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

### TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873

NO 40

## Zabor Notes.

The trades unions of England have added fifty per cent to their numbers during the past year.

Wages have increased 'ten per cent. on the average throughout England.

About two hundred of the recently suspended mechanics, London, Eng., resumed work at the Navy Yard, on Thursday.

The gas stokers employed by the Oldham Corporation struck on Friday because an advance of wages had been delayed.

On Thursday, Mr.: Gerald Massey, delivered a lecture in the New Waverly Hall, Edinburgh, to a large audience, on behalf of the Printers' Strike Fund. The subject announced for the lecture was "Thomas Hood," but the real subject was the social condition of the country.

Colonel Henderson has refused to rein state the men of the P. division of police, who were discharged for accompanying Goodchild in the omnibus to Hammersmith Police Court. They are to consider them selves permanently discharged. A subscription is being got up for the men who were imprisoned.

Meetings of miners have been held nightly in the Dunfermline district in regard to the demand by the employers for a reductiod of wages by 1s. per day. It has been unanimously agreed to stand by the resolution made at the "mass" meeting held on Friday, to work only four days per week, should the imposition of the reduction be insisted upon.

Nearly all the day stokers at the Imperial Company's works, London, resumed work on Wednesday. Some of the other companies will also take on many of the old hands. The two stokers against whom warrants have been issued in connection better their fortunes. A meeting has just with the gas strike at Beckton have absconded with the money subscribed for their defence.

In compliance with an application from a large number of the men on strike, the the managers of the Imperial Gas Company have permitted a large number of their old hands to return to work, on condition that they signed a document for a week's notice either way. The men gladly accepted these terms, and most of the night gang, with the exception of the ringleader in the strike, went back to work last night, and the day gang will go in to-day.

The South Yorkshire colliery owners are forming a combination, having for its object the insurance of members against losses by strikes, accidents, &c., and the acquiring of rights in patents relating to the working of mines. It is proposed to raise a capital of £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each for this purpose.

Efforts are being made to arrange for conference between the Masters' Association and the Typographical Society of Edinburgh, who have been on strike for the past four weeks. Both parties express themselves willing to negotiate a settlement of the points at issue, but at the same time, there is an evident unwillingness to make mutual concessions. In these circumstances, we have heard it suggested as \* basis of compromise, that the masters, on the one hand, should concede the principle of the 51 hours, and that the men. on the other, should agree to spread the reduction of hours over two years instead of one, as they proposed:; further, that the advance of 1d per 1000 should be given on and after the 1st of May, 1873.

A general meeting of the Edinburgh Typographical Society was recently held to receive a report by the Executive Committee on the establishment of a printing office in connection with the society. The committee recommended that a lease should present plant of the office be extended with A view to carry on the printing business in a sufficient manner. The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted, as was also he suggestion to send a re-Presentative to the Trades Union Congress,

which is to be held at Leeds on the 13th of

One of the largest meetings of colliers ever held in Lanarkshire, took place lately in Hamilton. Bands of music, with flags flying, marched in front of the men connected with various districts, and before the close of the meeting, which was held in the open air near the Gas Works, no less than ten or eleven thousand men would be present. Various speakers having addressed the meeting as to the proposed reduction which the Larkhall men received notice of on Saturday last, it was resolved to bring out the Larkhall men on strike, the other districts to resume work on Thursday, and support their fellow workmen while out on strike.

In anticipation of the approaching visit of the gentlemen forming the Commission of Enquiry relative to the working of the Factory Act, the operatives are bestirring themselves in order to furnish evidence to show the necessity for the adoption of the 54 hours bill, as proposed by Mr. Mundella, M. P. It is expected that the Commissioners will visit Glasgow towards the end of the month or the beginning of January. Mr. M. Middleton, as a deputation from the Nine Hour Factory Workers' Association, has just returned from Belfast, where he has been explaining the importance of the subject to the operatives. They are now fully alive to the necessity of the the measure, and quite prepared to give evidence in support of its adoption.

There is likely to be a large immigration from the agricultural districts of England. Very little of this element has hitherto been added to our population, and when the tide once sets this way we shall expect to see many thousands of sturdy Englishmen turning their faces Americawards to been held in London at which the miserable condition and low wages of the English farm laborers were fully discussed. The London dailies, with a single voice, advise the ill-paid farmers to emigrate, and undoubtedly the advice will be taken by many. Several companies are already forming, the numbers being about equally divided for Canada and the United States.

A London correspondent of a Birmingham paper writes that the Curates of Richmond were on the strike. What goaded these representatives of th most amiable section of humanity into such a desperate act of rebellion we are not informed. Possibly an increase of salary was their object, or perhaps their Vicar did not treat them sufficiently as men and brethren. It is stated, however, that ten services were held each Sunday in the two churches of the parish; and on this fact some may be inclined to build up the plausible hypothesis that the curates considered themselves over-worked. But, whatever their grievance, they clearly showed that they did not understand the art of striking. Richmond is within a quarter of an hour's rail of London, where there are always plenty of disengaged clergymen. The Vicar, being an energetic man, telegraphed for assistance, which at once was forth-coming, and the ordinary services were triumphantly accomplished. We cannot affect to regret that this movement has been crushed in the bud. Clerical unionism would inevitably become tainted with the proverbial bitterness of theological contrcversy, and we might before long witness scenes among our spiritual pastors at which Sheffield itself would shudder.

WHITE HART, corner of Yonge and Elm streets, is conducted on the good old linglish principal by Belli Belmont, late of London, England, who has gained the reputation, by strict adherence to business, of keeping the liest conducted saloon in this city. The bar be taken of suitable premises, and that the is pronounced by the press to be the "prince of bars." and is under the entire management of Mis. Emma Belmont, whose whole study is to make the numerous patrons to this wellknown resort comfortable. Visitors to this city will not regret walking any distance to see this - the handsomest bar in the Dominion. PROGRESSION.

The following article contributed by Mr. J. F. Bray to the Workingman's Advocate contains some ideas that are worth pondering by our readers. They are somewhat advanced, but, in the main, are, we believe practical.

While trades' and labor unions have accomplished much good, they are naturally restricted in their operations, and the time seems to have arrived for the formation of organizations based on broader views, and embracing individuals and ideas hitherto excluded from all labor movements. It is necessary that the whole industrial community should be in unity and harmony as much as possible, and this cannot be accomplished through existing labor organizations of any kind. These new unions should be made as attractive as possible. free to all who choose to enrol themselves as members, women as well as men. One evening a week can be pleasantly and profitably spent in amusing and instructive exercises, in reading and discussing short articles or essays for or against the projected universal union of capital and labor. Music and dancing can be introduced. One great object of those new organizations is to diffuse a more extended knowledge of the new union-of-capital-with-labor movement in all its bearings, and at the same time promote social intercourse and improvement. As these new organizations will doubtless excite the hostility of opponents, it may be necessary to know the members by numbers instead of names. Working men need something more humanizing than the saloon and the grocery. Home is not always attractive, and the existing unions furnish but a dull and dry mental repast.

A great social and political movement, founded on a great idea, its universa'ity will soon effectually protect its members. The temperance movement owes its continuance and success chiefly to the admission of women into its societies; and as working women suffer equally with working men in the existing empire of plunder, they naturally form an important portion of the movement. It is not necessary to give up the present trades unions, for as yet their impression is not ended, but these new organizations are a preparatory step to a great universal movement of the industrial asses to establish a new political and social They embrace important elements and forces that are excluded from other unions. They have nothing to do with strikes, hours of labor, and the other objects sought for by existing unions, and yet their ultimate success embraces all that other unions are contending for. A full and free discussion by the working class of all the principles and wages that affect them for botter or worse is a prime necessity, and this discipline is studiously banished from all existing organizations. Regalia and other influences known to be attractive.

can be introduced if deemed necessary. There is always more or less bickering and division of sentiment in ordinary unions as to the propriety of discussing this or that subject, but these new organizations should encourage the discussion of everything that effects the welfare or progress of mankind, and admit every individual that is in accord with the primary idea

of the union of capital ond labor. This union of capital and labor necessarily includes and advances of all other reformatory measures. When all workmen toil for themselves in consolidated associations, regulating alike the amount of their wages and their hours of labor, there can be no chance for the hostile influences that now demoralize society and impoverish labor. This great reform, with the progressive agencies to gain out of it, establishes society and civilizations on a new and permanent basis. For the first time in the history of the world, the weak will be relieved from the oppression of the strong. There can be no more exclusive

movement will banish poverty and idleness. it thereby romoves the chief incentives to intemperance and crime.

The prime necessity of the times, is a union of capital and labor. There is no possible argument for their continued separation. It may have been necessary in the past, but is so no longer. The submissive child laborer of old times, has grown into this agressive and thoughtless manlaborer of to day. His brains are developed equally with those of his master. He unites with his fellow-laborer for defensive and offensive operations. Capital also has its unions, to coerce, to intimidate, to starve rebellious labor into submission. Each party expects war, more or less, and is preparing for it. Which has the advantage ? Capital most assuredly. No combination of labor could successfully resist a general combination of capital. The wealth which labor has created is employed to conquer and crush it. Union after union would go down before a combined alliance of capital, and the combination of capital is only a question of time. One month of a general outlock of important branches of manufacture, would reduce the masses engaged in it to abject poverty.

It is well for labor to look at its weakness as well as the strength it has; it owes it to its own organization and the disorganization of its adversary. But events may compel the organization of capital. What chance has labor in a final struggle between the men who have everything and the men who have nothing!

But, giving up isolated trade conflicts, and gradually consolidating the industrial masses into one political body, bombined together for an attack, not upon capitalists, but upon the system which makes labor its slave, a victory at the polls includes all other victories. Labor then has effectually the upper hand. It will legislate for the greatest good for the greatest number. It outflanks capital, and takes possession of its strongholds. The distinction between the rival forces will be so great that there will be no chance for treachery. Every man will stand broadly upon one side or the other. Shall a man be free, or shall he be measurably owned and controlled by another? That is the great question for the future to decide.

Labor and trades unions have been instituted for this express purpose, but they cannot fight effectually because their hands are tied by the want of capital. They can not control capital because they do not attempt to control legislation. They leave all legislation to party politicians and political hirelings, and therefore all legislation is against them; but the way out of their difficulties lies through legislation, and this can be controlled only through political action independent of political backs and hirelings, and existing parties. Legislation can unite capital with labor, and give labor a fair start, free from the bonds of interest and profit, and the other appliances which have been invented to rob

EDUCATION IN ARTS AND TRADES.

It is a misfortune that the old-fashioned habit of subjecting lads to the training of apprenticeship has been suffered to die out. The lack of systematic education in the practice of the industrial arts has already produced serious effects upon many of our trades in which skilled labor is needed, and there are loud complaints from all classes of our employers against the imperfect methods of work which have unfortunately become the rule rather than the exception. ; The younger generation of Americans seem to have forgotten that their fathers won the honors and rewards of life through diligent labor, careful study and the skillful adaptation of means to ends. Practical education has given place to a sort of happy-go-lucky scramble, in which the quickest is the luckiest. Young men plunge beadlong into avocations for which they are totally unsuited by nature or by education; the useful life of the artisan is too often regarded with undisguised contempt by those who prefer to legislation, no legalized plunder of the starve in clerkships than to live comfortable masses. It is not expected that the earth lives through the gains of labor; country lads toward everybody else, ourselves included will become a paradise, but as the new come to the cities with no degree of fitness for aye, whether we deserve it or not.

sity work, and frequently fall into evil ways; and the ranks of the skilled workmen, which must be kept full in order to preserve our inlustries from decay, are chiefly recruited from abroad. Ask the owner of one of our large printing offices, who gives employment to many men, if the printer is as well trained up for his work as he should be, and the answer is in the negative-and why? Because the custom of apprenticing boys to that trade has fallen into disuse. Inquire of any machinist, who has hundreds of good workmen under pay, what proportion of Americans find their way to his shop among the throng of applicants for places, and his reply will be that the foreign element is largely in excess of the native. The same reason is given in explanation—the foreign workman is trained from boyhood to the avocation he elects to follow, and the American workman is untrained. The statis tics of our manufacturing industries for the past ten years show that this condition of affairs has gradually grown worse, and the prob lem of the best method of reforming the evil is one which demands attention. Recent discussions of the subject of techni

cal education have, therefore assumed an important aspect. We need schools for instruction in the industrial arts, open to all comers, and capable of imparting a practical knowledge of essential processes: yet more than all else, we need a better education of the young in the lessons of industry and duty. The rising generation of American youth should be so tutored that they will regard honest labor as an obligation incumbent upon them, rather than as a punishment inflicted for their sins. It is not given to every man-child to walk in the way of the statesman, the orator, or the author-nor for that matter, to become proficient as clerk or merchant; Nature has created Arkwrights and Brunels and Stephonsons for the practical work of the world, and but for this practical element the professions would speedily find themselves without clients or audiences. Let our boys be urged to select their own line of business, and when their choice is made, require them to apply all their energies to the mastery of its principles and its details, and we shall then have begun to purge the body corporate of some of the unwholesome humors which now retard its growth and restrict its energies.

## A BOY'S COMPOSITION.

Girls are the most unaccountable things in the world-except women. Like the wicked flea, when you have them they ain't there. I can cipher clean over to improper fractions, and the teacher says I do it first-rate. but I can't cipher out a girl, proper or improper, and you can't either. The only rule in arithmetic that hits their case is in the double rule of two. They are as full of old Nick as their skin can hold, and they would die if they couldn't torment somebody. When they try to be mean they are as mean as parsley, though they ain't as mean as they let on, except sometimes, and then they are a good deal meaner. The only way to get along with a girl when she comes at you with her nonsense is to give her tit for tat, and that will flummux her; and when you get a girl flummuxed she is as nice as a new pin A girl can sow more wild oats in a day than a boy can sow in a year, but girls get their wild oats sowed after a while, which boys never do, and then they settle down as calm and placid as a mud puddle. But I like girls first-rate, and I guess the boys all do. I don't care how many tricks they play on me, and they don't care either.

The hoity-toitiest girls in the world can't always boil over like a glass of soda. Byand-by they will get into the traces with somebody they like, and pull as steady as an old stage horse. That is the beauty of them. So let them wave, I say; they will pay for it some day, sewing on buttons and trying to make a decent man of the feller they have spliced on to, and ten chances to one if they don't get the worst of it.

It is not the seeing of one's friends, the having them within reach, the hearing not and from them, that make them ours. Many a one has all that, and yet has nothing. .. It is believing in them, the depending on them; assured that they are true ond good to the core, and therefore could not but be good and true

### Loctry.

### FORGE-SIDE MUSINGS.

Why stop you teller's arm of might? Is his hard, hard work done? Yes, for a moment's brief respite. Then 'till the setting sun He'll pound and pound, and sledge away; Morely a breathing spell. His life they'd spare for another day-They manage passing well.

His shirts ope'd wide, to view reveal A high and massive chest, A columned neck , as hard as steel-A corded, knotted breast. On his giant arms, bared and brown, The muscles slope and slant-Stand out like knolls of flinty stone. Or globes of adamant.

On his hammer calmly leaning-For the next heat waiting-From every pore toils' dew streaming; Through his yeins pulsating, The hot blood rushes strong and fast; His heart throbbing wildly, Plainly tells of the labor past Though the eye speaks mildly.

His firm body, though girted round With tough sinewy bands, Vibrates responsive to the sound The pulsing heart expands. A fallon Titan there he seems, From high Olympus hurled. And yet he is, he madly dreams, The shaper of the world.

