, in certain sections of the Queen's dominions, the propriety of changing pay day from Saturday to Monday has been seriously discussed, and so far put to the test as to conclusively prove the wisdom of the change. The reasons specified were principally in the interest of the employed, who were habitually given to squandering during Sunday the wages in hand, at the recurrence of the weekly holy day, thus perverted into a mischievous holiday, but the result has also proved advantageous to the employers and the community beyond, as will be shown. First, as to the benefits to the employed: When they received payment on Monday or Monday night, they had literally no time for carousal and debauching indulgences that would unfit them for the next week's work.

#### DISCONTENT.

Some persons are never content with their lot, let what will happen. Clouds and darkness are over their heads, alike, whether it rain or shine. To them every incident is an accident or a calamity. Even when they have their own way they like it no better than your way, and, indeed, considering their most voluntary acts as matters of compulsion. We saw a striking illustration the other day of the infirmity we speak of, in the conduct of a child about three years old. He was crying because his mother had shut the parlor door. "Poor thing," said a neighbor, compassionstely, "you have shut the child out."

"It's all the same to him," said the mother; he would cry if I called him in and shut the door. It's a peculiarity of that boy, that if he is left rather suddenly on either side of a door, he considers himself shut out, and rebels accordingly."

There are older children who take the same view of things.

## THE FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN'S SISTER AT BADEN BADEN.

By the Princess' own wish the funeral was onducted in as simple a manner as was compatible with her rank. The service was performed by Dr. Hanson, the Pretestant pastor of Baden, who had been the Princess' adviser in the projects of Christian beneficence, and by the pastor of the family seat of Langenberg. The first portion of it, as usual, was held in the house of the deceased. The modest limits of her residence necessarily confined the gathering to the members of her own family and those belonging to them. The only exception was the Empress of Germany, who had closest ties of friendship and neighborhood, having the fullest appreciation of her many fine qualities. Three of the children of the Queen were present—the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, who had come expressly the bewildered traveller in the snow when he from England, and the Princess Alice with her pearance. A German woman, about 25 years husband, Prince Louis. Various representatives of the absent members of the House assisted. The coffin was covered with a mass of flowers, and over it was inscribed the text. "I am the way, the truth, and the life." After a few touching words from the two pastors, the funeral procession started, and reached the cemetery-which overhangs the valley in which Baden is situated. This was chosen as her resting place, in accordance with her own desire that she should be buried naar to the place where her life closed. The cemetery was thronged with spectators. The circle of Princes stood round the open space under the bright open sky, but around and behind them was the yet wider eircle of persons who crowded the vast cemetery. And just as the sun set behind the dark green shoulders of the western hills, and the sky was lit up in the clear September evening, the last prayers, the last blessings were pronounced, and the last sad offices were performed, as each of the male relations, including the two English Princes. ioined in the ceremony of throwing "the dust to dust" upon the coffin, which lay in its grave, so thickly strewn with flowers that almost the semblance of coffin or grave had disappeared.

### HAVE COURAGE.

To make a success of life, one needs plenty of courage and self-confidence. True, some persons are born to diffidence. It is hereditary, and runs in the blood of families. Free and familiar association with cheerful companions, especially of one's own age, is one of the most effective remedies for constitutional diffidence; while at the same time young people are often rendered more diffident by coming in daily contact with rough, assuming, and arrogant natures. Respect and confidence manifested towards persons beget confidence for those for whom they are shown; while brow-beating from stronger natures inspires

self-distrust, which is another name for diffiovercome diffidence works in this, as in almost everything else, powerfully. Self-confidence. self-reliance, can be cultivated. Think beyou wish to act, and never permit yourself to falter. You will be surprised that your diffidonce could be overseme so casily, and, after a while, that you should ever have experienced such a feeling.

#### WOMEN WARRIORS.

There have been and are some soldiers. Of

the real original Amazons of the classical times we know but little; but some of the African potentates have Amazon armics: and Mrs. Leonewens, in her recent interesting account of her governess experience at the court of Siam, makes frequent mention of the bodyguard of Amazons at the palace. Of heroic women who have borne arms in war, we frequently find mention in story. Marguerite of Anjou, the Countess de Montfort, Joan of Arc. the heroine of Saragossa, occur to one as examples. During the civil wars, when the Cavaliers disgraced themselves by licentious conduct in some of the towns where they were quartered, the young women of Norwich, we are told, resolved to defend themselves, and petitioned to the House of Commons to form a Maidea Troop in the Parliamentary army. Women have, on many occasions, donned men's attire, and rendered good service as private soldiers-generally impelled by some motive in which a husband or a lover was concerned. About the middle of the last century, a German girl, Annie Sophia Ditzleffin, dressed herself as a young man, enlisted in the militia at Colberg, served six months; then entered Prince Frederick's regiment of cuirassiers, served in it for two years, fought at the battle of Kunersdorf, was wounded in the arm at Bamberg: next joined a battalion of grenadiers, and was wounded at Torgau-and did not resume her feminine attire and occupations until she had seen four years of this strange soldier life. About the beginning of the reign of George III., a young wife of eighteen, feeling miserable at the absence of her husband with his regiment in India, endeavored to enlist into another regiment just going out : she was frustrated; but it is pleasant to read that Sir John Fielding promised to obtain for her the position of lady's maid to some officer's wife about to go out to India. During the stormy times of the French Revolution, General Custine had his attention drawn to the fact that a woman was serving bravely and honestly as a soldier in his army, and had been wounded while fighting the artillery; being dismissed as a woman, her grief and despondency were such as to induce her readmission, and she become aid major in the staff. During the Peninsular War, a Spanish lady joined the din of battle under circumstances which won the admiration of those who knew and understood the facts of the case. In 1810, her husband was in command of a battery at Isla de Leon, and she was with him. A shot killed him on the spot; his men, confused and irresolute, wanted a leader: whereupon she instantly took command, claimed and obtained the allegiance of the men. For an entire week ministered to her during her last illness, and she behaved so bravely that the general gave who had for years been bound to her by the her husband's commission as a captain, knowing that she would do credit to it. An English officer of the 79th Foot, who saw her, said she was dressed in full uniform, rode on horseback like a man, and could not have been known for other than a man by her apof age, near the conclusion of the great Napoleonic wars, presented herself before a German committee then sitting in London; she claimed relief as a soldier, and was able to produce reliable testimony that she had really fought for five years in the Allied army, and had been wounded at Leipsic. In the recent Franco-German war, when the Germans entered Lorraine, the highest official present in a small French village was the post-mistress. The men and youths able and willing to fight placed themselves under her guidance, and did their little best bravely; she keeping up good discipline, and issuing orders (let us say in strategy and tactics) as lieutenant. The gallant post-mistress has recently been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour .-Chambers' Journal.

### TOO POOR.

Moore, of the Rural New Yorker, was sitting in his office one afternoon, some years ago when a farmer friend came in and said :

"Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times rre so hard that I cannot pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I'm very sorry to hear that you are so poor; if you are so hard run I will give you my paper."

"Oh, no! I can't take it as a gift." "Well then let's see how we can fix it. You raise chickens. I believe ?"

"Yes, a few, but they don't bring anything

hardly." "Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything hardly. Now, I have a proposition to make to you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken and call her mine. Take good care of her and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call

it square." "All right, Brother Moore," and the fellow

chuchled at what he thought a capital bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke himself, and says he never had the face to say he was too poor to take a paper from that day.

#### ONE-SIDED RECIPROCITY.

The following amusing correspondence has just passed between the acting managers respectively of an eminent West-end theatre and an eminent West-end milliner:

"Sir-If you are now issuing my complimentary orders for your theatre, may I ask you to circulate a few through me for the ladies and gentlemen of our house? By doing so you may rely upon them being used by fashionable and well dressed persons. I hope you will pardon the liberty I have taken by writing to you, and trusting that the suggestion may meet with your approbation, I am sir yours obedient-

The following answer was forwarded by return of post:

"Sir-If you are now issuing any complimentary black silk dresses, may I ask you to circulate a few through me for the ladies of this theatre? By doing so you may rely on their being made up fashionably and worn by ladies of good appearance and figure. I hope you will pardon the liberty, but trusting the suggestion may meet with your approval, I am, Sir, yours obediently

-London Observer.

#### THE LOSS OF A WIFE.

W"In comparison with the loss of a beloved wife, what are other bereavements? The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven-she who is so busied, so unweariedbitter. bitter is the tear that falls upon her grave? You stand beside her tomb, and think of the past. Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered above that sweet clay, save those your own hand may have unwillingly or unkindly planted. Her noble, tender heart, lies opened to your inmost sight. You think of her as all goodness-all purityall truth.

But she is dead. The dear head so often laid upon your bosom, now rests upon a pillow of clay. The hands that ministered so untiringly, are folded white and cold, beneath the gloomy portals. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. And there is no white arm over your shoulder now-no speaking face to look up in the eye of love-no trembling lips to murmur, 'Oh, it is so sad !' There is so strange a hush in every room! No smile to greet you at night-fall—and the clock strikes and ticks, and ticks and strikes. It was sweet music when you could count the hours with her-when she could hear it! Now it seems only the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gather upon her dear face. But many a tale it tells of joys past, sorrows shared, and beautiful words and deeds registered above. You feel that the grave cannot keep her. You know that she is in a happier world, but still you feel that she is often by your side—an 'angel-presence.'

"Chesish these emotions. They will make you happier. Let her holy presence be as a charm to keep you from evil. In all new and pleasant connections give her a place in your heart. Never forget what she has done for you-that she has loved you. Be tender of her memory."

Te how many bereaved hearts will these sentences come, who will look back upon the past with mingled recollections of sorrow and joy-perhaps of penitence. "So live, husband and wife," says an old English worthy, "that when cithor dies the spirits of both may mingle."

### MAN'S TENDENCY.

There is a continual tendency in men to fence in themselves an a few of their neighbors who agree with them in their ideas, as if they were an exception to their race. We must not allow any creed or religion whatsoever to confis cate to it own private use and benefit the virtues which belong to our own common humanity. The Good Samaritan helped his wounded neighbor simply because he was a suffering fellow-creature. Do you think your charitable act is more acceptable than the Good Samaritan's because you do it in the name of Him who made the memory of that kind man immortal? Do you mean that you would not give the cup of cold water for the sake simply and solely of the poor, suffering fellow-mortal, as willingly as you now do, professing to give it for the sake of Him who is not thirsty or in need of any help of your's? We must ask questions like this, if we are to claim for our common nature what belongs to it.-Holmes.

He who restrains himself in the of things lawful will never encroach on things forbid-

To make a thin man look fat, call after him, and he will then look round.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."-Is it, my boy? Marry it and you will find it is very much the reverse.

The purest joy is unspeakable, the most impressive prayer is silent, and the most solemn preacher at a funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

#### TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, TORONTO TIME

#### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MAIN LINE-GOING WEST.

