# Ontaxio ftortham. 

the rqualization of all elements of society in the goclal scale shodld be the true aimoficivilization

| embior Motes. |  |
| :---: | :---: |

It is stated that the working of the coal and iron mines, and the introduction of railthe Government.
The Earl of Derby has accepted the presidency of a society which has been formed in the north of England for the promotion ahire, and the Potterios.
The recommendations which the Government Comminsioners of inquiry into the men and young persons in factories have submitted to the Local Government Board are published. The Commissioners recom mend that the demand for nine hours be taken at the beginning and not at the ond of the day.
The 101st Quarterly Delegate Meeting of he London Society of Compositors w held lately at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie street. The Secretary read the report,
which showed the trade to be in a very flourishing condition, and which was unani the quarter of $£ 554,12 \mathrm{~s}$. 11 d .
There seems to be every reason to hope that the strike of the Cleveland miners is practically at an end. Both parties have agreed to a common sense course. Instead
of paralysing the industry of a whole disof paralysing the industry of a whole dis-
trict by an obstinate struggle, they have resolved to appeal to an arbitrator, and to abide by his decision. The proposal was made by the National Association of Miners, and accepted yesterday by the Cleveland
Mine Owners Association. The terms of Mine Owners Association. The terms of
the reference are worth noting. The arbitrator is to decide the question of wages in in similar industries in the North of Engin similar industries in the North of Eng land, and the amount thus fixed is only to be altered after a month's notice on.either side. Meanwhile the men are to resume
work at the old rate, with no restriction on the amount of work done each day by individual workmen
-The Club and Institute Union have re sumed their usetul effort to turn the Saturday half-holiday to good account to those members of their affiliated institutions who leave work early. They organize visits to
our public unseuns, public works, cathedrals and other places of artistic, scientific or historic interest, undor the guidance of eminent men specially qualified to render sych visits a source of instruction as well
as of elevated recreation. Latuly members as of olevated recreation. Latuly members
from the London club visited St. Paul's Cathedral, when its history and treasure were described by the Rev. Canon Gregory. Similar services have recently been render
ed by Me. Hesketh (the architect of the ed by Me. Hesketh (the architect of the
magnificent new staircase) and Mr. Barber, magnificent new staircase) and Mr. Barber
at Goldsmith's Hall ; by Mr. Williams, the archntect, at the Nem Post-office; and by Dean. Stanley, at Westminster Abbey.
Visits of the same character will shortly be Visits of the same character will shortly be
made to the Geological Department of the British Museum, with the help of Professor Owon; and to the Dudley Gallery, with the help of Mrs. Heaton

,an English religion of fohn Stuart Mil
thought: who agree e place the better oreve of them, and thare, whether one
wees, Bill-Heads,
(illuminated or
fice, 124 Bay
St.
Coummuications. is of " mmart men," who regard immigrantu ns "fair game," to be "plicked" gouged or "chiselled" on the most improved principles. Alas, poor CortizR
Your doom is sealed. The sooner you leare Yourdoom is sealed. The sooner you leave What could have possessed you to say the winter is cold-the workshops sometimes insufficently warn to work in-fuel dear in Toronto, and rents high ? And, worse than all, to insinuate that the advertising patrons of the "independant press" don' always pay their employees? This state-
ment puight stem the tide of skilled ment ruight stem the tide of skilled mechanics flowing to this country, and prevent the "glut" which would enable the "capitalist"-whose only stock-in-trade is brass,-froin bringiag down the mechanic to his "proper position"-that of abject servility-begging for work on any terms the "capitalist" chose to dictate
The attention of the Manager of the Mail haviag boen drawn by a correspondent,
(an advertising patron, residing in (an advertising patron, residing in
Hamilton,) to the statement made by the unfortunate Cotries in an English paper some poor journalist on the Mail staff is instructed to notice the mechanic's "impertinence," and of course he does it-he must do whatever he is required-his only alternative being starvation or prusic acia. dent journal" is hurled at poor Cotrien
in the follow