He forges bands which States unite. His power forever glows In man's behalf, transcendant, bright, And commerce forever flows In grooves made only by his hands-Raw nature owns him lord; He should be monarch in all lands-He wields both pen and sword.

He breaks the tough, unyielding sod, And from the stubborn soil He wrings the bounteous gifts which God Vouchsafes to those who toil. Since man trod the earth has he toiled-Since human life began-Been of his just reward despoiled, · And by his fellow-man.

God, the earth created as it was-Wide wastes and boundless seas; But by labor, whate'er the cause, Was it made what it is. The crude mass we owe to creation-The rough, uneven land-The blossomed world's exaltation To labor's horny hand.

Hs bridged the seas and oceans wide-The river, bay and firth; Hills mow'd down-pierc'd the mountain side-Cut through these ribs of earth. Tangling forests before him rose In dark primeval gloom, Where mighty cities now repose, And flowers grew and bloom.

When the flat was first spoken, And after Adam's birth, A wild barren waste unbroken, Was all this blooming earth Look alive, man ! cease thy musing; Strike fast-mark well each blow-The bars to liquefaction fusing-Oh, Ged! the heat-the glow!

Stars of Molten fire are flying, 'Round, upward, everywhere : In his veins the blood is drying-He lives in flaming air ! Blow upon blow fast descending The metal fashions well, But the man his life is ending In a minature hell!

Tis night; his soul within him sinks As he deserts the shops, And homeward slowly plods and thinks Of Toil which never stops-Of toll which, giant though he be-Is eating out his life, In wretchedness and misery-In ceaseless, sleepless strife.

## Tales and Sketches.

## THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

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

CHAPTER XXIX.

Poor Amy was now in a hopelest state of alarm, she feared each subsecutive minute would witness her brother's death; she could not bear to look at him, she turned away her head and had recourse to prayer.

The blackness had now become universal, and each brilliant flash of lightning was almost instantly followed by a loud, crashing burst of thunder. The lightning was evidently coming nearer with each successive discharge. Every flash was now followed by a shrieking, hurtling, hissing sound, as the terrible fluid leaped from each salient angle of its zigzag course, and tore through the compressed air. A fearful stillness of a few seconds, during which Amy could count the pulsations of her little heart—a stillness as if the warring elements paused for a final and greater burst of fury, was succeeded by an unearthly sound that "shore the stillness like a knife." The sound was dry and of short duration, but it was the report of a flash which struck the tree and tore it into a thousand pieces. The limb on which Oscar was standing was torn from the trunk and hurled some distance into

Amy struggled to her feet and ran toward the debris of the old tree; she found Oscar lying on his back, his arms extended, his eyes closed, his face blanched, and no sign of life in

his body, although there were no marks of violence, no bruise or contusion to be seen. Large drops of rain now began falling rapidly, falling upon the upturned face of the poor maniac, falling upon the thinly clad person of the delicate child, whose tears mingled with the rain that fell upon the face which looked so pale and ghastly at the black frowning heavens, that scowled illimitably by the scowl of the tempest-throned Storm King.

After about three minutes a sigh issued from Oscar's breast, but very faint, at the same time a slight flush began spreading over his The effect of the lightning shock and the fall from the limb produced a temporary but sudden suspension of volition and of all action of the senses, and something like a catalepsis ensued, but the falling rain acted on the system like a douche, and respiration and consciousness returned much sooner than it would if the rain had not fallen upon him. The rain continued to fall. In about fifteen minutes Oscar's natural color had returned, his eyes partly opened, and there came from his lips these strange words:

"Who is there?" After a short time he again spoke in a

louder tone and astonished little Amy by say-

"Hallo! what do you want? what is it?" -a pause, during which his eyelids began to wink--- " that boat was prowling around here again." His eyes now opened wide and Amy saw with joy that the pupil was of natural size; she had also already noticed that his words were spoken distinctly, clearly, and with convincing soberness. She bent over him and whispered:

"Dear Oscar, do you know me?"

He looked at her steadily and earnestly for a moment and then said:

"Why to be sure I know my sweet little sister ; was it you that called me ?-but Good Lord, Amy, what brought you here? Where is mother ?--what does this mean ?--where am I?" he asked in a hurried scared voice, as he looked around and saw the open fields, the shattered tree and felt the falling rain.

Oscar Wood was sane—restored to reason! A violent shock or concussion restored the reason which a violent concussion had seemingly destroyed. But through what agency or by what principle, or in what manner this occurred and was brought about, we know not, nor can we conjecture an opinion. We only know the psychological phenomenon that day occurred-more we know not, nor seek to

"Dear Oscar, you have been ill for a long time and something dreadful has happened," said Amy as soothingly as she could. She then in a few brief words told him of the fall of the old building, his subsequent insanity and confinement at Jacksonville, her arrival there, her object, his escape and the flash of lightning that shattered the tree and brought back his lost reason.

The poor fellow pressed his head with his hands and seemed to ponder for some little

"It is very strange," he said, "very much like a dream, but you must be right; my presence here, the shattered tree and you, dear sister—all appear to confirm your words; but really I know no more about it than an unborn babe." Oscar was right. He knew nothing about it. His reason came back like a shot, the scope or compass or boundary walls of his memory suddenly expanded, flew out to their original extent; but his fully restored memory brought him no farther than that terrible night; there it ceased abruptly, stopped short. He remembered seeing the same boat and three men coming towards the old building, but when he showed himself, the boat put back across the river; he then went to bed and remembered some one calling him; further he know nothing, there was a dead stop, a complete shut off, and all the time that intervened between the catastrophe and his re-awakening to reason, was a blank of which he had not the remotest idea or comprehension.

The rain had ceased; the storm had passed southward; a brisk wind tore, scattered and drove the thin clouds that still obscured the sun, in the wake of the receding storm which they followed like stragglers in the rear of an army. The sun came out clear and bright and reflected floods of prismatic light and myriads of tiny rainbows in the multitudinous drops of sparkling, glistening rain, that clung to every loaf and shrub and blade of grass in the field.

Oscar Wood had arisen, and though his step was weak and tottering, he proposed to explore the country in search of a farm house; or some habitation where shelter and food might be procured for little Amy, who was now too feeble to even stand; but just as he was about to start he saw a sight which gladdened his aching heart-a team of horses and a highboxed double-seated spring wagon was observed advancing up the road. When the horses drew nearer, Oscar went toward the road and signalled the driver to stop; which act, how ever, was unnecessary, as the man had already roined up, and was looking steadily, but wonderingly at Oscar and the shattered tree.

"Heavens and earth, man, but you look as if you had caught the whole of it," said the farmer-such he proved to be-in a sort of sympathetic, good humored voice, as he gazed at the bedraggled garments, which adhered to Oscar's flesh like the folds of a dress of a bath-

or just from the surf.

"Were you near that tree?" asked the farmer; pointing with his whip toward the

"I was up among its branches." "The deace you were?" quickly retorted the questioner, with incredulous scepticism.

"I know, what I say seems extraordinarily improbable and incredible, so much so as to positively preclude belief; but sir, I will not stop to convince you, as I wish more particularly to crave your indulgence in doing me a favor. My little sister is beyond that debris, unable to rise-exhausted by hunger and travel, and now completely drenched by the shower that has just passed over us. I am in a fearful plight myself, as you can see. I can explain "-

"Bother the explanation;" said the farmer abruptly, as he quickly jumped from his seat. "Where is the girl? Why didn't you say so at first? Come along; but stay-I will go myself," and away across the fields he sped, returning directly with the dripping waif in his arms. He mounted to the seat very hurriedly, told Oscar to do the same, then took the reins in one hand (with the other he held Amy to his breast), and urged the horses into a frightful pace. Amy clung to him tenderly, and smiled as she gazed at the fatherly sunbrowned face. The old farmer was rough and uncouth in appearance, but in bearing he was all gentleness and dignity, and his heart was as tender and true as that of a guileless

Before they had proceeded any considerable distance, Amy felt relieved of all trace of embarassment; his kind looks and kinder words won her childish heart, and she instinctively felt a child's affection for the honest, weathers worn old farmer. Unasked and unsolicited, she related her sad history. As she progressed, he would look at her strangely and carnestly -as if he half doubted all she said, but there was no dissimulatiod in her tone or look; she was frank, open and convincing; and the farmer would turn his head away and draw his sleeves roughly across his eyes—and to tell the truth, his eyes had a very humid appear-

"Let me see," he said, when she had finished; but breaking off suddenly he began to ruminate and ponder in deep and thoughtful silence. "Ah, yes," he broke out as suddenly and ra abruptly as he had broken off, "You said, I believe, that your name was Wood?"

"Yes, sir," answered Amy. "Why, then it is true beyond a doubt

wonder I did not recollect it at first." "Then you have heard of us," said Amy,

looking up enquiringly. "Oh yes-that is I-yes we read it in the

papers-yes, of course we did." he answered rather perplexedly, then turning, he looked at Oscar, and said:

"I am not a stranger to your wrongs; you are a martyr, my boy, yes sir, you are; but don't you know that a movement is not worth mentioning unless it meets with opposition ! The more evidence of radical reformation in a movement of any kind, the more purblind opposition it will encounter. The idolater is very loth to cast away his worship of images and follow the teaching of the true God; and in Christian lands there are many worshippers of the god Dollar, who are very tenacious of their faith, and disposed to dispute the doctrines of those who advocate a purer and juster religion—but here we are at last," he concluded, as they approached a beautiful white farm cottage, deeply embowered in stately elms, wide spreading maples, and many varieties of foreign and domestic fruit trees—the whole forming the most beautiful, umbrageous, romantic arboretum. A small stream spanned by a rustic bridge ran quite close to the cottage. On this bridge, gszing dreamily into the water, stood a blooming young woman; rosy cheeks, cherry lips, large, dreamy eyes, and an extravagent amplitude of blonde hair. She was attired in a neat fitting, bright looking calico dress and looped overskirt, tastefully and artistically trimmed. Negligently, but co quettishly fastened in her luxuriant hair, were a few prairie wild flowers. Though thus simply appareled, she looked ravistingly lovable. As the wagon came near she looked up, and an expression of intense inquiry centered in | myself."

"Come here, Mollie," said the farmer, as he stopped just beyond the bridge; take this child and put her to bed quickly, and then get her something warm to drink; she is nearly dead, I believe, poor dear, and no won-

"Yes, father," answered the girl, advancing towards them, her eyes riveted fixedly upon Oscar-her father, seeing her earnest gaze,

der.

"Strange things happen in this world, Mollie; you've seen him before?"

"Yes, father," she replied in a soft, sad roice, and her eyes began to fill as she took little Amy in her arms.

"This is my daughter, Mr. Wood," said the farmer, turning to Oscar. Mollie faced around like a flash, and gave her father an enquiring, beseeching look. Oscar lifted his hat respectfully.

"He is as same as you are," responded the father, in answer to the daughter's mute but pointed question.

"Melly flushed violently, but looked divine-"Well, I believe I did," Oscar replied, ly glad, then turned and ran towards the

feebly and ruefully, knowing quite well that house with little Amy, her heart plunging in tumultous and discordant voices. Hastily his appearance was not only shockingly ridicu- her fair breast like the piston of a refractory. lous and laughable, but sadly disconsolate, engine—her blood rushing through her veins like liquid fire—her whole being in a burning. glow of gladness, joy, bliss, rapturous soul entrancing delight. What did it mean?

It meant that the love which had like a fatalism sprung up with electric spontancity, but which became imperishably ineffaceable, immovably rooted in the stainless soul of Mary Marmane, was not after all immutably

(To be Continued.)

# RACHEL AND AIXA;

The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Spanish Beggars.

Two months had elapsed since the great battle of Navaretto. Don Pedre and the Black Prince had made their entry into the noble city of Seville amidst enthusiastic acclamations, similar to those with which Don Enrique had been welcomed but a short time before.

Burdett began to consider himself the happiest of men, and the reason was, that having admired the dwelling of Gonzalo Mexia, one of the partisans of Don Enrique, he had without ceremony installed himself in it; and as it was one of the most magnificent and pleasantly situated in the city, he lived there much at his

Fortunately, his choice met the approbation of Don Pedro, whose first act, on regaining his kingdom, was to confiscate, for the benefit of his English and Spanish adherents, all the fiefs and domains of the noblemen who had embraced the cause of the usurper. The king, therefore, confirmed Tom Burdett in the possession of the house and domains of the fugitive Count Gonzalo.

From that day the bounty of the king continued to fall on the fortunate knight, which gradually dissipated the animosity the latter had entertained against his rival, so that he began to think seriously of recalling his wife to Spain, hoping to dazzle her by his magnificence and brilliant position.

In fact, the motive of the king in thus loadng Burdett with favors had been to make the latter forget his resentment, so that he might hereafter engage his services in any way he wished. He reflected that the Morisca's residence in the house of the knight would prevent his foster-brothers continuing the ruse they had so successfully played in the chateau of Sir Stephen Codrington; and he was at a loss how to obviate this difficulty.

Among other honors the Late Comer had been appointed governor of the citadel of the Golden Tower, in which Bertrand Duguesclin was imprisoned.

Having received news that his wife, whom he had sent for secretly, had arrived within some leagues of Seville, he resolved on going to meet her.

On descending to the court-yard, which was paved in mosaic, and ornamented with marble pillars, to mount his horse, he perceived his noble captive, Aixa, seated by the fountain that rose in the middle of the court-yard.

He advanced towards her, but the Morisca did not appearto observe his presence. "Aixa," said he, bluntly, "have you yet resolved to send a message to your father? or have you resolved to persist in refusing to enrich my coffers with the six thousand dinars of gold that I exact as your ransom?"

'I would not give one dinar for my ransom though I were to perish," said she.

"Very well, noble dame," replied the governor, "I only wished to know your decision. Henceforth you will have to submit to the duties your evil fortune has imposed on you." "Let me know them, sir," said the Morisca, with an air of resigned indifference, that irritated the Late Comer.

"Until now, madam, you have only learnt to command," he continued, "you must henceforth learn to obey. Women have knelt before you to serve and to adorn you-in your turn you will have a mistress to serve and adorn."

The Morisca reised her head proudly, and said, "I shall know how to bear my fate, but if I find it too hard I also know how to release

"You will not be reduced to so sad an extremity," said Burdett. "Your future mistress is not unknown to you : she is the daughter of Samuel Ben Levi, the former treasurer of Don Pedro !"

"What! Rachel?" exclaimed the Morisca. As she uttered these words the knight mounted his horse, and departed at full gallop, followed by his esquire, two pages, and two armed men.

Aixa then repeated in a low murmur, "Slave to Rachel !--slave to a Jewess !"

Many projects of revenge crossed her mind. She combined plans with wonderful sagacity, and quickly saw all the means of action that change or fate had put into her hands. She coolly analyzed them, and her features, which, during this conflict, had been strangely distorted, suddenly resumed their calm and regular beauty. A smile played on her lips—she had just conceived the means of accomplishing of Rachel's arrival. her revenge, and of casting her three enemies into the same abyss. In order to arrive at this end she required the assistance of a man, and she hoped that Esau might yet serve her.

At that moment she heard from the street

wrapping herself in her large cloak, and ar. ranging her loose tresses, she advanced to the grating of the wall. She found that the cries proceeded from a herde of beggars, who were waiting at the gate in expectation of a distribution of soup from the kitchen of Burdett, such alms from convente and great houses being common in Spain st that time. From this custom came the proverb; that, " No beggar ever died of hunger in Spain."

This pious custom was practised with 80 much zeal, that during the hot season, the nunneries-used-to-distribute cool-drinks to all comers. But gradually this benevolence was abused; sometimes the good comrades forgot to return the cup in which the nuns gave them the drink, or the porringer they had received filled with soup.