ZIZZZZ.		~ ~~~			
Suspension Br.	a m 7 00	p m 12.40	p m 4.40	р m 9.50	1.20
Hamilton 7.20	9.00	2 10	6.20	11.30	2.55
Paris - 0.00	10.05	2 22	7 50	a m 12.57	
London · 6.45	12.50	5.25	0.00	2.45	5.45
Chatham 1.05	рm	H	0.00	K 0E	0.0
Windsorar4.20	5.15	9.20	0.00	6.45	9.25
	LINE-				***
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. 4.20 7.45 8.25 11.30 7.45 - 6.05 11.20 9.55 1.10 9.10 6.00 8.40 0.00 12.35 3.55 11.25 Chatham Paris - 7.40 10.20 0.00 2.10 6.05 12.57 Hamilton 9.10 11.35 0.00 3.35 7.35 2.05 Sus'n Br 10.55 1.00 pm 5.35 9.30 4.00 TORONTO TO HAMILTON.

Toronto - Leave 7.00 11.50 4.00 Hamilton Arrive 8.45 1.40 p m 6.00

HAMILTON TO TORONTO. Hamilton . Leave 9.10 11.30 3.35 Toronto - Arrivo 11.00 1.15 p m 5.30

6.50

Detroit . Leave

GRAND TRUNK EAST. DETROIT TO TORONTO.

p.m. 4.00 p.m. 6.30 9.00 7.00 Port Huron-- 9.25 - 10.20 Sarnia-0.00 London - Leave 11.20 7.30 a m 2.45 p.m. Stratford - Leave 1.50 1.25 3.10 9.15 11.05 0.00 3,45 7.39 Guelph Toronto - Arrive 6.00 10.15 5.25 TORONTO TO MONIREAL. p.m. 6.22 Toronto, 0.00 Whitby Oshawa 8.00 0.00 0.00 Bowmanville 9.3**5** 10.**30** 0.00 0.00 7.35 Port Hope . 9.25 0.00 8.30 Cobourg { Arrive Leave 9.40 0.00 0.00 9.550.00 11.15 Belleville -- 11.30 a.m. - 12.15 Napaneo 0.00 1.35 3.35 - 1.10 0.00 0.00 - 3.00

2.05 Ottawa - - 10.00pm0.00 12.00 noon Prescott Jn { Arr 3.00 | Lve 3.35 | Cornwall - 5.50 0.00 0.00 Montreal - Arrive 8.00 9.10 9.30 GOING WEST-MONTREAL TO TORONTO. Montreal - Leave 8.00 p.m. 5.00 11.40 Cornwall -- I1.00 0.00 9.15

Prescott Junction 1.10 Ottawa - Arrive 3.45 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.00 Cobourg Bowmanville • 8-25 • 9.35 0.00 6.15 7.35 0.00 - 10.00 0.00 - 10.12 0.00 8.12 9.30 11.00 Toronto - Arrive 11.30 0.00 TORONTO TO DETROIT.

p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m. p.m. Toronto - Lve 11.30 3.45 7.30 11.45 5.30 a.m p.m. - 1.50 5.28 9.25 1.55 - 3.30 7.45 12 n'n. 3.45 0.00 Stratford London Arrive 0.00 9.10 2.10 p.m.

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Detroit - Arrive 9.15 11.00 6.05 10.00 0.00

NORTHERN RAILWAY. Moving North. Moving South. am pm 7.00 4.00 Collingwood 5.05 4.00 Toronto, Newmarket 8.50 5.30 Barrie - 10.30 7.35 Barrie - 6.50 5.40 Newmarket 8.50 7.40 Collingw'd 12.20 9.20 Toronto - 10.35 9.30

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY. COING NORTH,

City Hall

arrive p m

Toronto - - - 7.05 Markham - - - - 8.30 Uxbridgo - - - - 9.45 Midland Junction - - 11.35 COING SOUTH. Midland Junction - - 6.30 Uxbridge - - - - 8.05 Markham - - - 9.20 Toronto - - -- - 10.<del>4</del>ŏ 6:40

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Prescott Junction 1 30 6 40 4 20 2 20
Ostawa arrive 3 50 9 20 6 50 6 15

Going South.

Ottawa, depart 10 30 12 50 8 10 10 00 Prescott Junction 12 40 3 40 12 05 3 05 Prescott Wharf, ar 12 40 12 50 12 15 3 15

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a.m. p.m. Leave Brockville - - - 8.30 2.15 a.m. a.m. p.m. Leave Ottawa - - 7.00 10.00 4.20

p.m. p.m. Arrive at Sand Point - - 12 50 8 00 a.m. a.m. p.m. Leave Sand Point - - - - 6 00 9 10 3 45

Connections made at Sand Point with steamers to and from Pembroke, Portage du Fort,

#### NOTICE.

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

Our columns are open for the discussion of all ques tions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, no ecessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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#### Assembly Hall Trades

Meetings are held in the following order :-Machinists and Blacksmiths, every Monday. Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Coachmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday. Crispins, (159), 1st and 3rd Tuesday. K.O.S.C. Lodge 356, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Tinsmiths, 2nd and 4th Tuesday. Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Varnishers and Polishers, 1st and 3rd Wed nesday.

Iron Moulders, every Thursday. Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday. Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Friday. Ceopers, 2nd and 4th Friday. Printers, 1st Saturday. Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

Application for renting the halls for special meetings and other purposes to be made to Mr. Andrew Scott, 211 King Street East.

#### OUR PATRONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

"A Merchant is known by his wares. The attention of our readers is drawn to the following list of advertisements in our columns, and are requested o have them in remembrance when "out shopping."

Great Silk Sale—Petley & Dineen.
Proclamation—M. O'Donnell.
Music Rooms—Madame Von Beethoven. NewandSecond-HandFurniture—Jas. Weeke Pnotography—S. C. Jory. Dominion Clothing House—Bawden & Co.

### The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV.

### THE NATIONAL LABOR PARTY.

The occurrences of the past month or so, in connection with the National Labor Party of the United States teach us another lesson of the want of unity and adhesion amongst those who are working in the cause of labor reform. For the last six or seven years, repeated attempts have been made to organize the workingmen of the United States politically, but these attempts have signally failed-sometimes through the lack of interest manifested by the workingmen themselves, but more frequently through the prominent men in the movement becoming trading politicians, and bartering it away to the highest bidder, by this means destroying the confidence of the workingmen in one another-a state of things devoutly wished for by the pro. fessional politicians who understand full well that if once the working people-who constitute nine-tenths of the voting population-become thoroughly organized and have confidence in each other, they would have the power in their own own hands, and there is no party that could withstand them.

The failures of the past do not seem to have taught wisdom to labor reformers -for the National Labor Union of the United States has split upon the rock that has brought so many previous similar organizations to grief. The delegates from the Eastern States and New York to the National Convention of labor reformers, held in Columbus, Ohio, in February last, we are told, did not expect to nominate candidates for the man harboring for a moment the illusive presidential election that would be ides of a separate political labor party for

elected, but to inaugurate a movement that would build up an organization and present an opportunity for the discussion of the principles of the Labor Party; but those who were at the head of the movement had for months been interviewing the politicians, and went to Columbus with the idea fully engrafted on their minds that the National Convention of Labor Reformers could not only indicate the platform, but the successful candidates for the two highest offices within the gift of the people. Before Judge Davis was nominated pledges were given that he would accept, and furthermore that he endorsed the platform of principles. This is where the mistake was made, and from that time up to to the formal declination of Davis, the whole matter appears to have been manipulated by the politicians. Many of the prominent and earnest men in the movement became disgusted with this exhibition of what they regarded as double-dealing, and, seeing no hope of an independent organization, endeavored to have the Philadelphia Convention, subsequently held, recognize the labor principles, and gave in their allegiance to Grant, whilst those who, at the Columbus Convention, introduced the name of Davis, refusing to co-operate, declared that labor reformers were free to act as they chose, asserting it to be "inexpedient to place candidates in the field at the present campaign." Thus the life of this political Labor Reform Party was fleeting and transient, and its ending a complete and lamentable failure.

There is now, however, an effort being made to inaugurate a movement to be denominated the Industrial Congress of North America.

At the eighth annual session of the American National Labor Congress, recently held in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed (of which Mr. M. A. Foran, of the Coopers' International Union, shall be one) to open a correspondence with the Presidents of the various State, National, and International Trade and Labor Unions, requesting them to meet in conference with the officers of the National Labor Union at such time and place as may hereafter be designated, to take into consideration the expediency of calling a National Industrial Congress, whose primary object shall be to discuss questions of a non-political character, of which we would suggest the following:

1st. How to secure the adoption and enforcement of the Eight Hour system.

2nd. Co-operation-what it means and how to secure its successful application to manufacturing enterprises.

3rd-Coolie Labor-the duty of the American workingmen in the crisis. 4th. Is it practicable to organize a

National Board of Arbitration? 5th. Homes-and the best means to

The subject was discussed at length by Messrs. Trevellick, Foran, Sylvis, Sheldon. Fay, Manly, and Cameron, when on motion the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Cameron, Trevellick and Foran were appointed as such com-

Mr. Foran, in the October number of the Cooper's Journal advocates the movement in the following able and vigorous

"The labor question enters into, o'ertops, underlies and overshadows every question claiming the attention of enlightened mankind; it cannot be discussed too often or too much, and as it concerns all trades and all branches of industry, all men and women interested should partake in the discussion. The same argument which clearly establishes the immeasurable advantages of combination when applied to a single trade or branch of industry, is equally cogent and conclusive in proving that a combination of all trades would enhance these advantages incomprehensibly. We do not propose that the proposed Congress should ignore all measures looking towards political action. We are ready to admit that political action can accomplish a great deal if judiciously applied. What we want to avoid is separate, independent political action. The elements of the labor movement are too diverse, the interests too clashing and varied, self too predominant, and above all, knowledge and general intelligence far too limited to permit the possibility of any thinking

many years to come. Means must be devised to make the working men a thinking people, and we firmly believe the proposed movement a step in that direction. A National Labor Bureau and an eight hour system are unquestionably within the reach of an Industrial Congress, and these measures will do more towards disseminating useful information, and making the people more learned, self-reliant, and free from partizan bigotry and prejudice, than any agencies of which we have any conception. Then we call upon all associations of labor to take active and immediate steps looking toward the formation of an Industrial Congress and let us see to it that no wire-pulling scheming demagogues, no empirical charlatans, no visionary fire brands or other humbugs, shall be permitted within its folds that no one shall partake in its deliberations but bona fide representatives of bona fide organizations, whose direct object is the elevation and protection of physical and intellectual labor."

#### BOSTON IN RUINS.

Boston has been visited by a fearful conflagration, and in a few brief hours the "pride of American cities" has been shorn of its many objects of architectural beauty, and where palaces of granite once reared their stately heads, nothing now remains but charred and unsightly ruins. The destruction of, at least, the business portions of the city has been complete.

This sad occurence cannot but bring to mind the calamity which befel Chicago a little over a year ago; and as upon that occasion the sympathies of the world were enlisted in behalf of the sufferers, so in the case of Boston, already "tributes of generosity" are being received by the authorities of that city, who are organizing means of relief for the destitute and suffering. Chicago, remembering the assistance extended to it in its "hour of need" by the people of Boston, is the first to give practical expression of sympathy, and have despatched one hundred thousand dollars to their suffering countrymen. Undoubtedly this act of charity will be followed from all parts of the civilized world. Steps should at once be taken to enable Canada to offer her tribute. Thursday has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings that we, as a people, have received from His hands,-a fitting occasion, it seems to us, when an expression of that gratitude may be given to our sufiering and destitute fellow-creatures in Boston.

### TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

We have been requested to remind the delegates to the Trades' Assembly that an adjourned meeting will be held in the hall, next Friday [to-morrow] evening. Mr. C. J. Whellams, who has been so prominently connected with the formation of Unions among the agricultural laborers in the old country will be present, and afford information respecting that movement. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a full attendance of the delegates should be present. "A word to the wise," etc.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The subject of newspaper postage is again receiving considerable attention through the press, and the demand for its abolition is pretty general. In view of the small revenue derived from this source - in view of the very great trouble it gives postmasters to keep quarterly accounts with subscribers, in view of the petty annoyances to publishers, who are doing more for the general weal of the country than any other class of men for the same monetary return, we trust the Dominion Government will see the propriety and utility of removing this obnoxious tax on knowledge. Newspaper postage is, perhaps, one of the most annoying of all our indirect taxation, curtailing, as it does, the spread of education and information. By all means let the tax be wiped from our statute book.

EATON'S CHEAP GOODS are attracting attention. Reader, go and examine for yourselves.

Delegates from the several O. Y. B. Lodges left this city on Tuesday morning for St. Catharines, to attend the first Grand Confer ence of that body.

#### THE ENCROACHMENT OF CAPI-TAL.

To touch a man's pocket is the most direct mode of reaching his common sense, if he possesses any, and in the absence of that scarce commodity, his attention. At this crisis in national affairs, when labor everywhere is seeking its equivalent, and capital is endeavoring to establish itself upon higher ground, where it would seem that a liberal distribution of common sense might avail greatly in harmonizing elements now antagonistic, yet nevertheless, which are and must be identical in their operations and results, viz.: the constant employment of the other, just at this gap in the hedge of political excitement, we address ourselves, of course briefly, to the encroachment of capital.

The two great interests of every civilized community are labor and capital, represented by persons and property. The laborer seeks employment and the capitalist furnishes it. The one is the hirer and the other the hired. The interest of the laborer is to get the highest wages he can for his labor, while, on the other hand, it is the interest of the capitalist to get the largest amount of service for his money.

It is obvious, therefore, that between these two interests there is a natural antagonism. One has labor to sell for money; the other has money to sell for labor. Each wishes to get the best price for his commodity, and their interests are as opposite as the poles. This antagonism is not necessarily one of hostility, though by injudicious regulation it may be made to assume that character. Properly understood the relation is one of mutual benefit and of harmony. These great interests naturally impress themselves on the institutions and policy of every country. Labor is the interest which is most widely diffused, for, by the fiat of Heaven iiself, every man is required to eat his bread in the sweat of his face. Capital is the accumulated product of labor, and is in the hands of the fortunate few. The normal tendency of labor is to democracy or the dominion of numbers -of capital, to the concentration of power in the hands of the few. The reason is obvious. Labor is the interest of the many-capital of the few. Where labor predominates numbers will govern, and the institutions will be free. Where capital is the controlling interest, power will be in the hands of a small minority.

It is one of the highest offices of statesmanship to harmonize and preserve the proper balance between these great interests. By wise regulation the antagonism may be made like that of the opposing sides of an arch, an element of strength rather than of weak- in view. The principle of labor representaness. But if either be allowed to gain undue preponderance, mischief and danger must ensue.—Exchange.

#### TRADE UNION CONGRESS IN ENGLAND.

At the conclusion of the Trade Union Congress, at Nottingham, held in January last, it was resolved that the next Congress should be held in Leeds. Preparations are now being made to that end, and an address has been issued to the various trades societies embodying the programme of the approaching Congress, which is as follows:-

Report of Parliamentary Committee on Mines Regulation Bill, Arbitration Bill. Compensation Bill, Truck Bill Factory Nine Hours Bill, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the Standing Orders for future Congresses. The subjects of debate will be-

Criminal Law Amendment Act, Truck Bill, Factory Hours Bill, Compensation

The subjects for papers and essays will

Trades Societies-their necessity, objects, and usefulness; Trades Councils their necessity and utility.

Reduction of the hours of labor; limitation of overtime; apprenticeships; piece-work, as it effects workmen, em-

ployers and the public. Foreign competition, and the intro-

on British industry; emigration and unemployed labor; convict labor, as is effects certain trades in this country.

Co-operation and industrial partner

Representation of Labor in Parliament—the best means to secure it.

How can the surplus funds of Trades Societies be best utilised for their general benefit; Trades Halls-their adaptability and advisability for the purposes of Trades Societies.

The application of arbitration and conciliation in trades disputes.

The necessity of providing a sufficient staff of efficient and practical inspectors to enforce the Factory and Workshops Regulation Acts.

Friendly Societies and probable legislation thereon, as a result of the Friendly Societies Commission.

The employment of women and children in agriculture, factories, and workshops; and the employment of soldiers in industrial trades and agricultural labor.

#### WORKING-CLASS REPRESENTA. TION.

The collapse of the political movement set on foot by Mr. Samuel Morley some time ago, has by no means dissipated the hopes of those who yearn for the direct representation of labor in Parliament, and those of the representative working men who refused to have anything to do with Mr. Morley's scheme are now busily working up a plan of their own by which they hope to accomplish at least a part of their design. Mr. George Howell has been selected by these persons as the "labor candidate" for Bradford at the next election. A committee has been formed to secure his return, and the trades are said to be unanimously in his favor.

As a part of this plan a circular has been issued, signed by many of the best known representative working men. from which we make the following ex-

"The state of the borough franchise, with all its defects, induces party political tacticians to seek the aid of the working men. But upon what grounds are our working men to give this? An aristocratic House of Commons has been tried—a House chiefly composed of those who hold the land, as well as a House composed largely of commercial and trading men. In both cases they have failed to do justice to the great industrial part of the community. It is still the rich man's house; it still manufactures class laws, and exhibits scant sympathy with and defective knowledge of the other nation' living by its side.

"This 'House,' as those which have preceded it, has been 'weighed in the balances and found wanting.'

"The next electoral campaign must be prepared for with other and higher objects tion in the British House of Commons should be the chief end aimed at by all workingmen's associations.

"Other classes either fail to understand, or, understanding, fail to truly represent working men or labor questions.

"Such a representation as that proposed would not unduly displace the representation of any other party or section in the State, but it would make the House of Commons national and complete as a reflex of the whole nation, and therefore of all parties in the commonwealth.

"Mere party cries will not avail us. This game has been played again and again, and still the workers of the country are an excluded class in the law-making councils of the nation.

"We have been deluded with promised reforms, but those we most desire are neglected and unduly deferred, whilst measures affecting the welfare of the wealthy classes are constantly studied and actively

"Working men must insist that industry shall be placed on a footing of equality with other interests, and no fear need then be entertained of the result; and until this be done, the workers of England must neither 'rest nor be thankful.'

"To accomplish this, we must be united. To be united we have common principles, common grounds, upon which all can unite, definite objects, few but pressing and important.

"Upon the question of the direct representation of the industrial classes in Parliament, all are agreed. On this one point we invite all sections of working men to combine, irrespective of minor differences in duction of foreign labor; their effects principle and policy; and thus prepare the

ground for that grand work of labor emanapation, which at the present moment is everywhere making its advent felt, and when in Parliament needs friendly aid to secure a safe birth and healthy useful exist-€ELÇO."

#### CHEAP FUEL.

Cheap fuel is of late the great want among the manufacturers of all nations. This is more apparent in England, Belgium and France. An extensive Liverpool Translantic line is about to lay up four steamers until they can be run more cheaply. In Belgium numbers of mills, &c., are at a standatill, and manufacturors in France are very seriously crippled through the same cause, though in her case (she has hundreds of square miles of unworked coal veins) it is the fault of the people. She might export thousands of tons annually to Britain, whereas she does not as yet anpply her own wants. High-priced fuel little or no study. To-day finds the averis necessarily increasing the values of all manufactured goods. To buy these the working classes have to strike for higher wages, and eventually a general dead lock day's news. between employers and emplowed will bring the question home to us. But alas, in these days of iron horses and firey furnaces, to which that of Nebuchadnezzar's was but lodge rooms pleasant and home-like, instead s toy, we will never again buy wood and coal at diminishing prices. Here is a chance for inventors; let them give up the problem of perpetual motion, or experimenting in building air ships, and turn their attention to producing some chemical fuel, portable, light and cheap. The man | denial would accomplish this. The money that does that will be the greatest benefactor of the age.

#### Communications.

#### HAMILTON CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR,-I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the good which has been effected by your last visit to Hamilton. Such visits are the true source of success, bringing as they do the instructed and the instructor face to face, so that new sources of pleasure are opened up, and the good of all parties promoted thereby. Allow me to say that the newspaper of the present day is destined to become, at no far distant time, the great moral lever by which the working classes shall move the world, and obtain thereby from an enlightened and intelligent public those rights and privileges of which they have been so long and so unjustly deprived.

But sir, I must say that much is in the power of the working classes themselves. It is possible for them to afford relief to a large number of shopkeepers assistants, who are subjected by the iron chains of custom to hardships equaling the very worst ever suffered by the negro race. Let any man enter one of our city churches on • Sabbath morning, and while there his attention will, no doubt, be arrested by the large number of half filled pews, and many empty altogether. Let him observe carefully the exhausted looks of the greater goods. See advertisement. number of those present, and as the service preceeds he will see wearied and overtaxed nature assert her sway in defiance of the utmost exertions of both minister and people. Yes sir, nature exhausted by the labours of the week carried far into what should be the preparation for the properenjoyment of that rest appointed by the all-wise Creator of our bodies-nature, I say-sinks under the burden, and that which should be rest and enjoyment, becomes weariness and pain. Now sir, is there not a cause, and as we know the cause, ean we not find a remedy. Yes sir, the remedy is at hand. Let each one see that his and her purchases are made early in the week, and thereby cut off the excuse of avaricious dealers, "whose only wish is to increase their store," and worship the almighty dollar.

Now sir, in reply to this proposal it will, no doubt, be urged that the wages of many working people is not paid until after six o'clock on the Saturday night. In answer, I say, let us have a list made out immediately of all firms whose pay day is not on Saturday, and one of those who do pay on the last night of the week, and I feel sure that the mere publication of such lists will of its self accomplish the desired end. It may be also said that the stores will be kept open whether we buy or not. In answer to this I say that already has a noble example been set in Hamilton by a dry goods storekeeper on James street. This gentleman has had the moral courage to close his store every Saturday evening at seven o'clock since September first. This shows that if the working classes will only patronise such mon, and thus speak in unmistakable tones to the pockets of others, one of the greatest reforms of the day can be carried without loss to society—nay reception of pupils. See advertisement.

more, the result will be unmistakable gain to all concerned. Fearing that I have occupied too much space at this time, I shall return to this subject when I can again claim your indulgence.

WORKMAN. Hamilton, Nov. 11th, 1872.

A WOMAN'S PLEA FOR "SELF-DENIAL."

I want to preach a little sermon to all the unions, and especially to one of them. My theme shall be "Self-denial."