- We fear Mr. Cutrlen is epicurean in his tastes, and altogether too big for his boots. It seems to grate upon his nice feelings to
have to live in a wood house. "A house such as you will pay 3 s 6 d per week in Eng.
land for, we have to pay from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 10$ per month, and made of wood at that."
Pioor fellow! What part of England does Pror fellow! What part of England does
he rofer to when he makes this comparison. Certainly no city there of from sixty to a
hundred thousand inhabitants. There is no such difference as he says. As comfortable a house as any mechanic could desire
to live in, can be had in Toronto for from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 10$ a month ; and he is a poor mechanic who cannot afford to pay that. We
do not think that coal ever reached the figure he names, $\$ 10$ a ton; if he had said S7 a ton, he would have been much nearer
the truth. Another grievance with Mr. the truth. Another grievance with Mr.
CUTrLer is that there are no fire places in the houses, "so we have to pay $\$ 220$ or $\$ 24$
for a stove, as a landlord does not furnish for a stove, as a landlord does not furnish
the house with a fire-place at all." Firethe house with a fire-place at all firo
places are not put in the smaller classes of houses ns a rule, because they are nut as
oconomical as stoves; and when Mr. CutrLEL says that such a stove as would be
necessary for a house rening for eight necessary for a house renting for eight
dollars a month costs froun $\$ 20$ to $\$ 24$, he
siunply increases the simply increases the annount a hundred per
cent.
Here is another complaint:-"Now about Here is another complaint:- "Now about
the wages ; but you must bear in mind what is printed in the emigration books is mistly
false. When an Englishman seeks employfalse. When an engishmin seers employ-
ment he naturally enquires what the wages
will be and most of the employers will say will be, and wost of the employers will siay
11s., 13s., or 15 s . per day; so the wan yoes
willingly to work, naturaly expecting when Wily day comes to receive 11, 13 , or 10 Eng
pisy pity day cones or day, but, to his gieat sur
lish shilings pare
prise, they are only English sixpences prise, they are only English singences,
which they call 'York shillings' here.
Work during ton hours per day, Work during ten hours per day, or sixty
hours per week, constitutes a week's work,
and some of the employers will come to you and some of the employers will come to you
on pay night and ask if you can do with so much this fortnight, and. thore are some
employers from whom you cannot get a employers from whom you cannot get a
square-up vithout leaving and telling then syou are going to cros
yousurd on the face of are hardly ever spoken


## cept

All
$\qquad$ lish,
Anv
diffe Anyway there could never be such a wide
difference between the idea of the man seeking employment as to the wages he was
mbout to receive, and the idea of the man mbout to receive, and the idea of "he man
who was to pry him, as between a "York"
shilling and an. English shilling. We doubt shilling and an English shilling. We doubt
very much if such a case as that said by
Mr. Cutruer to be quite common ever ocMr. Curtuer to be quite common ever oo
curred in Canada. As to the payment o
wacos it is, as a rule, regulnr. The law of Wayos, it is, as a rule, regular. a lien upon his employer's property, so that
there can bo no suffering in this respect. there can bo no suffering in this respect.
Mr. CuTtLer, we have no hesitation in Mr. CUTTLER, we have no hesitation in
saying, is not itypo of any large number
of mechanics in Canada. Nor do we want any such. The sooner he leaves the coun-
try the better. 7here is plenty of employ-
dious as this grombling Englishman, and fair day's ming to do a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. Whether some emi-
grant aggents speak too highly of the country or not, it is unquestionable that we have here a splendid
seeking a nep home.
I trust the mechanic will survive the above onslaught, and has not shrunk into those "books" which the Mail says are too small for him
Though there was an old woman who lived in her shoe, As a shantio for Curtusu his honts wouldn't do:
For the Ifail(which somo call a pragmatieal prig) Sass for thon Chumur "is altogether toon big."
How the seribe foumd that out is ont osay to st Unlegs, taking their measure, he hus telt their weig For those who to prigsing are two much inclined,
orten feel Cotitrer should taise his "dose"philosophically, letting it pass for what it is worth-and that is not a great deal when it comes to be analysed. Besides; journalists don't mean one half what they say. They are splendid fellows-if you make some harmless as sucking doves. I once kne an Editor who in size and weight was something like the Tichborne claimant, and who being an Irish barrister who never had a brief, took to writing editorials as a dernier resort. Wheneverhehad a tough subject to handle he laid himself down to it. How many fell victims to his pen I never I always knew when he had "done" fork somebody; when he had "done th last page of "copy" he would jump off his chair, throw down his pen, pirouette round the " sanctum," slap his colleague (a timid little man) upon the back, and then exit, singing the "Groves of Blarney."
Let poor Cutrler, then, take comfort The attack on him was "done to order; and though a little "acid," is, after all but harmless gas.
Toronto, June 17th, 1873.
[We have nọt seen Mr. Cotrler's entire letter, and consequently are not in a posi tion to offer an opinion on the subject. We all his remarks. We shall, however, be pleased to hear from Mr. Cotrier in reply make.-Ed. O. W.]