When Burdett galloped off, he passed a tall man who was roaming about the premises, wrapped in a patched cloak, his countenance hidden by a cowl, his feet and legs wrapped in rags and skins, who walked with pain and dif. ficulty, leaning every instant against the wall. as if ready to sink on the ground. As he passed the grating, the man looked anxiously into the yard, and perceiving Aixa, a look of joy flashed from his red and swollen eyes.

"At length," he murmured, "I have reached the threshold of that noble woman's master. I have been very bold to enter the streets of Seville, and elbow its inhabitants in open day. But where can I go. Hunger draws the wolf from the wood, and at the risk of being driven away, like the wolf, I have taken refuge in the crowd; whatever I may suffer, I will not return to that odious asylum where I was before confined; at least let me be free." Then, no longer able to support himself, he staggered and sank on a stone bench, regarding with eager eye the cups and bowls hooked to the

"I have done right to come here," said he, in a rather louder voice, "these poor people at least will pity me."

"You deceive yourself, melancholy beggar," said a squeaking voice behind him. "You must never ask charity of beggars, it is robbing them."

The beggar in the cloak looked hastily round and saw a little puny-looking fellow, all rags and tatters; an enormous plaister covered his left eye, but his right did duty for both. "I am hungry," said he to this mannikin, "and have come to this charitable house to receive a share of the soup that is distributed to the needy."

"Poor novice!" said the tattered youth, "if you have eyes, look friend; if you have ears, listen."

He now saw the beggars assembling from different quarters, and they began to look suspiciously on him whom they regarded as an intruder on their ground; and when they saw him place himself against one of the bowls as if to appropriate it, the beggar to whom it belonged assailed him with violent threats of vengeance. Quitting this bowl, the famished wretch went to the next, from which he was hunted in a similar manner. He thus made the round of the wall, but each bowl had a claimant; and the beggar, no longer able to contain his passion, denounced the whole assembly as bullies, pickpockets, and hypocrites.

At this, the whole posse became furious, calling him a spy in disguise come to denounce them; they closed round him with threatening gestures, roaring, "Who art thou? who

Who am I?" exclaimed the wretched man, trembling with the fever that consumed him. "I belong to a fraternity that you do not know, my masters—that of the really poor. If you refuse me my share of food, I will denounce you, and discover your shameful secrets to the magistrates."

"The wolf has thrown off his sheep's skin at last," grumbled a lame soldier; "but let us see the face of this braggadocia, so that we may be able to recognize him in case of need." And with the end of his crutch he contemptuously pushed back the hood of the unknown.

"A leper!" he exclaimed, retreating pale and frightened. "Touch me not, miscreant!" All the beggars drew back, seized with the

same fear, and broke their circle. "Now," said the leper, "you will not re

fuse mo charity?" "Back," they cried, "where is thy rattle,

unclean dog ?" Esau Manasses, for it was he, scarcely recovered from his wounds, and consumed by the burning thirst his horrible disease had

kindled, retreated a few paces. At this moment, Aixa appeared at the threshold; hidden behind one of the marble columns, she had witnessed this singular scene. She smiled with joy at finding Esan again, just at the time she so much needed

him; and the more miserable he was, the

more easy it would be to make him the instru-

ment of her implacable hatred. She ordered the beggars to cease their noisy quarrel, and they immediately dispersed. The diminutive beggar, who was no other than little Pierce Neige, recognizing the Morisca, profited by the general movement to retreat. He had, under the disguise of a beggar, roamed round the house of Burdett for several days, in order to be able to inform his royal brother

Aixa drew near to Esau and spoke in soothing and gentle tones, trying to lead him to her purpose. . She represented to him that har enemies were his also, and incited him to revenge. She taunted him with the successful Don Pedro, the author of all his misery,; but, in vain. Esau, broken down by pain and weakness, met her passionate expostulations with the indifference of despair; saying, "Constant suffering has broken my spirit.

The Morisca smiled, for sho had yet a last hope in reserve ; fixing her eyes on the leper. she said, "If thou shouldst suddenly see the daughter of Ben Levi, wouldst thou still remember the past!"

"Rachel!" exclaimed Essu. "Why, madam, recal that name to my mind?"

"I have then, at last, touched the only chord that still vibrates in the heart of this man," muttered the Morisca.

"What magic is there in that name?" continued Esau. "To see her only once again, to kiss the hem of her garment, I feel I could become a demon."

"I accept the conditions," interrupted the Morisca, placing her hand on Esau's cloak.

"Where, and when shall I see her, madam?"

asked Esau. "Here," replied Aixa, "in this square, on

the threshold of this very house." "When !" exclaimed Esau, with joy.

"Instantly," said she, "for our agreement is concluded. Look towards the Triama Gate. Seest thou that cloud of dust raised by the herses' feet ?"

"It is Burdett returning home with his followers," said the leper, shaking his head.

"It is the daughter of Samuel Ben Levi escorted by Englishmen," replied the Morisca and, to avoid awakening the suspicions of her master, she hastily left the side of Esau.

The latter remained as if struck by a thun derbolt, and followed, with haggard eye, the march of the escort. He uttered a cry of joy on recognising Rachel, wrapped in a white travelling cloak, mounted on a mule, beside which rode the English knight with a triumphant air.

The young girl looked pale and sad, keeping her eves cast down.

While the escort entered the courtyard, Aixa approached Esau, "Depart," said she to him. "but, as soon as it is night, return; thou shalt enter the house that Rachel is henceforth to inhabit, and I will reveal a secret to thee."

Rachel was conducted to her apartments while Burdett hastened to the refectory, musing in the meanwhile on the perplexities that surrounded him; his prisoner, Daguesclin; his captive, Aixa; his wife, so little disposed to love and obey him: and last, though not least; the precious gold table which Samuel Ben Levi had so cleverly extorted from him, and of which he desired again to get possession, but without exciting the suspicions of Don Pedro.

Calling his majordomo, he inquired if the Morisca had despatched any messenger to Granada, and, finding she had not, "Since that is the case," he said, "were she at preent to offer me twice her weight in gold, she hould remain my slave." He then sent for he Morisca, and without deigning even to speak to her, made her an imperious sign to follow him

The knight led the way to his wife's apartments, which he entered, followed by the Morisca.

"Madam," said he to Rachel, pointing to the Morisca, who was still standing immovable before them, "you are doubtless surprised at the presence of this woman in your house, but I will explain it to you myself. When my Lord Edward of Wales sought a husband for you among his assembled lords and barons, you remember, Rachel, the humiliating silence that reigned around you. One man alone ventured to brave the shame that seeemed to attach to that union; that man was myself."

(To be continued.)

### "THE SEVEN WHISTLERS"-ENGLISH SUPERSTITIONS.

One evening a few years ago, when crossing one of our Lancashire moors in company with an intelligent old man, we were suddenly startled by the whistling overhead of a covey of plovers. My companion remarked that when a boy the old people considered such a circumstance a bad omen, "as the person who heard the Wandering Jews," as he called the Plovers, "was sure to be overtaken by some ill-luck." On questioning my friend on the name given to the birds, he said:

"There is a tradition that they contain the souls of those Jews who assisted at the crucifixion, and in consequence were doomed to float in the air forever."

When we arrived at the foot of the moor. a coach, by which I had hoped to finish my journey, had already left its station, thereby causing me to traverse the remaining distance on foot. The old man reminded me of the omen. Another writer says:

"During a thunder-storm which passed over this district (Kettering in Yorkshire), on the evening of September 6th, on which occasion the lightning was very vivid, an unusual spectacle, was witnessed; immense flocks of birds were inflying about uttering doleful, affrighted cries as they passed over the locality, and for hours they kept up a continual whistling like that made by sea-birds. There must have been great numbers of them, as they were also observed at the same time, as we learn by the public prints, in the counties of Northampton, Leicester and, Lincoln. The next day, as my servant was driving me to a neighboring upset. It is the most inoffensive looking ob- ed. It is commonly said that the point of To be ideally satisfactory, an avocation should

villiany of Burdott, the victorious triumph of village, this phenomenon of the flight of birds | ject there is, but it is more dangerous than a became the subject of conversation, and on asking him what birds he thought they were, he told me they were what were called 'The Seven Whitetlers," and that whenever they were heard it was considered a sign of some great calamity, and that the last time he heard them was the night before the great Hartley colliery explosion; he had also been told by soldiers that if they heard them they always expected a great slaughter would take place soon. Curiously enough, on taking up the newspaper the following morning. I saw headed in large letters, 'Terrible Colliery Explosion at Wigan,' etc., etc. This I thought would confirm my man's belief in 'The Seven Whistlers."

### SELF SUPPORTING WIVES.

For young married women to undertake to contribute to the family income is in most cases utterly undesirable, and is asking of them a great deal too much. And this is not because they are to be encouraged in indolence, but because they already, in a normal condition of things, have their hands full. As, on this point, I may differ from some of my associates, let me explain precisely what I mean. As I write there are at work in other parts of the house two paper-hangers, a man and his wife, each forty-five or fifty years of age. Their children are grown up, and some of them are married : they have a daughter at home who is able to do the housework, and leave the mother free. There is no possible way of organizing the labors of the household so judiciously as this; the married pair work together during the day, and go home together to their evening rest. A happier couple I never saw; it is a delight to see them cheer fully at work together, cutting, pasting, hanging : their life seems like a prolonged industrial pic-nic, and if I had the luck to own as many places as an English duke, I should keep them permanently employed in putting fresh paper on the walls. But the merit of this employ ment for the woman is that it interferes with no other duty. Were she a young woman with little children, and obliged by her paperhanging to neglect them, or to leave them at a "day-nursery," or to overwork herself by combining all her duties, then the sight of her would be very sad. So sacred a thing does mothorhood seem to me, so paramount and absorbing the duty of a mother to her child, that in a true state of society I think she would be utterly free from all other duties, even, if possible, from the ordinary cares of housekeeping. If she has spare health and strength to do these other things as pleasures, very well; but she should be relieved from them as duties. And as to self-support, I can hardly conceive of an instance where it can be to the mother of young children anything but

### HOW A YANKEE BOY MADE A ME-TEOR.

The Springfield Republican tells rather a flighty story of a well kept secret, which suggests that some of the modern meteors, which are constantly being discovered, may be accounted for in similar manner. The story goes that a boy, well back in 1811, made a kite and attached a lantern to it, in which he put a candle and arranged so that, when the candle had burned out, it would explode some powder which was in the bottom of the lantern. He kept the secret entirely to himself. and waited for a suitable night in which to raise his kite. The boy got his kite into the air without being discovered, for it was so dark that nothing but the colored lantern was visible. It went dancing about in the air wildly, attracting much notice, and was looked upon by ignorant people as some supernatural omen. The evil spirit, as many supposed it, went hobbling around for about twenty minutes, and then exploded, blowing the lantern to pieces. Next morning all was wonder and excitement, and the lad, who had carefully taken in his kite and hidden it after the explosion without being found out, had his own fun out of the matter. The people of Brattleboro' never had any explanation of the mystery until nearly sixty years afterwards, when the boy who had become quite an old gentleman published the story in a Brattleboro' newspaper.

## A CONFLICT WITH A WHEELBARROW.

The following must bave emanated from a person who had experienced in tumbling over a wheelbarrow (and who has not?) to have enabled him to so graphically describe the

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles toward the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over, on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either, for it will tangle his legs and arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and, just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn and scoops more skin off him, and he commences to evolute anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never coases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it carnot 40° are, however, dispersed as well as reflect-

locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold, of its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse of true dignity.

### AN INSPIRED TAILOR.

A tailor in Dublin, near the residence of Dean Swift, took it into the "ninth part" of his head that he was specially and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, and especially the book of Revelations. Quitting the shopboard, he turned out a preacher, or rather a prophet until his customers had left his shop, and his family were likely to famish. His monomania was well known to the Dean, who benevolenty watched for an opportunity to turn the current of his thoughts. One night the tailor as he fancied, got an especial revelation to go and convert Dean Swift, and next morning took up the line of march to the deanery. The Dean whose study was furnished with a glass door, saw the tailor approach, and instantly surmised the nature of his err and. Throwing himself into an attitude of solemnity and thoughtfulness, with the Bible opened before him, and his eyes fixed on the 10th chapter of Revelations, he awaited his approach. The door opened, and the tailor announced, in an unearthly voice-

"Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to announce to you-"

"Come in my friend," said the Dean."I am in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent you to help me out of my difficulty.'

This unexpeted welcome inspired the tailor. and strengthened his assurance in his own prephetic character, and disposed him to listen to the disclosure.

"My friend said the Dean, I have just been reading the 10th chapter of Revelations, and am greatly distressed at a difficulty I have met with, and you are the very man sent to help me out. Here is an account of an angel that came down from heaven, who was so large that he placed one foot on the earth and lifted up his hands to heaven. Now my knowledge of mathematics, continued the Dean, has enabled me to calculate exactly the size and form of this angel; but I am in great difficulty, for I wish to asertain how much cloth it will take to make him a pair of breeches; and as that is exactly in your line of business, I have no doubt the Lord has sent you to show me."

The exposition came like a shock to the poor tailor! He rushed from the house, ran to the shop, a sudden revolution of thought and feeling came over him. Making breeches was exactly in his line of business. He returned to his occupation, thoroughly cured of prophetical revelation by the wit of the Dean.

## NOT SO SMART AFTER ALL.

A crafty chap with the sarpint of deceit squrming in his heart, became possessed of a \$20 greenback. His wife was a woman who indulged in the conjugal custom of nightly searching his pockets for nomadic scrip. Sometimes she performed this ceremony of investigation while her husband was enjoying that sweet and innocent slumber which is only produced by brewings of malt and hops, fuming upon the brain. But when the wily chap got his \$20 greenback he wadded it up, and with diabolical deceit he put it in his tobacco box, and shut down the cover with a snap that spoke of the greedy satisfaction that rioted in his soul. He was seen to wink horribly and heard to mutter, "Guess the old gal wouldn't think of that." That evening, before going home, he drank freely in celebration of his matchless cunning. On his way home he comforted himself in his lonely walk with a cud of tobacco of unusual proportions. It disagreed with him, and he spat it out. The next morning he woke up to the discovery that his 820 greenback was gone, and that his wiles and arts were, after all, weak and unreliable preteuce.

## NEW THEORY OF THE AURORA.

The English Mechanic publishes the views of Dr. Wolfert, a German observer, on the nature and origin of the aurora borealis, which, it will be noticed, are based on speculations which do not connect the phenomenon with a magnetic or electric source. Dr. Wolfert says: "The sun's rays, falling on the earth, are variously reflected according as they fall vertically or at an angle more or less obtuse. The earth being conceived as a large mirror, many of the obliquely incident rays will be reflected to a part of the celestial vault on the night side of the earth." The zodiacal light he ascribes to the irregular reflection of sunlight from water, and similarly the vast fields of ice in the polar regions, he considers, may be regarded as an imperfect mirror irregularly reflecting the incident light. The rays which fall most obliquely are the most abundantly reflected; and as the quantity of reflected light increases with the angle of incidence. adds the author, we may see how the reflected sunlight illuminates in the highest degree the night skies of the region nearest the pole; further, the great similarity of the incipient light of the aurora to moonlight is thus explained, the latter being also sunlight refl cted.

The rays falling on the ice at an angle of

origin of the aurors is indicated by the direc- | be based upon the good, rather than the illtion of the magnetic needle. More correctly, fortune of man. according to Dr. Wolfert, a line drawn from the sun a right angles to the horizon and prolonged would be the middle line of the phenomenon. On this supposition an advance of the central part of the aurora to the north is explained.