All who have the real good of the organization at heart, and are jealous of its honour, must unite in wishing that the individual members were better educated. Some have great excuse for their present lack in this respect. Stern necessity compelled an early removal from school to begin life's struggle. All the way along it has been more work than play, and, of course, age workingman silent, from necessity, in sensible society-with few or no books in his house—and many scarcely reading the

Can not some remedy be devised for this state of affairs? Education will do everything for the workingman. Make the of a barren desert, furnish it with good books and papers, and it will become a place of resort for the members. Perhaps then a union with a membership of two hundred and forty might have an average attendance of more than forty. A little selfspent on gorgeous neckties, cigars, and things worse than useless, would do a great deal in this direction. The trouble is, too many are willing to receive all the benefits of the organization, but are unwilling to devote anything for their own real good and the good of their brethren.

Even the advocates of trades unions call blushes to our cheeks, for they are compelled to admit the ignorance, bigotry, and frivolity of the masses of the membership. How many of you are willing to live and die as you are? The young can, by selfdenying effort, lift themselves above their present condition. The older ones, who are weighed down by more cares, can use their influence with the younger ones, and at least can see to it that no child of theirs grows up to fill as humble a position as they the state of the poll; but they had posithemselves now occupy. In our glorious tively no proof as to how any man had country all things are possible.

Trades unions are a power, and it rests with you whether that power shall be felt. Will not some of you give this suggestion a little thought, and not pass it by with a

candidate for civic honors for St. Andrew's think it likely that so good a guess would

G. BAWDEN & Co.'s Great Dominion Clothing House will be opened on Friday at 95 Yonge Street, second door north of Gurney's Parliament. Some might say that they Foundry. We bespeak for this new firm a had always been opposed to secret voting; prosperous future, as they are men of business experience, and are worthy of patronage. Englishmen that, while they fought in the They open out with a large and choice stock of

dress in our advertising columns that the above-named gentleman is out as a candidate prevented the state of the poll being made for the City Council for St. Patrick's Ward. known had been unanimously agreed to, From what we hear the chances are in his

grand-nephew of the immortal composer, be made again, was that in the contest at Beethoven, has opened music rooms at 48 King Street East. This lady has been in America only one year. She was a pupil of the celebrated Conservatoire of Music, Vienna, in which the greatest artistes of the day have received their musical education. Her concerts in the principal cities of the United States and Canada were very successful, and were referred to by the Press in complimentary terms. The Toronto Globe and Mail have done her justice in their notices of her recent "Pianoforte Recital" in this city. They have spoken of her as one of the most brilliant single seat, and when there were two or pianists of the day. We are pleased to notice by Madame von Beethoven's card, in our advertising columns, that she has taken up her permanent residence in Toronto, at the urgent request of a number of our most influential families, for the purpose of giving instructions upon the instrument over which she has such a great mastery. The terms are remarkably moderate, so that parents can have their children taught by an artiste for nearly the same price as is usually charged by other teachers. Consequently our readers can readily judge of the advantages that will accrue to children in taking lessons from a teacher like Madame von Beethoven in comparison with our ordinary instructors on the piano, whose pupils cannot naturally have the same influence and musical gives the greatest satisfaction to its numerous cultivation in their favor as they will have in patrons The bar is most tastofully decorated, receiving instructions from a regular artiste. The progress of children under the teaching of a first-class instructor is more rapid and satisfactory. The rooms, over Bain's book store. are centrally situated, and convenient for the

MR. FORSTER ON THE BALLOT.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. recently addressed his constituents in St. George's Hall, Bradford, and spoke as follows upon the merits of the ballot :--

There were three things which they had

considered vital to the Bill-first, that the whole process of voting should be conducted in the polling station; second, that there should be every safeguard for secrecy; third, that it should be illegal for a voter to prove how he had voted. They had therefore resisted every attempt in the House of Commons-and there were many -to enable the voter to use any paper by which he could make it known how he had voted, to give the voter the official paper before he went into the booth; and they resisted the removal of the penalties imposed on officials in the booth who divulged how any one had voted. They had also resisted successfully an amendment of the House of Lords allowing an optional vote. This was the Act; how would it work? It had been stated that, with the ballot, fewer electors would vote, and the recent election at Preston had been quoted as an instance of this. But this was not the fact, for the successful candidate had himself said that he had polled more votes in proportion to the number on the register than had been polled on previous occasions, and that there were some twelve or thirteen hundred less voters on the register, which made it appear that fewer had voted. But he was quite prepared to admit that there were many of a certain kind of persons who would not vote. Those persons who were accustomed to vote, not because they themselves wished to vote, but because others wished them to vote, and who expressed, not their own opinion, but the opinion of some one else, would, perhaps, abstain from voting by ballot. Well, they did not want their votes. ; YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST Some people, again, asked, what was the use of the Ballot Act since the clever electioneering agents at Preston had driven a coach and six through it? These people said the Ballot Act professed to prevent any one from knowing how persons voted, and how the poll was going on from hour to hour, and that at Preston they had known both how people had voted and how the poll had gone on hourly. Well, he admitted that by clever electioneering they had succeeded in getting a good guess at voted. He hoped that those who were earnest in this matter would not be led away to ask of Parliament an enactment to prevent any man from saying to his neighbour or friend how he had voted. What sneer as impracticable.—M. and B. Journal they demanded was that there should be no proof as to how a man had voted, and there Mr. William Thomas is in the field as a had been none at Preston. He did not be made again, for two reasons. First, public opinion would be against these attempts to defeat the spirit of an Act of but even granting this, it was the boast of House of Commons for the principles which they held, when a measure was passed they JOHN MALLON.-It will be seen by an ad- all frankly accepted it, even if they differed from its principle. The provision which and prominent Conservatives had spoken in its favour. Another reason why he MADANE VON BEETHOVEN, the wife of the thought no such guess would be likely to Preston the voters on both sides were so earnest that they had hastened to declare how they had voted; but it would be found that in most elections there would be many who would not wish to say how they had voted; and when it was found in two or three cases that the guesses were wide of the mark, the election agents would not take the trouble to attempt it. Another condition favourable to this guess work was that at Preston the contest was for a more vacancies, and perhaps several candidates, it would be far more difficult to guess. Another good thing about the Ballot Act was that it would help on the question of household suffrage in the agricultural

> Mr. Archibald's successor in the Governorship of Manitoba is Lieutenant-Col. Coffin, of Ottawa, the appointment having been confirmed by His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

15 The White Hart, corner of Yonge and Elm Street, is conducted by Bell Belmont, on the good old English principle, which and pronounced by the press to be the Prince of Bars. Under the entire management of Mrs. E. Belmont, who is always proud to attend to the customer's wants. A spacious billiard room, and attentive waiters, render the WHITE HART a popular place of resort.

THE GREAT Dominion Clothing House!

G. BAWDEN & Co. Beg leave to announce to the Workingmen of Toronto and vicinity that they will on

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15: Open out with one of the largest and best selected stock of goods suitable for the Tailoring Department; also,

very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING!

AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Having engaged the services of Mr. WM. HARWOOD, who has been long and favorably known as a First-class Cutter, we have no hesitation in saying that we will get up our

#### ORDERED CLOTHING Second to none in the Dominion.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS-

95 YONGE STREET. 2nd door north of Gurney's Foundry.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

ST. PATRICKS WARD.

GENTLEMEN—
For several years past I have been solicited by many prominent electors of the Ward and other citizens, to become a candidate for wive honors, I was, under the requirements of my business, obliged in the past to decline the honor so kindly proffered me. The request having been this year again renewed and urged, I have yielded to the desire of my fellow-citizens, and now declare myself in obedience to their wishes a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Alderman at the approaching Municipal Elections for the city. I have a considerable stake in the Ward, and feel a deep interest in everything calculated to advance the prosperity of the city of Toronto, in which for the last twenty-five years, from boyhood, I have lived. Loathing professions, I make none. I will merely say, that if elected, I shall exert myself to discharge the duties of the office efficiently—at all events, honestly; and that I hope, at the end of my year of office; to be enabled to exhibit a stainless record, one on which to base my claims to a continuance of your support and confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,

JOHN MALLON.

Ward! Andrew's

IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

# WILLIAM THOMAS.

As Alderman for 1873.

182

PROCLAMATION.

By Order of the Board of Trade.

Blankets at last year's prices, ranging from \$2, \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3, \$3 50, \$3 75, \$4, &c., being from \$1 to \$2 per pair less than present market value.

Grey Blankets from \$1 12} per pair.

Colored Counterpanes equally low.

Scarlet, White, Grey and Fancy Flannels at old prices.

27-inch Reps, beautiful goods, all shades, for 25c, worth

27-inch Reps, beautiul goods, all shades, for 25c, worth
45c.
Figured Poplins, 27jc, worth 40c.
Royal Heather Tweeds, 20c.
Serges, Sateon Cloths.
Wool Empress Cloths, all shades.
French Mernos, all shades, from 50c., the cheapest goods in the city.
Black Alpacas, best value in the Dominion, 17jc, 25c, 33c, 37jc, 40c, 45c, and 50c.
1,000 yards beautiful wide and bright Black Silk for \$1, worth \$1.40.
Gros Grains, \$1.25, \$1.37j, and \$1.50.
Good Grey Cottons, 7c, 8jc, and 10c.
Wide White Cotton, free from dressing, 10c.
All-wool Shawls from \$1.50.
Puisley Shawls from \$5.50.
Wincoys, extra value, 10c, 11c, 15c, 20c, and 25c.
Pure Genoa Mantle Velvets, \$3.50.
Velveteens and Waterproofs, all prices.
N.B.—We buy entirely for cash, and therefore cannot

N.B.-We buy entirely for cash, and therefore cann

## O'DONNELL.

182 Yonge St., 3rd door north of Queen

#### MADAME VON **BEETHOVEN'S**

MUSIC ROOMS,

No. 48 KING STREET EAST, 1st FLOOR,

(Over Bain's Book Store,)

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN begs to announce that she is now prepared to accept pupils for instruction on the planoforte at her rooms between the hours of 9 to 1 and 3 to 0.

Circulars, with full particulars as to terms, &c.. car be had upon application at the rooms. Special arrangements will be made with Ladies' Coleges and Sominaries.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY BOTH FOR

### New & Second-Hand Furniture.

A good assortment of Sideboards, Lounges and House Furnishing Goods of every description. Always on hand, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

FURNITURE EXCHANGED

All kinds of Furniture neatly repaired, Sofas Re-covered and Re-caned. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES WEEKES, 247 and 249 Yongo Street

## POST-OFFICE NOTICE



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Post-Office will be open for delivery on

## THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14,

FROM 8 TO 10 A.M. Usual daily mails will close at 6 a.m.

United States mails will close at 10 a.m., and English mails at 6 p.m.

JOSEPH LESSLIE, Toronto, P. O., Nov. 13, 1878.

TO MECHANICS.

8. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER. 75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

This is the place for Mechanics to get cheap pictures. All work done in the best style of the art. 31-oh

## Great Silk Sale!

LADIES!