The grounds on which Dr. Wolfert rejects the ordinary hypothesis of the aurora may here be briefly stated. The strongest reason given for supposing a magnetic origin of the aurora is that the phenomenon seems to originate in the quarter to which the needle points. It is replied that in expeditions to Boothia Felix and Melville Island, the needle has in these places taken a vertical position and even at times pointed southward, while the aurora appeared in the north as usual. If the aurora consisted of a streaming of electricity from the magnetic pole, it would be difficult to explain how an observer at the pole always sees the light beyond the horizon as at other places. When lightning strikes a ship, the compasses become irrecoverably useless. But ships have ventured in the midst of these (supposed) currents from the pole, and their compasses have been but temporarily disordered. Neither man nor heast suffer from such currents nor do sensitive electrometers show any change in atmospheric electricity when the phenomenon occurs.

It is said that the needle shows irregularities before the aurors. But this is by no means a constant occurrence. The polar light and the electric (disturbing) currents may have a common cause. Heat also diminishes the attractive force of magnets, and this might accourt for the variation of the needle. If the phenomena were electric it would be difficult to account for their punctual regularity of appearance and disappearance in northern regions. This is explained, however, when we connect them with the sun.

In recent times, it has been supposed that the sun spots are in some way connected with the aurors. The recurring frequency of the latter every ten or eleven years is found to coincide with the periodic maxima of the former. Dr. Wolfert suggests the following as a possible explanation: If it be true that the snots diminish the solar radiation, the cold winters that recur in these periods may be thus caused. Now cold winters imply an extension of the polar ice southwards, ane therewith an enlargement of the reflecting surface in the same direction.

### A TRADE, OR A PROFESSION?

Thousands of young men are now asking themselves the important questions: "What shall I do? To what vocation am I best adapted; and in what pursuit shall I be likely to succeed?" These are problems of the highest moment, and are usually solved only by the experience of a life-time. And, too often, at middle-age a man awakes to the fact that he mistook his vocation, and that in consequence his life has been a mistake and

The question of fitness for different occupations is one that must necessarily be decided by the young man or woman, alone. Having arrived at the years of discretion, it must be supposed that they are more capable of correctly estimating their own ability than are others. To those who are attempting to decide, this brief article is addressed.

It is a somewhat paradoxical fact, that here in Democratic America, where the vitality of law and of government is based upon the axiom that "all men were created free and equal," the prejudices of caste in society are as strong and as inflexible as in any country of the old world. Perhaps even more inconsistently so. for the lines of English society are regulated by birth and noble ancestry, while the aristocracy of America is founded upon wealth, almost solely. The consequence of this absurd folly is the bane of the America of to-day-the aversion of "good society" to the admission of tradesmen within its sacred limits, and the consequent dislike of the rising generation to anything savoring of the factory and work shop.

This sentiment has not always prevailed to such an extent as now. It seems, rather, to be an accompaniment of the "Days of Shoddy." Thirty or forty years ago, it was not considered an unpardonable offense for a young lady to support herself, or to aid indigent parents by working as a "factory girl." Earlier, it does not appear that Franklin or Sherman were regarded as pariahs by the other members of the first American Congress because the one was a printer, and the other s shoemaker.

It is not practicable, if it were desirable, to have a community composed entirely of professional men, and the ranks of all professions are overcrowed-filed to repletion. Ordinarily, there is now no inducement for a young man to fit himself for the practice of medicine or of law. I speak, of course, of that class of young men who are obliged to make their own way in the world. The wealthy may pursue any nominal calling they laney.

In this condition of affairs, the adoption of some trade, involving the exercise of both the mental and physical powers, seems the only true solution of the problem. It seems, too, that a life spent in the production of something calculated to lessen the labor, or to improve and elevate the powers of mankind, best answers the designs of the ruler of the universe.

There is much of pleasure and of satisfaction in the enjoyment of a livelihood honestly and fairly earned. Such an one may be earned in this country by almost any who posess a willingness and a desire to do it. The vast extent of yet unpeopled territory in the West, affords ample epportunity for men to leave the more densely populated states, and make homes and fortunes there. Yet, I would not be understood as advising any and all indiscriminately, to go westward. On the contrary, if there is room for your industry where you are, it would probably be better to remain; but the patient and industrious may undoubtedly succeed there, or in fact, almost anywhere.

The fact of being a mechanic does not compel you to relinquish studious tastes, if you have them. A careful avoidance of the saloons and abstinence from going on sprees, will enable you to buy books, and to surround yourself with the current literature of the day. You may be well educated, and you may continually add to your knowledge if you choose. You may be independent, above want, and able to key by something for a rainy day or for old age, while your classmate is waiting for patients or clients, in a chronic state of impecuniosity and wondering where his next week's board is to come from. "I know, because I have been there."-F. Sherwin Briggs.

#### WHAT IS EDUCATION.

Reading, writing and arithmetic. These three accomplishments, in old times, were supposed to be all that was necessary for a man to succeed in life, and of these a small amount was held to be sufficient. But what was enough one hundred years ago will not do to-day, even to secure a moderate degree of success, any more than the vocabulary of words which was quite sufficient to express al Lord Bacen's ideas, would serve a modern professor of natural science, in writing one small volume which should express the ele mentary statements of natural science of the present day.

"Business is business" we know, but it is none the less true that what was meant by the term business one hundred years ago will not stand for it now. The world has been transformed by steam and electricity. Regions which were remote then, now lie at our very doors as it were. St. Louis is not so far from Boston to-day as Philadelphia was then. We live the same life as London every day, by means of the electric current under the ocean waves. The Illinois farmer cannot fix a price for his wheat until he knows how it is selling in Europe. And a revolution in France, or war between Germany and France alters his estimate of his property. All circles have widened. Interests once diverse have become united. The fire which lays in ashes the business center of Boston lowers the value of railroad stock along the slopes of the great lakes, and affects the sales across the ocean. When the great carthquake at Lisbon tore open the ground and shook the city to its foundations, the water in the Scotch lakes rose perceptibly and was violently agitated; but that sympathy was as nothing to the close interlocking of human interests by means of the steam engine and the telegraph.

The business man of 1762 who should appear upon the scene once more, and enter into business, would find himself unable to make the wide combinations, and to calculate the far reaching chances of the present. The education which was sufficient then is not sufficient now. Time is worth more now than then. More reading must be done in less time, and a rapidity of calculations undreamed of then must be cultivated.

The common people, the masses must be raised to the new level of science. This must be done through the agency of the common schools, and it must be done if we would not lose the interests on our money investments in whatever direction. We cannot afford to have the masses uneducated. We cannot afford to give them only the education which was amply sufficient one hundred years ago. Nothing can be more short-sighted than the policy which would refuse supplies for the needs of common school education, and would . limit the work done there to the amount done years ago. "Penny wise and pound foolish." was the old English proverb; and the capitalist who does not realize what education at the present day means, and the absolute necessity for it. will find when too late, that in saving his pennies the pounds have been lost. American Journal of Education.

An invention, or more properly a new application of a well-known fact, has recently been natented. The originality of the special application will strike most readers. Every person knows that when an electric current is transmitted through a fine platinum wire, the wire becomes red hot. The patent in question is for the utalizing of this principle for the purpose of cutting wood. Hence we may now have the sawing of timber effected without a saw. Dr. Robinson, the patentee, was led to this novel application of electricity by observing the facility with which a platinum wire, when raised to a white heat, effected the removal of tumors, and cut its way into the living flesh. It is anticipated that by means of this invention, which requires only a simple quantity battery, trees will be felled and divided into logs, and other operations of a similar nature of a performed. I was a successful to extra

Wa shall be pleased to receive items of interest peraining to Trade Societies from all parts of the Dominion er publication. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Longues, etc., are invited to send us news relating t their organizations, condition of trade, stc.

# TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspon-

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, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN

#### Trades Assembly Hall.

Meetings are held in the following order :-Machinists and Blacksmiths, 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. 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.

### The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1873.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent accounts to those of our Subscribers who are in arrears, and hope that they will remit the amounts without delay. We know people are apt to think "Mine is only a very small matter, it won't make much difference,' but when these small amounts, scattered over various parts of the province, are multiplied by tens and hundreds, it becomes a matter of importance to the publishers that each subscription should be paid promptly. The publication of a newspaper is attended with a very considerable outlay of money and energy; and we trust our readers to whom we have, and may yet, send accounts, will strengthen our hands by prompt remittances-Verbum sat sapienti.

## CO-OPERATIVE HOMES.

This is a subject which, for some time past, has been claiming attention in New York and other American cities. The dangers and inconveniences of life in large cities have long ere this arrested the attention even of the most careless. It has been estimated that in the tenement houses of New York the annual mortality has been one in eleven, while in Boston, washed by salt water on three sides, the death rate among children during a hot summer, is shown to be as high as a thousand in one hundred days. This fact alone, without taking into consideration the dangers to morality which must result from huddling so many human beings into these confined spaces, must convince all that tenement houses are not the best possible residences in which either to bring up the young or to house men and women on whose shoulders is the work of the world. And the remedy that is proposed for this evil is the building of co-operative homes—that is, that a number of workingmemshould combine together, buy one, two, or three hundred acres of land, about half a mile distant from the city, divide it into lots of one acre each, and

to members of the society at cost. This every man is born to labor, and that if

### WHAT LABOR REFORM MEANS

The advocates of Labor Reform are often accused of being unpractical and wild in their theories. It is said of them that they have no definite idea of what they want, and that their arguments are of the Utopian and agrarian school. Their history, in this connection, is a repetition of all reformers in times pasi, and so far it has reiterated the fact that those who have once lost their rights can hope or expect little from appeals to justice. In a time like this, when Mammon seems to reign supreme, the hearts of men become so calloused and hardened to the condition of their less fortunate brothers, that burning truths glance off and find no lodgment in the recesses of conscience. Dollars, not men, seems to be the popular motto with those who have risen to affluence, and in this country, as in Europe, he who toils for his bread is looked upon, by many, as a sort of necessary evil which is well enough in its place, but the idea of elevating "greasy mechanics" to a social equality with wealthy, genteel loafers is, according to the views of shoddy aristocracy-most of our aristocracy is shoddy-simply preposterous and an outrage upon society.

Labor reformers may have made mistakes in their efforts to improve the condition of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and it is very natural that errors should creep into the acts of men who attempt to explore new and untried theories, though the foundation of those theories, may be as true and firm as the "rock of ages."

Labor Reform is in its infancy, and like a little child it must necessarily creep before it can walk, and doubtless will receive some falls before its muscles become sufficiently firm to sustain its growing body. Labor Reform has a true and just cause that must eventually grow a good effect. The inherent desire in man to govern himself is working out the problem of man's duty to man, and how best to enforce it when not done voluntarily. The opponents of Labor Reform are more ungenerous, and go to further extremes in their opposition than ever the hottest headed advocate of poor men's rights.

The principles of the Labor Party are, in the main, correct; they are as yet somewhat crude perhaps, but they embody the true elements of justice and can long endure. Labor Reform means a higher and nobler condition in life for those that delve for an existence; it means better education and more refinement for the laboring classes; it means a just division of profits between labor and true womanhood; and it means comfortable shelter, respectable clothing and nutritious and palpable food for those whose hands produce the necessities and comforts of life; it means the elevation of men to their true sphere, and, like crude gold, it will come from the crucible pure and bright.

## THE LABORING CLASSES.

We hear a great deal from the lecturers and orators of the day about the 'laboring classes," as if the people who do the work for society were a race quite distinct from those who are born to do nothing but enjoy the fruits of labor without contributing anything to the productive wealth of the country. And we find as occasion offers there is a wide difference in the general estimate of those people whose avocation is toil. Some of the public teachers—for those who make talking a business are prone to claim the right to do the teaching in every department of knowledge, political, religious and moral—have much to say at times about "the dignity of labor,". and are very eloquent in impressing the Address. No business of importance three or four rooms each, and sell them selves. They tell us continually that time.

plan, if gone about properly, may be he does not follow that order of nature feasible, but we must confess to having he neither performs his duty nor fulfills our doubts whether a sufficient number his destiny. And it is astonishing what of workingmen, with sufficient capital, a difference there is, at times, in the rewill be found to engage in the under- lations which labor and its "dignity" bear to wealth and idleness. Just about John H. Dance; Vice-President, T. the election period, the laborer figures largely as the hero of society, who holds in his hand the destinies of a nation and | Hewitt; Financial Secretary, J. Carter; the fate of government. He is made to believe that not only is the government machine operated by his will, but that its work is exclusively for his benefit. A tother times when working men, being convinced of the inadequacy of finedrawn theories and flaunting rhetoric to their wants, proceed practically to take the management of their interests in their own hands, and to organize associations for self protection, and, by combinations, endeavor to establish such rates of wages as will afford them a decent support, "laboring classes" slide down in the scale of dignity, and are rebellious; the powerful arm of government is invoked to reduce them to submission, and legislative wisdom is urged to subject and restrain them. Then we are required to recant all our former opinions about what we owe to labor, and to remember only what labor owes to capital.

The absurdity of these various and opposing ideas is apparent; but the reconciliation of interests, and the remedy for the constantly conflicting efforts of capital and labor to obtain the mastery remain as far from adjustmeni as over. The truth is, that a want of sincerity on the part of political economists, and the growing conviction among the people of the hypocritical character of their teachers, is the cause of the difficulty and the obstacle to a mutual understanding and an equitable settlement. Now, when the mercenary orator harangues the populace about "dignity," and impresses the necessity of "protection" to secure the interests of laboring people, it has become manifest that he is not really pleading the cause of labor, but only bolstering the rapacity of capitalists, who get the protection for themselves, and dole out about as much of its indirect "benefits" as they may think fit for their operatives. We must understand more thoroughly the hardships and privations of laboring people before we can fairly judge of their conduct when under the stringent rule of poverty; and we should appreciate the services of those who relieve us from the burden of duties we are wont to "shirk" and happily escape; while they who toil daily, toil for their own support as well as for the support of their fortunate neighbor. The miner who digs our coal, the scavenger equality, without which no government who cleans our streets, have a daily task before them, from which most of us would shrink in horror, and consider ourselves most unjustly persecuted if we were obliged to perform; and yet, this is the business of their whole lives; for this they seem to have been born; they and capital. It means true manhood live by it, and still they live for it. Surely, this is virtually a condition of slavery, and perhaps the most intolerable kind of slavery, where poverty is the master, and "capital" the steward or overseer. Is it wonderful that the subjects of it claim and try to secure a fair remuneration for their labor?

Labor has a dignity far above the factitious importance which selfish politicians attribute to it, when votes are needed and money is running short. In proportion to its usefulness and the selfsacrifice involved in it, labor is indeed honorable. Therefore, it follows that those avocations commonly regarded the most menial are the most honorable; and society owes a debt of gratitude to all those who bear the burden of the hardest and most disagreeable work, which it can best ieciprocate by a cheerful remuneration for the most toilsome and exacting employment. - Phila. Sunday Transcript.

## THE HOUSE.

The House, during the past week, was mainly occupied with the debate on ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

TORONTO TRADES' ASSEMBLY. At the last regular meeting of the Toronto Trades' Assembly, the following officers were elected :- President, Winnett; Recording Secretary, J. S. Williams; Corresponding Secretary, J. Sergeaut at-Arms, J. Stephens; Trustees, J. C. MacMillan, A. Scott and A. McCormick.

### BAKERS.

At the regular meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, on the 11th inst. the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:-President, James A. Boyd; Vice-President, G. Perry; Recording Secretary, A. Crawford; Financial Sceretary, G. Love; Treasurer, M. English; Door-keeper, J. McKnight; Delegates to Trades Assemregarded as unreasonable, tyrannical and bly, J. A. Boyd, G. Perry and M. Eng-

### THE BALLOT.

We have already spoken in favor of the election by ballot, and we are pleased to notice that Mr. Clarke, of Wellington, gave notice that he would introduce a bill for taking votes by ballot at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

### Communications.

HAMILTON.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

DEAR SIR, -" Man's inhumanity to man" has produced a new price list for the pieceworkers in the Wanzer Sewing Machine Factory, the immediate effect of which list is to reduce the prices from thirty-five to fifty per cent. This was very like a new years gift for those men who in the largeness of their hearts went back upon the Short Time Movement and accepted the gilded bait held out to them last summer. These men have found to their sorrow that the way of the transgressor is hard. They find that summer friends can turn the cold shoulder to their dupes when the snows of winter block up the highways and byways of our land; and moreover, they now find the evil of selfishness in not sustaining the organization that assisted them in their time of need. Had they continued to sustain that organization it would have been something to fall back upon; but failing to do so they now find themselves powerless in the hands of their humane, considerate and I had almost said Christian masters: but fortunately the last name does not apply to men who take such undue advantage of the unfortunate beings who are in their power for the time.

The best and most spirited of the men have already left this little Eden, and more will follow as opportunities offer. No doubt every effort will be made to bring machinists from the country towns to fill their places; but let all such remember that the price of firewood and house-rent will far over-balance any difference in the rates of pay received by them in their present situations, and that which will be held out to them as an inducement to come to Hamilton. Besides, the taxation is likely to be very heavy on workingmen for years to come. This point is easily accomplished by the gentlemanly assessors, who, out of affection for the hard-working mechanic, value his cottage and garden up to the highest cent that their tender consciences will allow them; whilst on the other hand they bring the capitalist down so shamefully low, that we only wonder that "Big Thunder" has not discovered this new way of keeping Ontario down. If New York wanted a Vigilance Committee to look after its mis-spent money, our city wants a Revising Committee to look after our assessors.

The weather has been very severe along the line of the Great Western Railway during the past week; the usual amount of damage has been sustained by the lococomotives on the line; for engines are always more liable to damage when the temperature is about 10° above zero, as there is generally a strong breeze blowing Bural I representation

We have had a rather unusual occurrence in the yard, which I regret to say has ended fatally to two men: one, a fireman, was killed instantly; the other, a regular yardsman, survived a couple of days. As, the inquest is still pending, it is best to leave the subject in the hands of the jury, who, search for the real cause of the accident.

One word about your article on "worthy poor;" and first let me say that I heartly endorse every word you have said on the subject. What I want to know is the rule or rules this very philanthropic Association give their agents so as to enable them to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy. Now, it is commonly reported, and the Witness says that there are houses licensed in New York for the sale of a liquora which 'causes 'great distress and misery; yea, moreover, it is even said to cause death, and that among the rich and poor slike. Now if this be so, would it not be well first to furnish the world with a copy of the standard by which the "worthy poor " are known, and next let these agents enquire into the report, and if it is found that a revenue is derived from the vice and misery of the people, to make it publicly known, lest our own land fall into this Yours, etc., snare. Workman.

OSHAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.) Sir, -An actof condescension occurred at the late municipal election here on the part of the powers that be, inasmuch as they actually allowed a workingman to be elected as a councillor. "It may seem a small matter to record, but to those who know how workingmen in the Oshawa Cabinet Factory

and Joseph Hall Works are in general importuned at elections, the fact that so many of the men in those establishments voted for one of their own number, gives us reason to hope that they will do better next

I see by what your Hamilton correspondent states, that the bosses there were present at the polling booths. Here, in the Cabinet Factory above referred to, the president generally at election times requests the voters of the factory, as a personal favor, to vote for his "ticket." If he don't succeed; the manager next visits them, and, as was the case at the last general election. he will tell any one who may be inclined to vote against the boss that "It is no use voting against power, because power can re-

taliate"-that generally fetches them.

In the Joseph Hall Works, on like occasions, the president, if he cannot succeed in getting the voters in his establishment to vote as he wants, he will request them not to vote at all, or, as I am informed was the case at an election for School Trustees some time ago, he told a man that he "would mind him" for voting contrary to his wishes. The man referred to had his wages cut a York shilling a day shortly afterwards: but, of course, his voting against the boss had nothing to do with it-oh, no. One can scarcely credit that the boss referred to could be guilty of such a mean action, but when he could discharge the man who forwarded the petition of the men of the Joseph Hall Works for the "nine hours," it will be seen that he is capable of anything.

This is a paradise—a purgatory rather for workingmen who may dare to differ with the bosses of the two establishments above mentioned, as your correspondent can vouch, seeing that he has virtually been outlawed for having dared to advocate the nine hours movement, the ex-reeve having refused the protection of the law to your correspondent, and his family as well, but nevertheless he hopes to be able to exist

In answer to a petition of the men of the Oshawa Cabinet Factory, to be allowed to quit at five o'clock on Saturdays, and loose the hours, as a punishment they were made -for the last four or five weeks-to quit at four o'clock, and loose two hours, the men being quite agreeable to the arrangement.

Last Saturday the men were notified that in future they would have to work till six o'clock on Saturday. Happy men! and happy bosses. Of course the long winter is on just now.—Yours, &c.,

HEATHER JOCK.

BRANTFORD.

Mr. S. L. M. Luke has written the following communication to the Courier, and as it may interest many of our craftsmen. we re-produce it for their benefit :-

As a jour printer, I came to Brantford about Sept. last 1861, and found employment in the office of the Daily News, conducted (?) by one E. A. Percy. Before being twenty-four hours in the establishment I was informed by others or four of the jours who were then, and had been for a lenghth of time in the employ therein, that if I had not brought money enough with me to pay my board during the length of time I intended to remain in the News, it would be better for me to leave before I incurred any responsibility in the boarding houses. There were symptoms of a "strike" on hand-not for increase of wages, nor for proceed immediately to built cottages of the duty of labor upon all except them has been transacted up to the present it seems, are determined to make a strict bours of labor, by the "week hands." I deemed it not necessary for me to enter

Order was now somewhat restored; Percy joined a Teetotal organization in Town, and with promises of prompt payment, all hands went to work with a will, promptness in execution of contrasts soon brought in an overflow of work, yet the employees barely received enough to meet their weekly expenses. Plausibly Percy accounted for this by telling us that he had payments to make on a new power press he was purchasing, as well as new type &c., but that in a few weeks, a certain moneyed gentleman, whom rumor says he (Percy) had coerced into a disagreeable alliance with him, was to come to Brantford, take the business management of the office, and that arrears of wages should be promptly paid up, and wages for the future paid each Saturday night.—This golden era should have taken place about the middle of last October, yet the probability is as far distant as ever.

A young man who had been in the News for some time, finding he could not pay his board, "struck," was told by Percy if he did not come back to work that he would never recoive a cent. The young man, finding the difficulty of his position, entered the employment of a party in town at manual labor until he earned sufficient money to liquidate his responsibilities. Silas Reid, H. Doherty, J. Grant and some five others have been similarly served since my connection with the News, but they were enabled, by their own resources to leave town and obtain employment elsewhere. When the three named left town, Percy made his boast that he would never pay them a d-d cent, because they had left him, in the hope to break down the News.

Percy has managed to fill his starved out ranks with recruits from other parts of the country, by advertising in the Toronto papers for "hands," and it is with a view to warn the fraternity of printers from becoming victimized, that the foregoing exposure has been made by

S. L. M. LUKE. Brantford, Jan. 6th, 1873.

NATIONAL IRONWORKER'S ASSOCI-ATION.

Birmingham, England.

The December proceedings of the National Ironworkers' Association were under the presidency of Mr. Shufflebottom, of Warrington.

The re-election of Mr. Capper as agent of the Association for the Staffordshire and East Worcestershire district was agreed to unanimously.

The prospects of the Association in South Wales were next before the meeting, and the importance of the Union being strengthened in that district was urged by several delegates. It was resolved to send two delegates into South Wales for the purpose of advocating the claims of the Association, and for forming new lodges. The question of the appointment of an agent for South Wales was deferred.

Mr. John Kane was again elected general

accretary of the Association. The next question on the programme was the establishment of a fund, out of which to make grants to members disabled for life by accident or otherwise. A proposal had been submitted to the Council for raising the weekly peyment from 4d. to 6d., in order to make the provision indicated. No resolution being before the Conference, a motion deferring the adoption of the proposition was moved and seconded, on the ground that it would not be wise, in view of certain circumstances, to increase the the weekly payment at present. An amendment was proposed that the payment be raised to 6d., and grants made to disabled members. Several members were in favor of leaving the matter to each lodge to deal with as it thought fit, and a second amendment to that effect was submitted. The considerable majority.

The question of raising a special fund, to be employed in defending the interests outs, was next discussed. The importance half during which the meeting lasted, the of such a fund in some of the districts interest never appeared to abate. Eviwhich had recently joined the Association, dently this was no ordinary occasion, and begotten a segregated element of opinion, 40 ch

into the views of my chums, on the ground was pointed out. In cases where the employers were united, the men, if not backed up by a general fund, were in a defenceless condition. Mr. Kane, general secretary, pointed out that the establishment of arbitration boards in all districts, would render such a fund unnecessary, for all disputes would be settled amicably. In the north of England, no defence fund was required. The difficulty of establishing arbitration courts in certain districts was urged by some of the delegates. It was resolved to establish a special fund, and that the contribution should be fid. per quarter.

### THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

The conference of the leading Labor Reformers throughout the State, which was held at Hartford on the 7th inst., after a full discussion and interchange of opinion, adopted the following resolutions, as 'expressing the proper course to be pursued in the coming campaign :--

Resolved, That this conference appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions embodying Labor Reform principles, to be presented to the State Conventions of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to call a Labor Reform State Convention until after the Conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties have been held.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the principles of the Columbus and Bridgeport Conventions, and that the committee appointed be instructed to present the following resolutions for the consideration of the two dominant political parties in this State at the coming election.

Resolved, That we demand the re-enactment of the usury laws, of this State, which were repealed by the last legislature, believing that epeal to be injurious to the interests of honest labor and legitimate business; its direct tendency being to increase a rate of interest already oppressive, and to increase the taxes of the already over-taxed producing classes.

Resolved, That the interests of the people require the establishment of a State Bureau of Labor Statistics, similar to that existing in the State of Massachusetts, whereby the condition and interests of the producing classes may be fully understood. We also demand that our members of Congress use their influence and votes to establish a National Labor Commission for the purpose of preparing statistical and other information in reference to the condition of the producing classes.

Resolved, That eight hours of daily labor is sufficient for transacting the business of the country, and that the improvement in the arts and sciences should tend to lessen the hours of manual labor, and that women and children should not be employed in our manufacturing establishments more than ten hours a day.

Messrs. Troup, Graves, Harrison, Leonard and Smith were appointed said committee, and were instructed to call a Labor Reform State Convention if they deemed advisable, after the adjouanment of the Republican and Democratic Conventions. - New Haven Union.

#### THE ANTI-INCOME TAX AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

The agitation in England for the repeal of the income tax, which has for some time been carried on in a desultory and unconnected manner, appears now to have reached the stage of formal organization. One of the speakers at a meeting held in the Guildhall, London, on the 13th ult., recalled Mr. Bright's description of the natural course of every great movement before attaining success as, first a suggestion. then discussion, next hopeless resolutions submitted to the House of Commons, next a conference like that recently on the income tax at Birmingham, then the formation of a league, followed by discussions in the press, election cries, the appearance of the matter in the Queen's Speech, and finslly, effective legislation. The Birmingham meeting referred to did not make much noise in the country, but it appears to have been an important practical step in the agitation, nevertheless, for it was there that the decision was come to hold a greater meeting in London, and to organize for effective action by the formation of a League. Of the London meeting the Times' report says it was imposing both in point of numbers and character, the platform being unusually crowded with members of Parliament and other persons of consideration, and that in these respects, and the strong feeling which appeared to animate it, there there has been no such meeting in the Guildhall for many years. A special feature was the attendance of influential civic and commercial deputations from various parts of the country, Birmingham, Bath, Hull. motion deferring the matter was carried by Bristol, Wolverhampton, Exeter, and other places, who came to London to take part in the great London meeting for the formstion of a League. The Times' report says of members in case of strikes and lock- at the close that for the two hours and a

the promoters of the agitation may congratulate themselves on having elicited a most influential expression of public opinion. Lord Russell sent a letter, in which he characterized the income tax as a partial confiscation of property, to be relied on for extraordinary occasions only, adding, however, that he was not convinced that so large a resource could be at once surrendered, and declining to a peremptory decision on this difficult question until the Government make their decision and the reason for it publicly known. Letters from a number of Parliamentary and other celebrities, approving of the object of the meeting, were also read. Two declaratory resolutions were moved, seconded and carried unanimously, and with great enthusiasm, in the following terms, viz :--"That the income tax is inquisitorical in its character, unjust in its operation, and demoralizing to the national character," and, "That the continual imposition of the income tax is contrary to the pledges of Governments of both parties, is a direct breach of faith with the taxpayer, and, having always been relied on as a war tax, or tax for extraordinary emergencies, ought now to be repealed." The third resolution was for the formation of a National Anti-Income-Tax League, and the fourth was a vote of thanks to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment in terms from which it might be inferred that he felt himself more impressed with the importance of the movement than official dignity allowed him to admit.

### INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. Charles Sturge presided over a conference held in the Temperance Hall, Birmingham, on the subject of International Arbitration. Addresses in favor of the establishment of a regular tribunal for the settlement of international disputes were delivered by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Archdeacon Sandford, Mr. Alderman Hawkes, Mr. J. S. Wright, and others, and it was resolved, on the motion of Miss Sturge, seconded by Mrs. Ashford, to form an International Arbitration Union in the Midland Counties. Among numerous letters of sympathy with the movement, was one from Mr. Winterbotham, who wrote: "The noble example set recently by the United States of America and our country will not, I am sure, be without good result. It will only be by repeated experience that we can hope to form that habit of arbitration which is the only "system' I think possible. To win the hearty assent of mankind to the practice, you must take your stand, I am sure, on something higher than economic considerations, however important these may be. Appeals to self-interest will justly fail, and the best instincts of men will refuse to give up the courage, the self-devotion, the enthusiasm for war, unless you find these nobler elements of life in those practices of justice and charity towards men, which have their root in God." Sir Charles Adderly wrote, expressing some doubt as to the practicability of preventing war by arbitration.

## TRADES' CONGRESS AGAIN.

That the workingmen of America are not commensurately compensated for expended muscular effort, is, it has been generally conceded, ataributable, in a great measure, to defective apprentice laws; that they are, to an alarming extent, ignorant and dissipated, has been traced by learned physiologists to the deteriorating and debasing effects which severe, longcontinued, laborious physical exertion, has upon the moral and intellectual faculties. It is pertinaciously and confidently maintained by all Labor Reformers, whose opinions are worth quoting, that wise, beneticent apprentice legislation, in conjunction with the eight-hour rule, would go far towards effecting a practical solution of the Labor problem.