In accordance with our notice of yesterday, we have

THIS TUESDAY MORNING

the pleasure to submit to you the Largest Catalogue of the very

Choicest and Richest Silks

ever imported into this city, which we request you will peruse carefully and do us the honor to call and **EXAMINE OUR SILKS,** 

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

and if they are not

#### 20 PER CENT.

than any other offered we will not expect your patronage, onal any uniterentered we will not expect your patronage, for we are determined, no matter what the cost, no mater ther what the sacrifice, though it should cost us thousands of dollars, we will maintain that the

## Golden Griffin

is still the

### GREAT SILK HOUSE,

1. 80 pieces Plain and Fancy Coloured (all pure) Silks, 70c per yard, cheap at \$1 25.
2 200 pieces Plain and Fancy Coloured Silks, \$1 per yard, cheap at \$1 75.
3. 120 pieces Plain and Fancy Coloured Silks, \$1 25 per

120 pieces Plain and Fancy Coloured Silke, \$1 25 per yard, cheap at \$2.
 60 pieces Bonnet & Co.'s Coloured Gros Grain, \$1 50 per yard, cheap at \$2 50.
 20 pieces Bonnet & Co.'s Coloured Gros Grain, heavy cord, \$1 98 per yard, cheap at \$3.
 30 pieces Bonnet & Co.'s Coloured Gros Grain, Royal cord, \$2 35 per yard, cheap at \$3 50.
 10 pieces Figured Japanese Silks, 35c per yard, cheap at \$3 50.

at 75c,
8. 15 pieces Figured Japanese Silks, 50c per yard, cheap

at 90c.
9. 23 pieces Plain Japanese Silks, 65c per yard, cheap at \$1 00.
10. 70 pieces Figured Mikado Silks, 75c per yard, cheap

at \$1 20.

11. 80 Poplin Dresses, \$3 each, cheap at \$4 50.

12. 120 Poplin Dresses, \$5 each, cheap at \$4.

13. 130 Figured Poplin Dresses, \$7 each, cheap at \$10.

14. 73 pieces Plain and Real Irish Poplins, \$1 45 per yd, cheap at \$2.

15. 14 pieces Black Glacie Silks, 62 per yd, cheap at 90c.

16. 20 pieces Black Glacie and Gros Grain, 75c per yard, cheap at \$1.

cheap at \$1.20.

17. 40 pieces Black Glacie and Gros Grain, \$1 per yard, cheap at \$1.50.

18. 53 pieces Black Glacie and Gros Grain, \$1.25 per yd, cheap at \$2.

19. 80 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Gros Grain, \$1.50 per yd, cheap at \$2.

19. 80 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Gros Grain, \$1 50 per yard, cheap at \$2 50.

22. pleces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Gros Grain, \$1 75 per yard, cheap at \$2 75

21. 30 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Heavy Cord Gros Grain, \$2 50 per yard, cheap at \$3 25.

22. 25 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Heavy Cord Gros Grain, \$2 50 per yard, cheap at \$4.

23. 15 pieces Black (Bonnet & Co.'s) Heavy Cord Gros Grain, \$3 per yard, cheap at \$4 50.

24. 5 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, \$2 50 per yard, cheap at \$4 50.

25. 3 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, \$3 25 per yard, cheap at \$4 50.

26. 7 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, \$4 per yard, cheap at \$4 50.

27. 4 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, \$4 per yard, cheap at \$4 50.

28. 7 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, \$4 per yard, cheap at \$5 50.

29. 4 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, \$5 50, cheap at \$7 50.

27. 4 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, \$5 50, cneap at \$7 50.

28. 3 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide width, \$6 50, cheap at \$3 50.

29. 2 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide widths, \$7 25, cheap as \$10.

30. 5 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide widths, \$8, cheap at \$11.

31. 3 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide widths, \$0, cheap at \$12.

32. 2 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide widths, \$10, cheap at \$13.

33. 2 pieces Silk Mantle Velvets, Real Lyons, wide widths, \$11 50, cheap at \$14.

34. 1 piece Silk Mantle Velvets. Real Lyons, 40 inches, \$12 50, cheap at \$14.

34. 1 piece Silk Manue ve \$12 50, cheap at \$16.

LADIES, every piece of the above is now in stock, and we have Ten Cases more in bond, which we will take out if necessary to carry on this Sale. We are not seling for the sake of pushing off goods, as Silks and Velvots are daily advancing; nor are we selling to raise money, but to maintain against all comers our supremery in the Silk Trade. And we hope, Ladies, you will avail yourselves of this opportunity of purchasing

THE GREATEST BARGANS

SILKS AND VELVETS

You will meet with for many years. Sales by Retail only and for Cash, family accounts excepted. The Sale Commences this, Tuesday, morning at 10 o'clock.

### PETLEY & DINEEN,

128, 130 AND 132 KING STREET EAST

N.B.—Catalogues will be handed to Ladies on entering the Establishment.

## EATON'S CHEAP STÖRE

IS THE PLACE FOR

Mechanics and Farmers TO GET

BARGAINS.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS

### J. PRYKE,

Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store, KING WILLIAM STREET,

HAMILTON.

Copies of the ONTARIO WORMMAN can be obtained at Five Cents per copy.

#### The Home Circle,

THE NEGLECTED CHILD.

How blessed are the beautiful! Love watcheth o'er their birth. Oh! Beauty! In my nursery I learned to know thy worth. For even there I often felt Forsaken and forlorn, And wished-for others wished it, too, I never had been born.

I'm sure I was affectionate, But in my s'ator's face There was a look of love which claimed A kiss, or an embrace. But when I raised my lip to meet The pressure children prize, None knew the feelings of my heart, They spoke not in my eyes.

But, ah ! that heart too keenly felt The anguish of neglect. I saw my sister's levely form, With gems and roses decked. I did not covet them, but oft', When wantonly reproved, I envied her the privilege Of being so beloved.

But soon a time of triumph came, A time of sorrow, too, For sickness o'er my sisters frame Her venomed mantle threw. Her features, once so beautiful, Now wore the hue of death, And former friends shrank fearfully From her infected breath,

'Twas then, unwearied, day by day, I watched beside her bed. And fearlessly upon my breast I pillowed her poor head. She lived I she loved me for my care, My grief was at an end! I was a lonely being once; But now I've found a friend.

HAYNES BAILEY.

#### HINTS ON SHOPPING.

. It is poor economy-or, rather, no economy at all—to purchase inferior fabrics because they are cheap. Persons in limited circumstances often commit this error. If a calico at ten cents a vard looks about as well as one at twelve or fifteen cents, the prudent purchaser will often think it economy to choose the low priced goods. As it is low-priced, she may indulge in a yard or two more for ruffles or bias folds, flatering herself that cheap ornamentation is equivalent for fine quality. This mistake may be seen permeating the entire wardrobe of many sensible people. The result is simply this: they never have anything of good quality, are always shabby and are always buying. None but rich can afford to buy poor goods. This rule applies to all sorts of goods-nuslins, cloth, corpets and table linen. We grudge the time we see women spend in making up muslims of low grade for underclothing. There are so many stitches in a shirt! And when it lasts one year instead of two, as it should, there is just twice as much work done as need to be. Better make three shirts of first quality muslin than six of a lower grade of muslin. Just so in flannels. a fifty-cent all wool Shaker flannel flimsy cotton and wool stuff a few pennies cheaper. Especially in a family of children, another, thus saving the mother time to stitch into her brain a little embroidery of thought and culture. A few rules in regard to shopping tself may be in place. First: have a list of articles to be purchased made out in black and white. By this means you will be saved from sudden temptation to buy what is really not necessary, and forget nothing that you require. Second: Deal only with merchants in whose business integrity you can confide. Third: In the long run one always does better to buy at one and the same place than run about for the purpose of hunting up bargains. A regular customer can often get favors denied to an occasional purchaser. Fourth: Never buy what you don't want, simply because it is cheap.

### NIGHTMARE AND DREAMS.

There is one curious and difficult inquiry to which no satisfactory reply has yet been given. It is in regard to the horrible phenomena of nightmare. Why is it that our dreams, when we sleep in an easy position and the organism is in healthy action, are beautiful and agreeable; but when we sleep in a cramped, oppressive attitude, or are suffering from indigestion, they are invariably of a frightful character, full of deformity and danger, causing pain and terror? Of this abstruse and interesting problem the following solution is suggested-a solution which, it is believed, will be acceptable and conclusive to those familiar with the ultimate principles of physiological and psychological science. Ugly and terrible ontward phenomena, reported in the brain, and these interpreted in relation to what the exigency requires of the organism, produce disturbing and violent reactions in various nerve-centres. These reactions, reporting themselves in the brain, are there, by the inverse action of the law of association, taken to imply the presence, as outward causes, of the ugly and terrible phenomena of which they

tough boof in the stomach causes from within just such a ganglionic perturbation as would be caused from without by a murderous deed or a fall from a precipice, is it not quite natural that the mind, doprived of its usual vorifying tests, should think its subjective interpretation of the former an objective experience of the latter?

The commonest mistake in regard to dreams is the belief that they enter the mind from abroad. With a fine fancy but fictitious thought, a poet says :-

"Sleep is a traitor,
Who fills the poor defenceless eyes with blackness,
That he may let in dreams."

They are evoked, not introduced. When the inner play becomes, as it sometimes does, so exciting and powerful as to strike the springs of volition, and thus move the muscles, as we have somnambulism, which is a dream put into action. Are not some men sleepwalkers all their days, putting their dreams into action? The essence of a dream, then, is that objects and events which are only ideally perceived within the mind are credited as having outward existence. And in this innermost essence of the thing, in this outermost color of the phenomenon, is not our whole life full of dream? Pascal impressively asks in one of those pregnant paragraphs which often fell from his pen, "If we were solitary when awake, but dreamed in company, and our dreams accorded with each other, who doubts that we should believe matters reversed? In fine, as we frequently dreamed that we dream, piling one dream upon another, it is quite possible that this life is only a dream, on which others are grafted, from which we awake at death, and during which we have the principles of the true and the good as little as during natural sleep.' How many things which for the time sway and shape us, are limited to our own souls, pure idealities, destined never to be any part of the veritable world? It is one of the deep utterances of old Heraclitus that "they who are awake have a world in common among them; but they who sleep are retired each to his own private world." Nevertheless, literal and large as the truth in this maxim-still with reference to our moral experience an inverse statement; for the former cause of it would express a graver truth, and one with a more comprehensive inference. Consider it thus. Our common waking life is like a dream because in it each man lives a special experience within a world specially shared and colored by his dominant idiosyncrancies.

#### WAITING.

How often we grow weary of waiting-waiting for "the good time coming," when we shall realize the fruition of all our hopes. How often we wish from our very heart that we could obliterate every second of time that intervened between the present now, and the future, when we can say and calize that " all is well." How we long for the battle of life to end in victory, and to see the day when we can enjoy, in peaceful leisure, the fruits of our triumph. How often, amid the struggles of life, we grow weary and feel life faltering in the strife; when all around looks dark, and the cherished object of our ambition grows small and dim in the distant future; when, soiled and weary with the labor of the day, we look back and realize how little we have done, and will wear two or three times as long as your forward, to that which yet remains to be done, the heart grows faint, and the vigorous nerves relax, and a feeling akin to despair comes fabrics should be chosen for service, that when over us. It is then, if ever, that we lose conmade up they may descend from one child to fidence in our fellow-man, and, too often, in God himself.

It is an easy matter for those who are "born great," or "have greatness thrust upon them," to "possess their souls in peace;" but for the poor man who has ambition to be something in the world, and to be of some account among men it is different. It is a hard lot, at best, to have to struggle against odds; to have the frowns of those you had hoped would smile upon your labors. To be traduced by those from whom you had expected words of encouragement, is, to say the least, "the unkindest cut of all." It is hard to wait, and labor under the circumstances, and faint not; but it is best and noblest to go forward.

When we have done our duty, when we have worked hard for success, we should arm ourselves with hope and patience, and wait for triumph, which shall surely come. There is such a thing as justice between man and man, and God is always just. We will realise in some way or other all that we deserve, sooner or later. The earnest, sanguine, emphatic man, if he is honest and works dilligently, will surely succeed; but he must wait.

### A "CORNER" IN WIVES.

"Corners" are not confined to stock brokers or grain dealers. The Zulus of South Africa do not need a missionary to teach them to be shrowd. Though a strong and robust people, they have a decided weakness for womankind. They have as many wives as they have means to purchase; and unlike many in a civilized country, they buy not with gold, or houses, or estates, but with cows. Twenty, thirty, fifty, or a hundred cows are given for a wife, according as the girl is young and beautiful or otherwise. One bold Zulu operator with capital once bought up all the young and desirable girls in the market of the whole region, and compelled all who wanted to buy to pay him most exorbitant prices for wives. had before been consequences. If a piece of course there was much distress, and this disastrous state of things attracted the attention of their government, which fixes the legal price of a wife to be only-ten cows. No man can collect more than this by law. He may receive fifty if he will, but he can force no one to pay more than ten. Thus Zulu law stands as a friend to fairness and equity, and the bulls and bears alike are obliged to respect it, for their laws are strictly carried out.

#### LOOKING FORWARD.

With hopeful eyes turned future-wards w

Doing our work, not blessed, but content; And though but rarely loving, hand meets

From heart to heait love's messages are sent Our present life is twilight, calm and still. Wherein we watch and wait the morrow

light. And finish daytime tasks with right goodwill,

For this shall make our harvest sunshine bright. Oh, blessed reaping time of love long sown;

Oh, happy day when love shall claim his own, Oh, perfect rest our fearless wills shall win. Oh, blessed future, dimly seen, but dear, And blessed time that daily brings thee

Oh, golden harvest to be gathered in;

We have no time for foolish sighs and tears No room in all our lives for vain regret; No need to mourn the spring-tine of our years, No past to haunt, no sorrow to forget.

For our great love has drawn a curtain dens Across the years that seem so far away, And all our past is hidden, we commence

Not yet the currents of our lives may meet, And mingling, broaden to a stream of joy, But peace is ours; and love serene and sweet Shall conquer care, and soothe the world's

A truer, better living from to-day.

annoy. So on this vantage-ground of patient love, We take firm footing. What shall us re move?"

#### FOOLED THE HAWK.

Some doves went to a hawk, and asked him to protect them from a kite.

"That I will," was the cheer reply; "and when I am admitted into the dovecote, I shall kill more of you in a day than the kite did in a century. But of course you know this; you expect to be treated in the regular way."

So he entered the dovecote, and began his preparations for a general slaughtbr. But the doves all set upon him and made exceedingly short word of him. With his last breath he asked them why, being so formidable, they had not kilee the kite. They replied that they had not seen the any kite.

This fable teaches so questionable a morality it may properly be left to interpret itself.

### LOVE.

Who can measure the height, the depth, the width, the breadth, or estimate the influence and power of love? It is the grand centre around which all things revolve; the great power which gives existence and impels action. It is the fountain from which flows every pure, holy, sublime thought; the main-spring to every good, generous, noble impulse; the great under current of our being, deep, strong, powerful, exhaustless. It dwells in every heart, and beams, at times, from every eye.

We may dam the stream until its waters become sluggish and stagnant; until our hearts, our natures, and our lives becomes cold, repulsive and barren, and we are subjects only to be spurned and shunned by all mankind.

Oh, how wretched the heart must be, how cheerless, gloomy, and miserable the life becomes when the heart-fountain is walled in, and the gushing, refreshing, purifying streams of love are turned into other channels.

Should we murmur at this? Should we not rather rejoice, and in the fullness of our hearts praise God that the storms of adversity are sent to us; that they beat upon us until the walls are battered down, the dams swept away, the fountains thus opened, and the streams thus purified? Soon, then, are our hungry, yearning, craving, starving natures refreshed. strengthened, filled and thrilled; our faces beaming, our hearts gladdened, and our lives emiting joy and happiness. And thus by adversity and affliction, over which we are oftentimes found murmuring, God lifts from our lives the dark cloud whose shadow has rested like a pall upon us; takes from our aching, suffering hearts the great weight which has so long rested there; breaks the terrible chains which have bound us, and leads us forth into the glorious sunlight of love Then do we look up and praise, and magnify, and bless Him, thankfully kissing the rod which chastened. What a halo of glory the great, deed love which then thrills unsheds over all around. With the heart thus filled with love, how beautiful the world appears; how strong we are to will, and do, and suffer; how patient, how forbearing, how hopeful, how charitable, how attractive we become.

Oh, that there was more pure, deep, holy, enrapturing-more heaven born and less passion-born--love in this world of ours! Then would there be less sad, lonely, weary; wandering, hungry, suffering, aching, bleeding hearts: more of joy and gladdness; less of misery, vice,

rough and uncouth, dwells a priceless gem, an immortal soul; that in that breast God has set a fountain of love whose waters may be made pure and sweet, though they have become bitter and nauseating.

Love is like the "Tree of life," bearing, as fruit, joy, happiness, cheerfulness, kindness, patience, pity, charity, confidence, forgiveness, forbearance, endurance, aid strength; yielding her fruit not only monthly but hourly, and all her acts are for the healing and happiness of human hearts and immortal souls.

Our Heavenly Father, the author of our being, is the great fountain of love, the source from which, through the blessed Saviour, may flow the stream which shall keep the lesser fountain in our being full to overflowing.

"God is love." Be not ashamed of a pure, deep, inspiring love. Let it dwell richly in your heart, look from your eyes, speak from your lips, beam from your countenance, and flow forth abundantiy in your daily walks. Thus shall you ever scatter blessing on the way, thus can you make your life a great and glorious success, and the world better for your having lived; and thus shall you be perfected for the enjoyment of eternal bliss at God's right hand.

Even in this land of plenty, this land so owned and blessed of God, we are surrounded by weary, yearning, hungry, fainting hearts, who need the sunlight of our smiles to cheer them. the influence of our love to strengthen and encourage them and with which some will end their lives in misery, vice, and crime; but with which many may be saved and made to rejoice. Many an intellect which now lies dormant may thus be brought into living action, made bright and brilliant, shedding light and yielding a wealth of wisdom and love which shall enrich and bless the world. Thousands are starving for the very food we should rejoice in giving, for, be we ever so generous, we shall receive an hundred fold more in return-The more we are influenced, actuated, impelled, filled and thrilled by and with a deep, pure, holy, unselfish love, the more we are God-like, and the better, greater, and more noble shall we become-

#### THE MONKEY'S LESSON.

An old monkey, designing to teach his sons the advantages of unity, brought them a num ber of sticks, and desired them to see how easily they might be broken one at a time. So each young monkey took a stick and broke it.

"Now," said the father, "I will teach you a lesson. And he began to gather the sticks into a

bundle. But the young monkeys, thinking he was about to beat them, set upon him altogether, and disabled him.

"There," said the aged sufferer, "behold the advantage of unity! If you had assailed me one at a time, I would have killed every mother's son of you!"

Moral lessons are like the merchant's goods they can be conveyed in various ways.

### Sawdust and Chips.

MAN OVER-DORED.—An editor.

Nothing overcomes passion more than si-

Virtue is a rock, from which rebound all the arrows shot against it.

The latest Americanism is "nuptiated." It is synonimous with "married."

Counter Irritants.—People who examine the whole of the stock and buy nothing.

ALARM.—The timid man is alarmed before the danger, the coward during it, and the brave man after it.

An old Judge, after hearing a flowery discourse from a pretentious young barrister, advised him to pluck out some of the feathers from the wings of his imagination, and put them into the tail of his judgment.

HOPE AND CONTENTMENT. - While hope and contentment have their sway, despair may strive in vain to conquer the heart. The secret of that life whose joys are not all faded fruits consists in finding all the happiness there is in everything that surrounds it. It uses for life's great purposes every thought and act that the world gives it.

A PERTINENT PRAYER.-A gentleman in Bombay seeing an anchorite sitting under a cocoanut tree, asked for an interest in his prayers. The anchorite replied he would with pleasure grant the request, but he scarce knew what best to ask for him. "I have seen you often," said he, "and you appear to enjoy good health, and to have everything that can conduce to human happiness; perhaps the best thing I can ask for you will be a grateful

TELL YOUR WIFE.—Show her your balancesheet. Let her look over the items. You think it will hurt her feelings. No, it won't do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that money was with you, just as little boys think it is with their fathers-terribly hard to be reached, yet inexhaustible. She has had her suspicions already. She has guessed you were not so presperous as you talked. But you had so befogged your money affairs, that she, poor thing, knows nothing about them. Tell it right out to her that you are living beyond your income. Take her into partnership, and we'll warrant you'll

never regret it. LATEST THROW OF THE HATCHET. - An

Let us then love each human being, remem- | Aberdeen gentlemen, talking to an American boring that beneath each frame, be it ever so tourist, and growing warm in his praise of the hospitalities and sociabilities of Scotland amid other instances referred to one of their punch-bowls, which, on the christening of a young marquis, was built so large that a small boat was actually set sailing upon it in which a boy sat who ladled out the liquor, "I guess," said the American tourist, "I've seen a bowl that 'ud beat that to eternal smash : for, at my brother's christening, the bowl was so deep that when we young 'uns said it war'nt sweet enough, father sont a man down in a diving-bell to stir up the sugar at the bottom."

> FEMININE SHYNESS AFTER THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—One might write much (says a clergyman) upon the amusing scones which the necessary registoring of the wedded parties' names, &c., gave rise to. The bridge-no longer the men-were the shy ones in the vestry. "Write your name here, if you please."-" Please, sir, I'd rather not-"-"Can you not write? If you cannot, make your mark."- "To be sure, I can write, sir: and a great deal better than him. Can't I, John? Why, I've kept mother's accounts at the shop for -" "Then write there; and be quick, please."-"I had much rather you did it for me, sir."—"But I must not do it unless you are unable to write."-" Please. sir, I don't like."-" Very well, then, I can't give you any marriage lines."-This generally overcame all scruples, and the true reason for the delay came out. The bride did not know which name to write—her maiden name, or that of her husband, and was too shy to ask.

> "IF!"-If we were rich instead of poor, into what manifold blessings should our gold resolve itself! If the demon anger had not burst his bonds one day, the hasty words would have remained unspoken, and we should still possess that which cannot be regained-a friendship lost. If we had but waited one little day ero penning the letter whose every word was bitterness, what self-reproaches, and bitter tears of regret, would have been saved us! We are tired of this old home. If we could only go out into the great bustling world, and do what others have done! If we might win name and fame l If there were only more of sun, and less of cloud on our pathway! If we could only be content with what we have and are! If flowers bloomed, and Mother Earth wore her robe of green all the year round -if we could always be in a good temper-if people never found fault with other peopleif we were all as good, and kind, and loving, as it lies in our power to be—what a sunny paradise we might make of our world !