If a man, sick unto death, was informed of the existence of a remedial agent whose medicinal properties would infallibly produce a cure, what efforts would he not make, what expense would he not willingly incur to procure the curative elixir? Socially speaking, workingmen are sick unto death; we are groaning under an accumulating accumulation of evils. Certain men, who have made our condition a study, who have investigated the supposed causes of effects, which are far from being supposititious, claim to have discovered an unfailing panacea for all the ills to which we seem to have fallen heir. We have only to stretch forth our hands, pluck this social clixir, and be made whole healed, but strange as it may seem, we tail to do so. Why ! A sad want of harmony; unification and unselfish, disinterested mutuality of feeling and purpose, existing between the several branches of industry, has

which prevents that concentration of power, without which the securing of a Labor panacea is an utter impossibility.

The writer of this article was, and still is, of the opinion that an Industrial Congress, or International Trades' Assembly, is the "one thing needed," the Eureka of success. Mr. J. Fehrenbatch, President of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union, was of the same opinion, and so was Mr. Saffin, of the Molders. Prompt-ed by a desire—whose purity of motive none can question-to bring the workingmen of America into closer union, and di rect their assimilated wills and aggregated efforts to the accomplishment of a common purpose, these three men issued a call for a conference of the leading trade unionists of the country, to discuss this ameliorative proposition. But when the day set for holding the conference arrived, it was found that Februare and Foran were the only persons present. The unexpected absence of Mr. Walls, from the I. M. office, prevented Mr. S. from coming. Most of the others sent excuses—as numerous as those sent by the guests invited to the "Marriage

Letters were received from Messrs. W. J. Jossup, of the Workingmen's Assembly of New York; W. H. Noers, of the Cigar Makers; Hugh McLaughlin, of the Sons of Vulcan; John Ennis, of the Plasterers; J. T. Kirby, of the Bricklayers; and C. C Murphy, of Rhode Island Branch of the T. H. A. The Toronto Trades' Assembly, through Mr. John Hewitt, also responded to the call. All these parties are heartily and enthusiastically in favor of the movement and will give it all the assistance in their power. Here the matter comes to a dead stop as far as we are concerned. For an will go not one step further; he believes in the movement—believes in his soul it is the only proper step for the workingmen of America to take at this time, and should the movement be inaugurated he will render it all the assistance possible, but he will take no active or initial part in it. Let others move; he will follow. All that is now needed is a leader—a man possessed of sufficient grasp of thought, genius of conception, and force of character, to lead and mould social opinion, and earnest willingness to do it. Who is he? where is he? or is he at all? are questions we confess we can not answer. —Coopers' Journal.

### TRADES ASSEMBLY.

The adjourned meeting of the Assembly will be held in their Hall on Friday evening next.

Our readers will please notice Eaton & Co's inducements to customers in another column. This firm descrive the thanks of the public for their liberality.

### MARRIED.

BUTLER-GRANTHAM.-On Tuesday the 7th inst., at 95 Queen St. West, Mr. Alfred Butler, Newsdealer, to Miss Julia Grantham, daughter of the late James Grantham, sr., formerly of Quebec.

## REMITTANCES.

J. P., Hamilton, \$7.25; G. M., do., \$3.60; J. G., do., \$1.00; J. P., Hoc Roc, \$1.00.

TRAVELLERS GUIDE-TORONTO TIME. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

PROV THE EAST. Rolleville Train—9.37 a.m. Express—11.07 a.m. Mixed—6.57 p.m. Express—11.07 p.m.

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

GOING BAST.

GOING WEST. Express—7.30 a.m. Express—11.45 a.m. Mail—3.45 p.m. Mixed—5.30 p.m. Express - 12 05 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. GOING WEST.

PROM THE WEST. Express—7.00 a.m.
400. 11.50 a.m.
Accommodation—11.00 a.m.
Express—1.15 p.m.
Express—8.00 p.m.
Accommodation—11.00 a.m.
Express—3.00 p.m.
Accommodation—12.00 a.m.
Accommodation—12.00 a.m.
Accommodation—12.00 a.m.
Accommodation—12.00 a.m.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY. GOING NORTH. FROM THE NORTH. Mail-10.45 a.m. Mail-5.35 p.m. Connects with Midland Railway for Lindsay, Beaver ton, Peterborough, &c.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY. UNION STATION. PROM THE WEST.

GOING WEST. Mail—7.30 a.m. Do. 3.45 p.m.

New Advertisements.

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

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Merinos, all wool, in blue, brown, violet, garaett, at 35c, worth 65c. Plaids, Reps, Serges, cords, all wool, at 25c, worth 46c. 2,000 yards Winceys, regular prices 15c, 25c, 3°c, at 10c, 15c, 29c. Black Merinoss, Paramatts, Lustres, cheap and good. 50 Shawls, regular prices, 83 50 for \$2 25. 50 Shawls, Roman striped, from \$3 to \$8. Come and see them.

170m 33 to 35. Come and see them.
200 Mantles and Waterproofs from 21 to to 34. 20
Breakfast Shawis at 65c.; 50 do. 90c. Grey and White clouds, 40c, 60c, to 31, regular prices 5vc, 75c, 31 25. 200 pairs women's Scarlet Ribbed Hose, at 35c worth 45c. 300 pairs men's grey ribbed Socks at 35c worth 45c. 200 men's Cardigan Jackets, full size, at 31 30, regular price 22 50. Men's Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, at 66c regular price 35c. Mon's Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, at 60c, regular price 85c. Men's Cloth Gloves at 35 worth 45c. 100 pair ladies' colored Kids, (job) at 25c.

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Hurd & Leigh-3 packages Glassware, 1 box

A. McKinnon -1 bale, No. 9. G. W. Gates -2 Cases.

D. McMillian —1 box. T. L. & Co. -2 cases Brandy.

JAMES E. SMITH. Collector.

Custom House.

Toronto, January 1, 1873.

40-o



#### NOTICE. POST OFFICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE

English Mail via New York. Will on and after TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st JAN.,

CLOSE AT 10 A. M., JOSEPH LESLIE,

Toronto P.O., Jan. 14, 1873.

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#### HALL, CHINA 71 KING ST EAST, TORONTO.

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Funcy Table Lamin.

New Table Glassware.

GLOVER HARRISON. IMPORTER

### The Kome Circle,

PASS ON! PASS ON!

Only a poor little outcast, Orushed in the crowded street; Only a beggar so trampled To death by the horses' feet; Neglected, unknown, uncared for, He lays there smid the throng, Dead ! Dead, to the world so cruel-Pass on -- pass on.

Hush! was it a cry for mercy That came from the courts below? But what care we for the women, Who live in their sin and woo? An oath, and a thrust of the knife, And another life has gone-Unshriven before its Maker,-Pass on-pass on.

A trembling voice at the corner Begs alms as we hurry by; Our hearts are wrapt in costly furs, And the poor can only die. Faster and faster the snow-flakes Fall on the elecping form; And who can help the beggar-dead? Pass on--pass on.

Dead ! She was found in the river-A woman so young, so fair-And see how her fair white shoulders Are hid by her auburn hair; Her cold heart loved, as we once loved, And those lips gave kisses warm: She erred : and the world sould not forgive-Pass on-pass on

The world is a fiekle mistress And we all are more fickle than she : And those who turn from beggars, May worse than the beggars be; God grant when you call for mercy, Amid the heartless throng. That their hearts may give responses, -Waverly Magazine.

### OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again, Ne matter which way I turn, I always find in the Book of Life Some lessons I have to learn. I must take my turn at the mill. I must grind out the golden grain, I must work at my task with a resolute will. Over and over again.

We cannot messure the need Of even the Uniest flower, Hor check the flow of the golden sands That run through a single hour. But the morning dews must fall, And the sun and the summer rain Must do their part, and perform it all Over and over again.

Over and over again The brook through the meadow-flows. And over and over again The ponderous mill-wheel goes. Once doing will not suffice. Though doing be not in vain : And a blessing, failing us once or twice, May come if we try again.

The nath that has once been trod Is never so rough to the feet; And the lesson we once have learned Is never so hard to repeat. Though sorrowful tears must fall. And the heart to its depth be driven With storm and tempest, we need them all To render us meet for Heaven.

## A FEW WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

Looking around, we behold a large circle of young men to whom we write these lines. You form a considerable part of a community, and as your interests and welfare are so intimately connected with society, especially with that part called home, a friendly line inquiring into the circumstances by which you are surrounded, the influence by which you are governed, and from which your future life may take its form, it is hoped will not be considered by you impertinent or out of place, but received with candor and good will.

The age which most of our young men have attained is, in general, a critical one. It is before the judgment and reason have been matured to such an extent as to allow them to accept of the somewhat disagreeable truth, that they know a little less than those older in years and experience, instead of more, as they have persuaded themselves to believe. This is a fallacy that most will find out at some future time.

Young men, who are your companions—with whom do you associate? for as surely as results follow natural causes, so will your future life be determined, almost invariably, by the influences exerted upon you by those with whom you are constantly coming in contact. Beware of those whom you select as your friends, your companions. Pass not lightly by the instruction and advice of older ones-true friendswho would wisely counsel you in this matter.

How many a young man can date his down fall from virtue and morality to the baleful influence exerted upon him by an ill-chosen friend, a fiend instead. What care such for virtue, or goodness, or manhood? They, or he, will affect a friendship for you, in order to gain your confidence, and then will deliberately lead you astray. Should you follow such a companion, you will be robbed of that which is infinitely more value than money, robbed of all esteem, morality, reputation, all of those qualities that would render a young man worthy of the confidence and love of those

whose good opinion alone is worth possessing. Keep clear, I pray you, of these hidden rocks in the stream of your life. Take careful note of the little, almost imperceptible eddies above, that mark their existence be-

If once you get inside the charmed circle that leaps, almost unconsciously, towards the house that was well enough furnished before; of mine."

deadly vortex where so many have gone down, it will be hard breaking away, and the longer you go, the more difficult it will seem, until at length escape may be impossible, and physical and mental death will be the result.

No, keep out of the tempter's snare, if you would not be caught.

### DON'T FRET.

What good does it do? Certainly you are none the happier—nor your friends—because you constantly air your troubles. Fretting is useless and unnecessary. To be sure, I don't believe in the cant that a woman must always, under all and any circumstances, wear a smiling face when her husband comes home, or that she needs to take her hands out of the dough, or drop the baby on the floor, to run and meet him at the door. But I do believe, -nay. I know for I have seen it with my own eyes among my friends,—that many a woman has driven a kind husband away from hor. away from his home and its sacred influences, and caused him to spend his time at a billiardtable or in a drinking saloon, amid their profane influences, simply by her ceaseless fretting over trifles which were not worth a word, much less the peae and happiness of a home. I know that many a mother has turned her son against her own sex, and made him dread and dislike the society of women, by her example, constantly set before him. I know that many a mother has brought up and developed a daughter just like herself, who, in her turn, would wreck and ruin the comfort of another family circle. And knowing all this, my sisters, -and brothers, too, if they need it, -I know that we ought to set our faces like a flint against this useless, sinful, peace-destroying and home-disturbing habit of fretting.

### THE FIRST LOVER.

Jacob, the last of the Hebrew patriarchs, is one of the first lovers, in point of time, to whom we are introduced. Judged by a modern standard, his conduct in the ordinary affairs of life was far from blameless. It was not quite fraternal in him to buy his older brother's birthright for a mess of pottage, when poor Esau was starving; nor was it altogether filial to obtain by fraud from his aged and blind father the blessing of the first-born. His loyalty and devotion to Rachel, however, compensate for many defects, and we cannot withhold our sentimental admiration from the lover who served fourteen years to obtain the wife of his choice and a comfortable independence. After serving seven years for his true mistress, and then having her sister Leah put off upon him by a trick, it is as creditable as it is singular that he should have the amiability and patience to repeat his service for the possession of Rachel. In these days Jacob would have acted very differently. I fear. He would have regarded his first seven years as entirely lost; would have quarreled with Leah, even procuring a divorce if necessary, and, angry with the whole Laban family, would have left Rachel, so far as he was concerned, to pine in single blessedness. Masculine constancy must have sadly deteriorated since that good time: men now will hardly tarry seven weeks for any one wife when so many other wives may be had. Take pattern by Jacob, ye unstable lovers, learn to labor and to wait.

## THE TRUE GIRL.

The true girl has to be sought for. She does not parade herself as show goods. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich. But. oh! what a heart she has when you find her! see it you wonder if those show things outside were really women. If you gain her love your two thousand are a million. She'll not ask you for a carriage or a first-class house. She'll wear simple dresses, and turn them when necessary, with no vulgar magnificat to frown upon her economy. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky parlor, and give you such a welcome when you come home that you'll think your parlor higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with the new thought how very little happiness depends on money. She'll make you love home (if you don't you are a brute), and teach you how to pity, while you scorn, a poor fashionable society that thinks itself rich, and vainly tries to think itself happy.

No, do not, I pray you, say more, "I can't afford to marry." Go and find the true woman, and you can. Throw away that eigar, burn up that switch cane, be sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a sensible way.

## POOR PEOPLE.

There are various kinds of poverty. People perishing with famine are poor. People that cannot procure fuer in the winter, nor sufficient clothing for warmth and comfort, are poor. People that are compelled by their circumstances to live in squalid apartments, in illventilated alleys, are poor. People that are infirm in health, and need a warmer climate and have no means to go away with, are poor. These are poor in their own with and in the view of all mankind. People may be said to absolutely poor, too, whose intellectual natures have begun their development, and yet who cannot procure books, or access to libraries, or entrance into schools and colleges. But, after all, it is "atyle" that makes many people poer; the show in which other people live. The

becomes mean when the next neighbor furnishes her room with more expense and elegence. Bricks or wood were good enough, till another's brown-stone front went up. And the sidewalk and the horse-cars would answer very well, till a neighbor's horses pranced along the street, with glittering harness and glancing wheels, and a black coachman with silver buttons drove up to the door. And the same is true in cir cumstances of much humbler degree. Content is known to live in the cottage, but takes its leave after it has once visited the "mansion." ''Style" is the world in many people's thoughts. Is not this arrant folly, good people? Is our own house the less comfortable because that of our neighbor is larger? Are our own blessings the less appreciable because his apparently outnumber them? Out upon such folly! The strong-minded and the wise never find themselves poor, however small their means and however cultivated their tastes may be. The world of God's creation is so much larger, so much fuller, so much more to them, than any work which man can create, that they never have a want beyond their means. Cannot you be as wise as they?

#### AN ELECTION STORY.

In an old Pennsylvania town, where they voted the Democratic ticket solid, (so the story goes,) in 1868 the experiment was made of putting a Republican ticket in the field. ▲ Mr. Green was the candidate selected, but by reason of sickness he was unable to go to the polls on election day. When the returns wore published, Mr. Green had just one vote. Chagrined at this, and annoyed by the accusation that he had voted for himself, he announced that if the person who had voted for him would come forward and make affidavit to the fact, he would reward him with a good anit of clothes. A few mornings afterwards, a burly Dutchman called upon Mr. Green, and abruptly remarked:

"I vants that suit of clothes."

"Are you, willing to make an affidavit of it ?"

"Yah, I swear to 'em."

Mr. Green, accompanied by the intelligent voter, went to the office of the justice of peace, and the required affidavit was made; after which the clothes were purchased and given to the deponent.

At parting, Mr. Green said:

"Now, my friend, just answer me one question. How came you to vote for me?"

"You vants to know dat?"

"Yea."

"And you von't go back on de clothes?" " No."

"Vell," said he slowly, and with a sly twinkle of the eye, "den I told you—I makes a mistake in the dicket!"