### TOHN KELZ,

Merchant Tailor.

358 YONGE STREET, A] LARGE AND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS FOR ORDERED WORK.

A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand. 30-oh

### W. BRIDGMAN,

Portrait Painter,

Life Size Portaits in Oil. Inspection invited. STUDIO-39 King Street West, over Ewing & Co.'s N.B.—Copies made from Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c.

TO THE MECHANICS OF TORONTO. The Queen City Grocery and Provision

Store, 320 Queen Street West.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his many friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mara, and known as the "Feople's Grocery," No. 320 Queen Street West, where he hopes, by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to secure a liberal share of your patronage. The Stock consists of GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, all bought in the cheapest market for cash, and will be sold at a slightadvance upon the cost.

## Goods sent to any part of the city. Don't forget the place-320 Queen Street West.

WM. F. ROBERTSON.

TO THE ELECTORS

## OF WELLAND.

The Reform party, in convention assembled, have unanimously nominated me as their Candidate in the forthcoming election for a member to represent the County in the Dominion Parliament, and I have accepted the nomination.

It is possible that many good men somewhat differing in politics may deem it advisable for the interests of the County to support me on this occasion. To such, as well as to my political allies, I make the following de-

1 I am a Liberal, and while the Reform Party remains true to its principles I shall support it faithfully.

2. I consider that the Confederation of the Provinces was a wise measure, and believe that it would be impolitic to disturb a full consolidation of National life under it. All the best thought and talent in the country should be concentrated in developing a broader system for the industrial life of the people.

3. The present condition of industrial life is unjust. It makes the rich, richer; and the poor, poorer; in a country like this where the soil and climate will produce almost every kind of crop in an abundance, a thousandfold more than at prefent, a more beneficial legislation is needed in behalf of farming, mechanical, and all other labor. The unaided "Sweat of the brow." has mainly made Canada what it is. Farming and mechanical life has had no fostering care or aid from any nast Legislature, while law and commerce have been preferred to an extent relatively detrimental to every other interest. If elected, I shall in Parliament work carnest ly for the MATERIAL interests of the people.

4. Should I have the honor of becoming your membor, I shall endeavor to advance your interests to the very best of my ability, and aid you in advancing this country to a more exalted position in agriculture, manufactures, shipping, commerce and general success.

WM. A. THOMSON.

EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE-84 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto. 26-hr

AGNEW, M.D., (Successor to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew.) CORNER OF BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS,

TORONTO.

A. TROUTMAN, L. D. S., DENTIST.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE-127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church. Makes the preservation of the natural teeth a spe

DR. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT,

DENTIST

GRADUATE OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE OFFICE Corner of King and Church streets, Toronto 27-oh

F. G. CALLENDER,

DENTIST,

OFFICE-Corner of King and Jordan Streets 27-hr TORONTO

G. TROTTER, DENTIST,

58 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT., Opposite Toronto Street. RESIDENCE-172 Jarvis Street.

MERRYFIELD,  $\mathbf{R}.$ and Shoe Maker,

100 YONGE STREET. A large and well assorted Stock always on hand.

C. ADAMS, DENTIST,

35 King Street East, Toronto, Has given attention to his profession in all its parts 28-oh

WILLIAM BURKE, LUMBER MERCHANT.

Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Sheeting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c. CORNER SHEPHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO.

## Planing, Sawing, &c., done to order.

WESTMAN,

177 King Street East,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. All Goods Warranted.

SIEVERT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CICARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF, And every description of Tobacconist's Goods,

70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Sign of the "BIG INDIAN CHIEF."

CLAXTON Importer and Dealer in

First-class Band Instruments, Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concer-tinas, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, etc.,

197 YONGE STREET.
Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 28-oh

LFRED BUTLER,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West.

Mearly opposite Elizabeth street, TORONTO Subscriptions received for all Periodicals. Any Book procured to order. Bookbinding executed in any style at Lowest Rates. GENERAL DEALER IN JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Jewellery carofully and neatly ropaired.
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MILLICHAMP, W.

Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches MANUFACTURER OF

Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases and Window Bars,

14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! 23—Queen Street West—23

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE, Next to Knox Church. Special retention is directed to our Stock of Cheap

Mechanics will do well to visit this store before pur-ALEX. KING.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,

. 271 YONGE STREET.

Has a Splendid Stock of Woollens for Winter Clothing, HIS CLOTHING is noted to

> LOOK WELL! FIT WELL! WEAR WELL!

HIS PRICES compare with any one's in the city.

HIS TERMS ARE CASH ONLY. AT Be particular,

271 YONGE STREET.

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BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c.,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE—68 CHURCH STREET. GOLDEN BOOT,

200 YONGE STREET,

WM. W ST & C

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY,

Suitable for Workingmen and their Families,

CHEAP FOR CASH. To Call and see for yourselves.

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS. TAPESTRY

AND

WOOL CARPETS,

In Newest Designs Also, a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, MAT-TINGS WOOL, and other MATS.

HENRY GRAHAM & CO.,

3 King Street East.

JOHN JACKSON,

TINSMITH, PLUMBER COPPERSMITH

Galvanized Iron Worker.

252 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

HARDWARE, ROCK OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS House Furnishing Goods.

J. & T. IREDALE.

MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copperware,

DEALERS IN LAMPS, STOVES,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

WATER COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c.,

No. 57 Queen Street West. First Door West of Bay Street,

TORONTO, ONT

JAMES IREDALE, Late Foreman to Wm. H. Sparrow.

THOS. IREDALE, Late Ishmail Iredale & Son

27-to

THE

BIG BLUE BOOT.

McCABE & CO.

Beg respectfully to call the attention of the public, and more particularly the readers and admirers of the ONTA-NO WORKMAN, to their magnificent stock of

**BOOTS** AND SHOES.

Which they are now selling at a trifle over cost price. Special attention called to those Men's Gaiters, now selling at \$2.

Call and examine and purchase at

39 Queen Street West,

TORONTO, ONT

MAT'S,

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MAT'S

FOR CHOICE DRINKS

GO TO

MAT'S.

IF YOU WANT TO

SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING, GO TO

MAT'S.

 $\mathbf{B}^{\overline{\mathtt{ES,T}}}$ COAL & WOOD!

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE

VICTORIA WOOD YARD,

Victoria Street, near Richmond St. N.B.-LOW RATES BY THE CAR LOAD. 7-r COAL AND WOOD

A large supply on hand, and receiving daily best quality

HARD AND SOFT COAL.

FRESH MINED. ALSO

Beech, Maple and Pine Wood.

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## COLEMAN & CO.,

COAL.

### OCTOBER PRICES:

Hard Coal, all sizes · · · \$8 00 Soft, lump - - - - 8 00 Lehigh, lump · · · · · · 8 00 Screenings - - - - - - -

Quantities over fifty tons call at Office.

J. F. COLEMAN & CO.,

(Successors to Geo. Chaffey & Bro.) Front street, corner Scott street

WOOD COAL AND

ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF Soft Coal, Hard and

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Also, the best of

CORDWOOD,

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. wood, Sawn only, or Sawn and Split, supplied to order.

JOHN SNARR, IMPORTER, TORONTO.

OPPOSITE CITY WEIGH SCALES, NELSON STREET

COAL!COAL! COAL!

We are now selling our Celebrated Scranton or Pittston Coal, Delivered as follows:

CASH. HOUSE. BIG

Office: 45 Yongo Street. W. MYLES & SON.

EASTERN NARROW GAUGE COAL AND WOOD

CORNER ESPLANADE AND PRINCESS STREET. Superior Wood, nearly all Maple, extra length. Scranton and Lackawanna Coal, &c. Cut Wood always on hand.
DRUMMOND & CO.

COAL AND WOOD

 $\mathbf{AT}$ 

LOWEST PRICES,

FOR SALE BY

CAMERON & BOVELL

FOOT OF GEORGE STREET.

ser Cut Wood always on hand.

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, &c., IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL,

DEALERS IN

CORDWOOD, CUT AND UNCUT.

OFFICE AND YARD—Corner Queen and Sherbourne Streets. WHARF: Foot of Sherbourne St., Toronto. 29-to VOL. W. CORIN,

PRACTICAL SIGN AND CARD PAINTER,

13 AGNES STREET. All kinds of work done on time and guaranteed.

CHEAPEST CAP AND FUR STORE HAT, IN THE CITY.

SILK HATS FROM \$2 50 UP. FELT HATS FROM 50c UP. CAPS The following variety :-

BROWN BEAVER, BLACK VELVETS, BROWN SEAL, BLACK CLOTH, SEAMLESS, GLENGARRY, AND GLAZE CAPS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! Cheapest ever offered to the public. CALL AND SEE. TEL

J. C. PRITTIE, Practical Hatter and Furrier, 254 YONGE STREET.



Seal Presses, Society RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS.

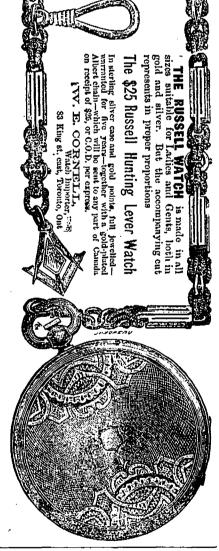
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &C., ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS. CHAS. A. SCADDING, 83 Bay Street, Toronto

McCORMICK  $\mathbf{JOHN}$ FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

SPADINA AVENUE, Nearly opposite St. Patrick Street, Toronto.

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Mechanical and Scientific Books,

AND ALSO ALL THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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(Between Gould and Gerrard Sts.) THOMAS SQUIRE, - - - PROPRIETOR. Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch.

Grand Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice.

Express orders punctually attended to. Not responsi-ble for goods after six months. 30-oh



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, October, 1872.

A UTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERI-CAN Invoices until further notice. 11 CAN Invoices until further notice, 11 per cent.

> R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner.

Notice to contractors.

Intending Contractors are hereby informed that in December next, Tenders will be received for the axecution and completion of certain portions of the work connected with the enlargement of the Welland Canal, between Port Colborne and Thorold; also for parts of the new line to the eastwards of the present canal, from what is called Marlett's Pond through the valley of the Ten Mile Creek to Brown's Coment Klins, thence via he Thorold and St. Catharines Cometries to near Port

The works are to be let in sections of a length suited to circumstances, and the locality.

The location surveys are now in progress, and in some places sufficiently advanced to admit of contractors examining the ground before winter sets in.

When plans, specifications, and other documents are prepared, due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them, and be furnished with blank forms of Tender, at this office; or at the office of the respective Engineers on the works.

F. BRAUN, Secretary Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, 4th October, 1872

DATENT OFFICE,

OTTAWA, September 4, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of 35th Victoria, Chap. 26, intituled: "An Act respecting Patents of Invention," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of certain rules and regulations, and of such forms prescribed as have appeared necessary for the purposes of the said Act.

And notice is further given, that copies o such rules and regulations and of the said forms may be obtained on application to this

Minister of Agriculturo and Commissioner of Patents.