## A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

One fountain there is whose deep vein has only just began to throw up its silver drops among mankind—a fountain that will allay the thirst of millions, and will give to those who will drink from it peace and joy. It is knowledge; the fountain of cultivation, which gives health to mankind, makes clear vision. brings joy to life, and breathes over his soul's destiny a deep repose. Go and drink therefrom, thou whom fortune has not favored, and thou wilt find thyself rich! Thou mayest go forth into the world, and find thyself everywhere at home; thou canst cultivate it in thine own little chamber; thy friends are ever around thee, and carry on wise conversation with thee! The industrious kingdoms of the ant, the works of man, and rainbow and music record offers to thy soul hospitality.

. The difference between sealing-wax and women, says Reuben, is that one burns to keep a secret and the other to tell it. Slander!

One style of bonnet is called the "Mansard," because it takes a great deal of "Man's hard" earnings to pay for one of 'em.

"My dear boy," said a kind-hearted country school mistress to a pupil whose quarter was about up, "does your pa design that you should tread the intricate and thorny path of the professions, the straight and narrow one of the ministry, or revel amid the flowery fields of literature? "No, marm," said the juvenile, "dad says he's going to set me to work in the tater patch !"

A little six year old boy was asked by his teacher to write a composition on the subject of water, and the following is the production: "Water is good to drink, to swim in, and to skate on when frozen. When I was a little baby the nurse used to bathe me every morning in water. I have been told the Injuns don't wash themselves but once in ten years. I wish I was an Injun !"

Sir Nicholas Bacon being once in the capacity of judge upon the point of passing sentence upon a fellow just found guilty of robbery, the culprit greatly importuned him to save his life, and, among other things, alleged he had the honor of being one of his lordship's relations. "How do you prove that?" said Sir Nicholas. 'My lord," replied the man, "your name is Bacon and my name is Hog, and hog and bacon have in all ages been reckoned akin." "That is true," answered the judge; "but hog is never becon until it has been hung, and therefore, until you are hung, you can be no relation

The section of the se

## Grains of Gold.

The tears of misery often prevent our eyes rom seeing the mercy close at hand.

There is but one greater absurdity than that of a man aiming to know himself, which is, for him to think he knows himself.

Wisdom and truth, the offspring of the sky, are immortal; but cunning and deception, the meteors of the earth, after glittering for a moment, must pass away.

Many a true heart that would have come back, like the dove to the ark, after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the savage charity of the unforgiving

Faith and Will are the two maternal birds which nourish courage and proformance; the one gives us confidence in ourselves, the other enables us to secure the confidence of those we would conquer and control.

The last, best fruit which comes to late prefection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness towards the hard, forbearance toward the unforbearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, philanthropy toward the misanthropic.

A throad can hide a star, a sixpence can nide the view of everything around us, and man with but a little of the fleeting world may blind his mind, harden his heart, and he may lose himself and be cast away at last.

Show us the family where good music is cultivated, where the parents and children are accustomed often to mingle their voices to gether in song, and we will show you one, in almost every instance, where peace, harmony, and love prevail, and where the great vices have no abiding place.

There are many fruits which never turn sweet until the frost has lain upon them. There are many nuts that never fall from the bough of the tree of life till the frost has opened and ripened them. And there are many elements of life that never grow sweet and beautiful until sorrow touches them.

Wisdom is the associate of Justice. It as sists her in forming equal laws, to pursue right measures, to correct power, to protect weakness, and to unite individuals in common interest and general wolfare. Heroes may kill tyrants, but it is wisdom and laws that prevent tyranny and oppression.

Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep way a mist; but by ascending a little, you may look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement. We wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which would have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.

The office of religion is not to drive us back apon ourselves in anxious self-criticism, but to take us out of ourselves and unite us to the Whole, in loving self-abandonment. A man must take himself for better or worse, and forget himself if possible; so shall he soonest arrive at the beatific vision.

God is never in a hurry. It comes of our unbelief in Him that we are apt to be in a hurry. He that believeth should not be in haste. If we look at the history of the material world, or the intellectual world, or the social world, nothing is clearer than that God was never in a hurry, and He can afford to

How calm the mind, how composed the af fections, how serene the countenance, how melodious the voice, how sweet the sleep, how contentful the whole life of him who neither deviseth mischief against others, nor suspects any to be contrived against himself; and conas how ungrateful and loathsome thing it is to abide in a state of enmity, wrath. dissension, having the thoughts distracted with solitous care, anxious suspicion, and envious regret.

## Sawdust and Chips.

Man is a mister, but woman is a mistery. A blacksmith cannot only shoe a horse, but make a horse shoe.

A penny-worth of mirth is worth a pound of

Why is a goose like an elephant's trunk-Because it grows down. Brilliant ideas are like shirt buttons, they

are always off when we are in a hurry. "What are you doing there?" said a grocer

to a fellow who was stealing his lard. "I'm getting fat," was the reply. "Jim, you've been drinking." "No, have't;

I've been looking at another man drinking, and it was too much for me." The wife of D. A. Dadd, of Humboldt, Iowa, has presented her lord with sixteen children

in fourteen years; and they are all well, and live at home with their Dadd.

An Irish gardener is described as being requested to set his master's watch by his sundial, when he forthwith "planted" it in the ground close to it.

A carpenter's duty is plane, A cobbler for food sells his sole; The barber who ne'er crossed the main' Still passes from pole to pole.

If you are a lover, don't love two at once. on hand at one time.

A. MICHIGAN LOVE-LETTER. "Dear " Dear new lamp that will turn down, down, down, improvement." tion production greations has book as to

and make it deliciously dark. Your affection ato --- "

A tipsy stutterer, one frosty Christmas morning trying to walk on an icy pavement, ment, exclaimed, "Very s-s-singular, w-wwhonever water freezes, it always fr-fr-freezes with the slippery side up."

Smith and Jones were at the menagerie, and the conversation turned on Darwin's theory. "Look at that monkey," said Smith; I think of its being an undeveloped human being!" "Human!" said Jones contemptuously; "it's no more human than I am."

A Connecticut town boasts of a young man so timid that he cannot look a needle in the eye. Many young ladies are troubled with similar fears whenever they can get any one else to do their sewing.

It occurred to a Danbury scholar, while writing a composition, last week, to make the remarkable statement that "an ox does not taste as good as an oyster, but it can run faster."

Two men exert themselves to no purposeone is the man who tries to have the last word with his wife; and the other is he who, having had the last word, tries to make her confess that she is in the wrong.

A colored preacher, in discoursing to his people on the efficacy of earnest prayer, delivered himself in this manner: "I tell you, bredren, 'tis prayer is what gibs the debil de lockjaw.

Devotion to public opinion was evinced by a lady aged eighty, who recently married a man of correspondingly appropriate age, because he "comes about my house so much, if I don't marry him people will talk."

"Mary Magdeleue had seven devils cast out of her. I never heard of a man having seven devils cast out of him," growled an old bachelor, in the course of discussion on the woman question. "No, they are not cast out yet, I believe," was the quiet response of his antagonist.

What shall be said of that benighted bachelor who, being called on for a toast, gave "Our future Wives—distance lends enchantment to the view!" And that other one, if possible a shade more reprobate, who proposed, "Woman-the morning star of infancy, the day star of manhood, the evening star of age; bless our stars, and may they always be kept at a telescopic distance."

An urchin not quite three years old said to his sister, while munching a piece of gingerbread: "Sis, take half of dis cake to keep to afternoon, when I get cross." This is nearly as good as the story of the child who bellowed from the top of the stairs, "Ma, Hannah won't pacify me."

A little girl, when her father's table was honored with the presence of an esteemed friend began talking very earnestly at the first pause in the conversation. Her father checked her rather sharply, saying; "Why is it you always talk so much?" "Tause I got so much to say," was the innocent reply.

A gentleman handed up a \$10 bill to one of the Boston conches, from which one fare, five cents, was to be taken. "Look a here," said the driver down through the hole, "which of these horses to you want to buy with this \$10?" "Well," coolly replied the gentleman, "I thought I might get both of them for that."

Pending the occurence of a threatened carthquake, a South American paterfamilies sent his boys to stay with a friend beyond the limits of the fated section. The convulsion remained in their place of safety until the following note from the host procured their recall: "Dear P-, Send the earthquake along here and take home your boys."

Miss Holmes, the larly president of an American Total Abstinence Society, gave her hand to a Mr. Horn, thereby provoking the marriage lines :

"Fair Julia lived a temperance maid, And preached its beauties night and morn;

But still her wicked neighbors said. 'She broke the pledge and took A. Horn.'"

A college student, in a discussion with a professor as to whether the sense of seeing or that of touch was the most delicate of the senses, maintained that the sense of touch was. "What proof can you give of this?" asked the professor. "Why," responded the student, "there's my chum's moustache, he's all the time feeling of it, and nobody has ever vet been able to see it."

An Ethiopian Dialogue. - "I say, Jake, as I was goin' down de street de oder day I seek a tree bark." "Well, Sam, I seed dat wame tree hollow." "Did you? Well. I seed it leave." "You don' say so! Did it take its trunk wid it?" "No, sah; it left dat for board." "So-den it's goin' to come down wid de (saw) dust."

A SCOTCH WIPE'S EXPERIENCE.—A more or less worthy Scotch wife was remonstrated with by her minister for the habit of beating her husband. She explained that her husband's conduct was not all that it ought to be. The minister, recommending kindness and forgiveness, enjoined her no more to use her Love is a good thing, but it is like butter in fists and nails, but to "heap coals of fire upon warm weather—it won't do to have too much his head." "Well, minister," replied the now enlightened wife, "since you say sae, I'll try the coals, but I may tell ye that twa er come and see us soon. We have just got a three kettles o' boiling water has wrocht nac Part Capital Care

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WILLIAM BURKE, LUMBER MERCHANT,

Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flouring, Sheeting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c.

CORNER SHEPHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS TORONTO.

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

W. MILLICHAMP, Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches

MANUFACTURER OF Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases

and Window Bars, 14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

CARPETS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE STORE OF

WOOL AND UNION CARPETS

AT COST. TO BE CLEARED BEFORE

STOCK-TAKING.

HENRY GRAHAME & CO.,

3 KING STREET EAST.

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN'S

MUSIC ROOMS,

No. 48 KING STREET EAST, 1st FLOOR, (Over Bain's Book Store,)

MADAME VON BEFTHOVEN bega to anneunce that she is now prepared to accept pupils for instruction on the pinneferte at her rooms between the hours of 9 to 1 and 3 to 6.

Oirculars, with full particulars as to terms, &c.. can be had upon application at the rooms Special arrangements will be made with Ladies' Colleges and Seminaries. Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

THE ORIGINAL ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO HOUSE, "THE IMPERIAL," 824 YONGE STREET.

W. MASTERS, Importors.

WESTMAN, 177 King Street East,

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

PETER WEST,

(Late West Brothers.) GOLD AND SILVER PLATER. Every description of worn out Electro-Plate, Stee Knives, &c., re-plated equal to now, Carriago Irons Silver-Plated to order. POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET,

GEORGE ELLIS,

Manufacturer and Importer of Hair and Jute Switches,

Chignons, Curls, Wigs, Bands, Puffs and Perfumory. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR NETS. No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

BOX 767, P. O.

Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for self-measurement of wigs sent on application—either wholesale or retail.

23-oh

SIEVERT,

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

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

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO, BY WILLIAM COULTER.

On the shortest notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread slways on hand. Romember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY
AND ALBERT STREETS.

BAY STREET

 ${f BOOK} \ \ {f BINDERY}.$ No. 102, Late Telegraph Building.

WM. BLACKHALL.

Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Orma mental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto.

W. CORIN.

PRACTICAL

SIGN AND CARD PAINTER, 13 AGNES STREET.

All kinds of work done on time and guaranteed

JOHN JACKSON,

TINSMITH, PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH,

Galvanized Iron Worker,

252 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

HARDWARE, ROCK OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS

House Furnishing Goods.



Society Seal Presses, RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS.

MONOGRAMS, &G. CRESTS,

ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS. CHAS. A. SCADDING, 83 Bay Street, Toronto

MAT'S,

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24. tí

FOR CHOICE DRINKS

MATS.

IF YOU WANT TO

SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING,

go To

MAT'S

THE WOODBINE, 88 YONGE STREET.

. WM; J. HOWELL, JE., Proprietor. EF Choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

guinfold har bread hier,

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS

23—Queen Street West—23 NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE,

Next to Knox Church. Special attention is directed to our Stock of Cheap Mechanics will do well to visit this store before pur-Shasing eisewhere. 28-hr ALEX: KING.

WEST END FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

JAMES McQUILLAN, FURNITURE DEALER.

258 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches.
City Express delivery promptly executed. Household
Furniture removed with greatest care. First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand. 32-sh

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

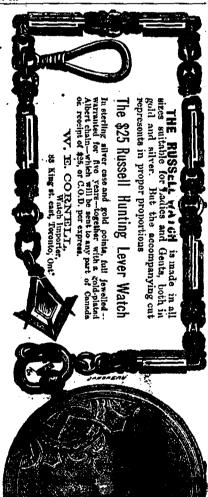
AT Call before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES WEEKES, 247 and 249 Youge Street

Newellery.

J. SEGSWORTH,

Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jowellery. Masonic Emblems made to order.

113 YONGE ST., TORONTO. gar Spectacles to Suit every Sight . The



Fusurance. 🥞

JOHN McCORMICK FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENT, SPADINA AVENUE,

Nearly opposite St. Patrick Street, Toronto. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Agent for the Western Assurance Company of Canada. Head Office—Western Assurance Buildings, corner of Church and Colborne Streets, Toronto.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.



CUSTOMS DEFARTMENT,

Ottawa, November, 1872. A UTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERI

CAN Invoices until further notice, 12 R. S. M. BOUCHETTE. Commissioner

Steam Dye Works.

STEAM DYE WORKS

363 AND 3631 YONGE ST., TORONTO, (Between Gould and Gerrard Ste.

THOMAS SQUIRE, Proprietor.

Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. ar Gentlemen's Clethes Cleaned, Dyod and Repaired on the shortest possible notice s 30-oh

Tailoring.

CHARLES TOYE

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER 72 QUEEN STREET WEST. A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit 39-hr quaranteed.

JOHN 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 THOS. H. TAYLOR,

271 YONGE STREET,

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

> LOOK WELL! FIT WELL!

WEAR WALL MIS PRICES compare with any one's in the city. HIS TERMS ARE CASH ONLY

271 YONGE STREET.

Thotography, etc. TO MECHANICS.

S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER, 75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO. Tals is the place for Hechanics to get cheap pictures all work done in the best style of the art.

21-oh

F. A. VERNER,

Photographer, Portrait Painter in Oil, Water Colors, Indian Ink, Locket Pietures, &c., CORNER KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

30-hr W. BRIDGMAN,

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

*MACORQUODALE & CO.,* PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

> TORONTO. HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

LARGE. COMMODIOUS PREMISES, Built expressly under their supervision, claim to have an atelier second to none in the Dominion for producing

**PHOTOGRAPHS**<sup>2</sup> In all the varied and pleasing styles of the beautiful

and elevating

And with a due sense of the importance of securing the HAPPY SMILE AND SIMPLE GRACE OF OUR INFANTINE COMMUNITY,

One of their ELights is Particularly Adapted

Note the Address. THE NEW IRON FRONT.

31 KING STREET WEST

Between Jerdan and Bay Sts.

Beat Estate.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A LARGE TWO-STORY Rough-Cast House,

On Cuer Howell street. Price, \$1,700. A two-stery Rough Cast House on Dummer street near St. Patrick's Church. Price, \$1,100. A Lot on Kingston Road, west of the tell gate, with small house thereon. Price, \$340.