J. H. POPE,

PUBLIC NOTICE. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Ottawa, 11th October, 1872 VIENNA EXHIBITION.

VIENNA EXHIBITION.

In pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 2nd October, 1872, notice is hereby given to Companies, Firms, or Individuals, who may desire, to send on their own account, articles to the forthcoming Vienna Exhibition, of the following abstracts of rules furnished, and the offer of services tendered by the Committoe of Her Majesty's Commission entrusted with the management of the Exhibition of Colonial productions.

The Vienna Fxhibition programme refers to objects coming under a classification comprising twenty-six groups, viz.:—

Group 1. Mining, Quarrying and Metallurgy.

Group 2. Agriculture, Horticulture and Forrestry.

Group 3. Chemical Industry.

Group 4. Substances of Food as products of industry.

Group 5. Textile Industry and Clothing.

Group 6. Leather and India Rubber Industry.

Group 7. Metal Industry.

Group 9. Stone, Earthchware, and Glass Industry.

Group 10. Small Ware and Fancy Goods.

Group 11. Paper Industry and Stationery.

Group 12. Graphic Arts and Industrial Drawing.

Group 13. Machinery and Means of Transport.

Group 14. Philosophical, Surgical Instruments.

Group 15. Machinery and War.

Group 16. The Art of War.

Group 17. The Navy.

Group 18. Civil Engiueering, Public Works and Archi-

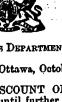
Group 17. The Navy.
Group 18. Civil Engineering, Public Works and Architecture.
Group 19. The Private Dwelling House, its inner arrangement and decoration.
Group 20. The Farm House, its arrangement, furniture and utensils.
Group 21. National Domestic Industry.
Group 22. Exhibition showing the organization and industry.
Group 22. Exhibition showing the organization and industry.

dustry. Group 23. Art applied to Roligion. Group 24. Objects of Fine Arts of the Past, Exhibited by Amateurs and Owners of collections. (Exposition

by Amateurs and Owners of collections. (Exposition des amateurs.)
Group 25. Fine Arts of the Present Time, Works produced since the second London Exhibition of 1862.
Group 26. Education, Tesching and Instruction.
To the exhibition of articles coming under the above mentioned titles, are added, what is called Additional Exhibitions, and Temperary Exhibitions, the former having reference to

1. The History of Inventions.
2. The History of Inventions.
3. Exhibition of Musical Instruments of Cremona.
4. Exhibition of the use of waste materials and their products.

2. The History of Industry.
3. Exhibition of Musical Instruments of Cremona.
4. Exhibition of Musical Instruments of Cremona.
4. Exhibition of Musical Instruments of Cremona.
4. Exhibition of Musical Instruments of Cremona.
5. The History of Prices.
6. The Representation of the Commerce, and Trade of the World, and the latter having reference to
1. Living Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs fowls, game, fish, &c.
2. Butchers' meat, venison, poultry, pork, &c.
3. Dairy produce.
4. Garden Produce (fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, flowers, plants, &c.)
5. Living plants injurious to agriculture and forrestry. The Managing Committee above-mentioned of colonial productions is under the presidency of the Marquis of Ripon.
The Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Exhibition is Philip Cunliff Owen, Esq., who is to be addressed "Vienna Exhibition Offices, 41 Parliament, London, S.W."
The following is an abstract of the rules as far as it may concern private individuals, i.e.
a. Her Majesty's Commission is appointed to represent British and Colonial Exhibitors.
b. Exhibitors will have to defray all expenses, including transport of goods.
c. The Austrian Committee will communicate solely through Her Majesty's Commissioners.
d. The Exhibition will open at Vienna on the 1st May, and close on the 31st October, 1878.
e. Exhibitors are responsible for the packing, forwarding, receiving, and unpacking of their goods both for the opening and after the close of the Exhibition.
f. The objects will be submitted to the judgment of an International Jury.
g. The Objects will be submitted to the judgment of an International Jury.
g. The objects of Exhibition will be received at Vienna from the 1st February until the 15th day of April, 1878.
h. The objects hilling the speed of time remaining ing tending Exhibitors should lose no time in placing them solves in communication with Her Majesty's Commission to the Exhibition.
On necouns of the limited speec of time remaining in tending Exhibitors should lose no time i



City men of an ornithological turn have often wondered that bird are not melancholy in the morning, as their little bills are then al "over dew."

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET

WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR. Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigari Sustantly on hand.

JAMES S. COOK, 392 Yonge Street, NEWSDEALER, &c., ENGLISH MAJAZINES.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS,

30-to FOR SALE.

F. A. VERNER,

Photographer, Portrait Painter in Oil, Water Colors, Indian Ink, Locket Pictures, &c.,

CORNER KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

H. M. ROWE & CO.'S WORLD RENOWNED

BALTIMORE OYSTERS BY THE CAN OR QUART.

Every Can Stamped. OYSTER PARLOR NOW OPEN

PATRONIZED BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. WRIGHT & WIDGERY,

CORNER YONGE AND RICHMOND STS.

TAYLOR'S

RETAIL OYSTER HOUSE.

264 YONGE STREET.

JUST OPEN.

Call and See the

Largest Stock of Fruit, Fish, Game, &c. INTORONTO.

WM. TAYLOR, 264 YONGE STREET. Sign "Big Lamp."

**MECHANICS: ATTENTION!** 

EIGHT REASONS

Why you should Buy your



DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS. BOOTS & SHOES, at

SHAVER& BELL'S

Reason 1. Our goods for Style cannot be surpassed in the city.

2. Our Goods are made of the best mate-

rials.

3. Our Goods are manufactured by the best workmen.
4. Our system of doing

business is honest

5. Our motto is "ONE PRICE."
6. You cannot purchase cheaper Goods in Toronto. 7. You will have onlig ing Clerks to serve

you.

8. You will find each
Department complete. LADIES! Don't fail to buy your Millinery, Mantles, Shawis, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dresses, Trimmings, Shirting, Sheeting, Gloves, Collars, Cloths, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., at

SHAVER & BELL'S.
GENTLEMEN! Don't fail to buy your Coats, Vests,
Pants, Undershirts, Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars,
Ties, Handkorchiofs, and Boots and Shoes. A splendid
assortment of Fall and Winter Trowserings, Vestings,
Coatings, &c., &c., at

SHAVER & BELL'S 2 St. Lawrence Buildings, KING STREET, TORONTO.

PARMERS AND MECHANICS

TRY THE LION



FOR YOUR Ready-Made Clothing, Heavy Tweed Suits, Fine Tweed Suits, Warm Overcoats. Red River Coats. Boy's Clothing,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

Millinery, Mantles, Shawls. R. Walker & Sons

TORONTO AND LONDON. 28-ct

BANKRUPT SALE.

The subscriber having purchased the stock of C. F. BUNBURY, 202 Yonge Street, consisting of Shirts, Hosiery, Underclothing, Millinery, &c., and added thereto part of a

Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods,

from London, will commence on

SATURDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT,

to sell the same, in lots to suit purchasers, at an average of seventy-five cents on the dollar. Also,

A LOT OF NEW GOODS,

consigned direct from Glasgow, will be sold retail at Toronto wholesale prices; and I case Black Lustres, I case Ashton's Prints, and I case of Shawls, damaged on voyage of importation on steamer "Vicksburg," at half price.

 ${f WM.\ MACKLIN},$ 

262 YONGE STREET.

THE RUSH

Of Saturday continued yesterday all day long THE FACT

Is our goods are right in price, right in style, and right everywhere you take them.

THE NAME

Of G. & J. W. COX & CO. has and will be associated STYLISH MILLINERY,

STYLISH MANTLES. STYLISH COSTUMES And Stylish Dress Goods. We have a very select and cheap stock of these goods—

OUR DRESSES AT \$2 50. OUR DRESSES AT \$3 00. OUR DRESSES AT \$3 50.

Are the cheapest and choicest goods for the price in this city.

G. & J. W. COX & CO.

### GENTS' UNDERWEAR

•		
Heavy Undershirts	\$0	80
Extra do., do	1	00
Fine and Heavy do	1	<b>2</b> 5
Scotch Lambswool do	1	<b>50</b>
Drawers to Match at same Prices.		

VERY SUPERIOR

CARDIGAN JACKETS

"STAR"

Dry Goods & Clothing House

Corner King and West Market Streets.

RESS DEPARTMENT.

All the New Fabrics At CRAWFORD & SMITH'S. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S All Wool Serges.

CRAWFORD & SMITH'S French Silk Reps CRAWFORD & SMITH'S

Ottoman Wool Reps. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S

CRAWFORD & SMITH'S Striped All Wool Camlets. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S

French Merinos. CRAWFORD & SMITH'S Janus Cords.

CRAWFORD & SMITH'S Irish Poplins.

CRAWFORD & SMITH'S

Broche Wool Reps.

### CLOTHING

VESTS, PANTS, OVERCOATS, AND UNDERCOATS,

All kinds of Clothing READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER. A First-Class Cutter kept on the premises.

General Stock of Dry Goods.

JOB LOTS FOR PEDLARS VERY CHEAP, MEAKIN & CO.

207 Yonge Street, Three doors below Green Bush Hotel, and directly opposite Albert Street.

H. K. DUNN,

QUEEN STREET WEST, OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET.

In roturning thanks to the Workingmen for their liberal support for the last six months, I would call special attention to the extensive alterations in my store. To further facilitate the supplying of their wants I have added an English Butter Counter and Tray to my provision department, where can always be found Fresh Butter, • Eggs. Cheese, Lard,

HAMS, BACON, &c., &c., Arranged and kept in the good old English style.

To my Grocery Department I have added a fresh supply, comprised of the best Groceries to be found and bought in this market. In my Liquor Department can be found an assortment of the choicest brands, and which, as the above, can be bought at the lowest eash prices.

prices.

Remember the old place and call again. II. K. DUNN.

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N. B.—Mrs. McCARTHY'S business has removed the above address. 20-hi



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LATE FROM

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AGENT FOR FISE'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

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Making it a first-class light store. He has also re-stocked his store with an assorted and large lot of furniture, making it second to none in the city. Call and price my goods, before purchasing elsewhere. CHAS. O'CONNOR.

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nauting clsowhere.

About to insure their houses or furniture, would do well to well to consult the Agent for this Company be AT M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor. 26-te

A. W. SMITH, 3 Manning's Block, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monday, 7th day of October, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GGVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provision of the 8th Section of the Act 31, Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Lardoise, in the Province of Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out-Port of Customs and placed under the an Out-Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs, at the Port of Arichat.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, Monday,

> 7th day of October, 1872. PRESENT:

GENERAL IN COUNCIL. On the recommendation of the Honorable On the recommendation of the stonorads the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that South to order, and it is hereby ordered, that South the and the Bar, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, be and the

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-

29-0

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, Monday, 30th day of September, 1872.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby orders and that the Town of Sharkerske in the ed, that the Town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, be and the same is hereby

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

2nd of October, 1872. PRESENT:

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the pro-visions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

JOS. O. COTE, Assistant Clerk, Privy Council.

same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs, at the Port of Sydney. W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk, Privy Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Port of Coaticook.

Victoria, Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Bay St. Paul, in the Province of Quebec, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Port of Ouelec.

Clerk Privy Council. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, Wednesday,