About 60 building lots North of the Kingston Road at from \$100 to \$250 each, according to size and situa A Lot on Bathurst street, 63x125 feet. Price, \$320.

A Lot ou corner of Baldwin street and John street 30 x 120 feet to a lane. Price, \$600. Several desirable Building Lote in Yorkville, in sizes to CLARK & FEILDE,

CAUTION: TO SMCKERS.

The Imperial Smoking Mixture manufactured solely by W. MASTERS & CO., an sold in registered packets, at 15c, 30c and 55c each. 224 YONGE STREET.

Coal and Wood

E ASTERN NARROW GAUGE".

Superior Wood, nearly all Maple, extra length. Scranton and Lackawanna Coal, &c. ar Cut Wood always on hand.
DRUMMOND & CO.

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CD., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, &c.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

DEALERS IN

COAL AND WOOD

FC Cut Wood always on hand.

29-to

A large supply on hand, and receiving daily

FRESH MINED. ALSO Beech, Maple and Pine Wood.

Church Street Wharf.

ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF

Hard and Soft Coal, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CORDWOOD.

Wood, Sawn only, or Sawn and Split, supplied to order.

OPPOSITE CITY WEIGH SCALES, NELSON STREET.

WITHOUT SNOW.

STREET  ${f YONGE}$ 

COLEMAN & CO.'S

YONGE ST

NEXT TO

(Successors to Geo. Chaffey & Bre.)

COAL AND WOOD YARD. CORNER ESPLANADE AND PRINCESS STREET.

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL,

CORDWOOD, CUT AND UNGUT.

LOWEST PRICES.

FOR SALE BY

FOOT OF GEORGE STREET.

 $\operatorname{COAL}$  AND  $\operatorname{WOOD}$ 

best quality HARD AND SOFT COAL.

M. DWAN,

COAL AND WOOD.

Also, the best of

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN SNARR, IMPORTER, TORONTO.

COAL!

BIG COAL HOUSE. OFFICE:

COAL OFFI

REMOVED TO

W. MTLES & SON.

Henderson's Auction Rooms

 ${f CAMERON}$  &  ${f BOVELL}$ 



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Tuesday, 24th day of December, 1872. TIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, by the Act passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty's Roign, entitled: "An Act to amend an act of the present Session and to enable the Gevernor in Coun-cil to impose a duty on Tea and Coule imported from the United States in the case therein mentioned," it is provided that if at any time, any greater duty of Custems should be payable in the United States of America on Tea or Coffee imported from Canada than on Tea or Coffee imported from any other country then the Governor in Conneil may impose on Ten or Coffee imported nto Canada from the said United States a duty of Customs equal to the duty payable in the United States on Too or Codee imported into Canada from any country other than the said United States, but passing in bond through the United States, shall be free from duty.

And whereas the contingency contemplated by the above recited Act has occurred, and Tea and Coffee imported into the United States from Canada are subject o a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, while Teas and Coffees imported from countries East of the Cape of Good Hope are free from duty.

His Excellency in Council on the recommendation of

the Honourable the Minister of Finance, and under the authority aforesaid, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a duty of ten per cent. be imposed, and the same is hereby authorized to be levied and collected on Tea and Coffee imported into Canada from the United States of America.

W. A. HIMSWORTH. Clork, Privy Conneil.

Ottowa, December 27, 1872. COVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 18th day of December, 1872. PRESENT:

HIS , EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minis ter of Inland Revenue, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 6th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 5, His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that a new Inspection District be, and the same is hereby set off, and established in the Province of Ontario, to be composed of portions of the present Inspection Districts of London and Toronto, and known as the Inspection District of Windsor, and that henceforward the three Inspection Districts aforesaid shall be respectively constituted as follows :-

The Inspection District of Windsor to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of Windsor, Lambton and Gederich.

The Inspection District of London, to comprise the Inland Revenue Divisions of London Guelph, Paris, St. Satharines and Hamilton.

The Inspection District of Toronto to comprise the Island Revenue Districts of Algoma, Collingwood, Teronto, Cobourg, Peterborough and Belleville. W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

Detember 27, 1872.

Books, Stationery, &c.

## New Year's Presents!

Look out for Cheap Bargains in Toys, Fancy **Stationery**, BASKETS, &c., And you will be sure to get them at

G. HOWSON'S,

239 Yonge Street.

BOYS' SLEIGHS—The cheapest in the city. 32-te

LFRED BUTLER,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West, Bearly 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 carefully and neatly repaired. . . . 28-hr

770 MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

## A. S. IRVING

35 King Street West, Toronto, Keeps on hand a large stock of all kinds of

Mechanical and Scientific Books

AND ALSO ALL THE

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN **MEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.**

🖅 Give him a call.

TAMES S. COOK,

392 Yonge Street,

NEWSDEALER, &c., ENGLISH MAGAZINES, .

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS,

FOR SALE.

# Hardware. Combool

D HEWITT'S West End Hardware Establishment, Step. Shelf Goods, Carpenters' Tools. Groceries, Provisious, &c.

WM. WRIGHT CON EDRAGER INTABLE

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES: AND LIQUORS,

AT PRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. CA 327 Tongo Street, Toronto.

F. PEIRCE

DEALER IN Cured Meats, POULTRY, ETC.

E Tonge Street, Toronto,

(Opposite Louisa Street.)

Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Boiled Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand.

THE ROYAL TEA MART.

H. K. DUNN, QUEEN STREET WEST, OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET,

Is now showing his Christmas Stock of New Scaso Fruits, comprised as follows: NEW VALENTIAS, NEW FIGS, DATES SULTANAS,

" LAYERS, " PRUNES,
NEW CURRANTS,
NEW LEMON, ORANGE AND CITRON NEW HELL,
NEW MARMALADES, JAMS, AND
JELLIES,

Also, a Choice Stock of CANNED FRUITS.
Particular attention is called to our stock of Wines
and Liquors, which will be found to be unsurpassed.
All goods delivered to any part of the city.

The Central Family Grocery

OOR. QUEEN AND TERAULEY STS

Offer great inducements to families and housekeepers in

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Comprising Teas of high quality and good flavor, fresh ground Coffee several grades, Cocoa, Chocolate, New Raisins, New Currants, New Candied Peel, Crosse & Blackwell's Jams and Fruits, Crosse & Blackwell's Jams and Fruits, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, etc., Canned Fruits, Corn, Peas, etc., Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, Sardines.

A full stock of Provisions always on hand—Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Fish, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat and Buckwheat Flour.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS BRANDS OF LIQUORS,

Brandy from.....\$1 50 to \$4. Scaled Brand.

Port Wine......\$1 00 to \$4

Sherry Wine.....\$1 50 to \$3

Grape Wine .....\$1 50

Jamaics Rum.....\$1 50 to \$3

O. T. Gin......\$1 50 to \$3

Holland Gin, J. D. Kuyper, a large stock of Bottled Liquors, Guiness' and Blood's Stout, Ale and Porter.
Cash traders would do well to give us a trial. R member the place. C. HUNTER.

#### PEKIN TEA COMPANY

CORNER OF YONGE & ALBERT STS.,

Having bought out the well-known

OLD GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

RECENTLY CARRIED ON BY

ROBT. LAWSON & CO.,

AND FORMERLY BY

## EDWARD LAWSON,

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have a new and choice stock of goods, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

T. D. WAKELEE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have sold out the business heretofore carried on by us at 218 Yonge street, to the

PEKIN TEA COMPANY,

And would solicit for them a continuance of the favors

ROBT. LAWSON & CO.

ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

D. MACDONALD

rega to inform his friends and the public that he has recently fitted up and re-arranged at considerable ex-pense, the store

ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STS., here ue has opened out with an extensive and well orted stock of

Fresh Groceries and Provisions,

WINES AND LIQUORS, of the Choicest Brands CHRISTMAS FRUITS, Valencias. Seedless Sultanas, Layers, and other Fruits.

TEAS A SPECIALITY. The Subscriber having had many years experience in the Tea Trade has, as a consequence, peculiar advan-tages in buying his Teas, and can therefore supply his customers with the

VERY BEST KIND OF TEAS

At Prices that will Dofy Competition. Parties wanting Tess would do well to call at the ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the address: on the North-West Corner of Terauley and Albert Streets. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. 33-te

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.

Masters' Golden Bird's Eye Tobacco, registered (superior to Will's, Eristol), is sold only in Packets at 15c, 30c, and 5cc each.

THE IMPERIAL 324 YONGE STREET 2000 OF B (2007) 198

Dry Goods and Clothing.

# GLORIQUS NEWS

CARLOTTER STATE OF THE STATE OF

BEAVER OVERCOATS, WHITNEY OVERCOATS, HUDSON BAY OVERCOATS, PEA JACKETS.

At a great reduction, as we are determined to clear thom to make room for extensive alterations, to be made be-fore receiving our spring stock, now being bought by our buyer In Europe.

"STAR"

Dry Goods & Clothing House

.Corner King and West Market Streets.

All Goods marked in plain figures.

YONGE STREET

We commenced on Thursday morning, 2nd January, 1873, to offer the WHOLE STOCK at a GREAT REDUCTION from the regular Prices, in order to make a Clearance, before commencing to measure for Stock-

GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE.

BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN. Look at some of our Prices. Tel

S. Scarlet Flannel 1s, worth 0 1
Stout Wincey, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 6d, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, worth 0 1
Prints, Ashton's best, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, worth 0 0
Fine French Merinos 2s and 2s 3d, worth 0 1
Ryench Reps 1s 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, worth 0 1
French Reps 1s 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, worth 0 1
Heavy Tartan Lustres 1s, worth 0 1
All-wool Plaids, 1s 3d, worth 0 2
Paisley Shawls 15s, worth 0 2
Paisley Shawls 15s, worth 1 10
Good Groy Cotton 0 0 Clouds 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 1s 3d, 1s 9d, 2s 3d, worth 0 2
Horrock's White Cotton 0 0
Black Alpaccas 1e\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 1s 3d, and 0 1
Blankets 0 8 

AND OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION. FT This is a genuine Sale and no humbug.

T. BROWNLOW, 181 Yonge Street, 4 doors North of Queen

HARMERS 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.

WALKER & SONS



CELEBRATED Millinery & Mantles.

CELEBRATED STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

CELEBRATED Clothing and Gents

Furnishings.

CELEBRATED **BOOTS & SHOES.** 

AT The only Family Furnishing House in the St. Lawrence Buildings.

LADIES,

Our Millinery, Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, &c., are the very latest Styles, and sold at the very lowest prices.

GENTLEMEN.

Our Ready-made and Ordered Clothing cannot be surpassed for Style, Material, and Workmanship! Do not fail to examine our immense Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Remember the Address,

 ${f SHAVER}$  &  ${f BELL}$ 2 St. Lawrence Buildings, KING STREET EAST.

Rear Entrance-East Side of the Market.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Country orders promptly filled.

To please both young and old, we have laid in as HOLIDAY GOODS CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT

NUTS CANNED GOODS, &c. H. M. BOWE & CO.'S OYSTERS!

by the can or quart. Eyery can stamped. One hundred barrels Choice Apples just to hand. WRIGHT & WIDGERY, CORNER YONGE AND RIGHMOND STS.

Boots and Shoes.

R. MERRYFIELD,
Book Owndowshoe Waker,

190 YONGE STREET. large and well assorted Stock always on hand.

J. PRYKE,

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

HAMILTON.

Copies of the Ontario Wormman can be obtained Five Ce per copy

GOLDEN BOOT,

181

200 YONGE STREET,

WM. WEST & CO. A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY,

Suitable for Workingmen and their Families,

CHEAP FOR CASH: ... Call and see for yourselves.

BOOTS AND SHOES 133 YONGE STREET. No Better, Stock in the Market. W. LYNN &

> YONGE STREET. Andertaking.

133

McCABE,

133

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER, 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO,

(OPPOSITE COLLEGE AVENUE.) Hearses, Carriages, Scarls, Jloves, and Crape, furnished at Funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Cuses on AT M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor. 26-hr

MURPHY & BOLTON,



FURNISHING UNDERTAKORS,

193 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT. N. B.—Mrs. McCARTHY'S business has removed to the above address.



337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metalic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR COFFINS supplied when required. 38-tc

## J. YOUNG,

LATE PROM

G. Armstrong's Undertaking Estäblishment, Montreal,

UNDERTAKER,

361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. 🖅 Funerals Furnished with every Requisite.

AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Aliscellaneous.

T: CLAXTON. Importer and Dealer in l'irst-class Band Instruments,

Violins, English, German and Anglo-Gorman Concertinas, 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 o

ANTHONY GILLIS,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. ROBINSON), FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER, 12 QUEEN STREET WEST.

Shaving! Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Hair Dysing done in first-class style.

Ladica and Schildren's Hair Cutting Stomptly and carefully attended to. waste.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.

Master's Cělebrated Virginia Shag (Registered), sold in packets, only, at 10c, 20c, and see

THE IMPERIAL, 324 YONGE STREET.



Notic'E.

الإنتهاد بالان سمسم ال INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders at their office in Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock inconded Erithay, the 31st of January, 1871, for 700 tens of Railway Spikes, according to sample, to be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, and the offices of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousic, Newcastle, and Moncton. Tenders to state price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered as follows:—300 tons at Campbellton, 226 tens at Newcastle, 175 tens at Moncton, N. B., in equal quantities in the months of June, July, August, Sopientagra, and October next.

A. WALSH,

A. WALSH,

A. W. B. CHANDDER,

G.J. BRYDGES,

A. W. McLELAN,

Commissioner

Commissioners Intercolonial Railway, Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, December 18th 1872.



Department of Crown Lands.

(ACCOUNT'S BRANCH.) Toronto, 19th Dec., 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the unsold Lands in the TOWNSHIP OF BLAKE,

In the District of Thunder Bay, are open for Sale at one dollar persure cash, under and subject to the provisions of "The General Mining Act of 1869." Applications to purchase, to be made to the "Com-missioner of Crown Lands," Toronto. (Signed) R. W. SCOTT,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until noon of Friday the 10th day of January next, (1873), for the construction of Nine (9) Locks, and Nine (9) Weirs—the excavation of the Lock and Weir Pits connected with them—the intervening Reaches, Races-ways, &c., on the new portion of the WELLAND CANAL, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie. The work will be let in sections, four of which numbored respectively, 8, 9, 10, and 11, are situated be-

tween Brown's Cement Kilus, and what is known as Marlatt's Pond. Tenders will be received for certain portions of the enlargement and deepening of the prism of the Canal above Port Robinson, and for the removal of part of the

tween St. Catharines Cemetery and the Great Western Railway, and Sections Nos. 15 and 16 are situated he-

West bank of the "Deep Cut," &c., &c. Maps of the several localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office, on and after Friday, the 18th day of December next, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished. A like class of informatron relative to the works north of Marlatt's Pond, may be obtained at the resident Engineer's Office,

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become surctics for the due fulfilment

of the contract. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 22nd November, 1872.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

F. BRAUN,

· NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

By order,

Contractors are hereby informed, that the time for receiving Tenders for the construction of the Nine Locks, Weirs, and other works, on the new portion of the Welland Canal, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, has been extended to Saturday, the 26th, January next.

By order,

Secretary. Department of Public Works,

F. BRAUN,

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Ottawa, 26th Dec., 1872.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endersed "Tender for Carillon Canal, Dam and Slide, will be received at this office until noon of Manday, the 27th day of January next, 1873, for the construction of a Dam, I lide, and Canal with two Locks, in the Carillon Rapids. Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at this office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after Wednesday, the 15th day of January next, when printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, Department of Public Works. Octawa, 28th Dec., 1872.