## THE POLARIS MYSTERY

The official report of the investigation now going on in Washington will, when published, be found to contain substantially man who had opportunity to converse great length with Capt. Tyson and Esquimau Joe, the two most im portant witnesges just before their departure by thie Frolic. In order to make this story clear and oo herent, it will bo necessary to repeat a few of the circumstances already mentioned in the day after Capt. Tyson and his crew, in two boats and a ryak, had been separated from the Polaris, they saw that vessel day, the sun being visible only three hour on the horizon. Tyson and his men could see the Polaris plainly from the ice floe, on board the Polaris could easily observ the men on the ice lloe. There was nothing to prevent the vessel from coming to their rescue; thero was no obstruction in the ing, yet Buddington apparently did not even attompt to approach them. The Po laris made sail, and nteamed into North-
umberland Inlot. And hero is a circumwhich throws.
uspicion upon buddingron, and lends color to the belicf that he purposely abandoned the unfortunate mon on him inevitable destruction. A fow month before the final parting Tyson was sent fic search. At this time Buddington, who was under the influence of liquor, threatened to abandon the party on the ice. He did not, however attempt to carry out his
on board the Polaris. Tyson, though he wing reticent as to his relations with Bud feeling between them, Buddington was jealous of Hall, and that he (Tynon) being an intimate friend of the latter, wa also an object of dislike to Buddington. The circumstances of Captain Hall's death as. told by Joe to my informant, and as
they have undoubtedly come out during they have undoubtedly come out during
the inventigation in Washington are these : the inveatigation in Washington are these
On the return to the Polaris from a sleag On the return to the Polaris from a sledging expedition (when he had reached the highest northern latitude- $82^{\circ} 16$ sec.), Captain Hall called for a cup of coffee Immediately after taking it he was attack ed with violont illness, and died in a fer hours after: While convulsed with pain he called for Joe to his side and told him he was suffering from the effects of poison
He charged Joe solemuly to "tell the He charged Joe solemuly to "tell
President of the United States that
he believed himself poisoned.
These, eays Joe, were the words of the dying explorer. This language acquiros a still greater aignificance in connection with were and, seeing that their services were indis pensable to the expedition, it looks suspici ous that they should have been sent out by Buddiagton with the men who wore left on the ice floe. If Buddington was guilty it might have been his wish to get rid of the
Esquimaux in order that they should not turn eiden in order that they should not got into port. It is also charged that Bud dington wanted to get back to Disco, in ofder to take possession of the stores and magistrate: Polaris after Capt. Hall's death was bad. Evorybody wanted to be captain.
Buddington is described by those who know him as a good sailor, but very much given to drink, and when intoricated he is said to lose hisidentity and to be incapable of self-control. He carried his excess so when he could not obtain of the lamps elsewhere. Thot obtain ardent spiris shadow upon Buddington, it will require, however, more than the facts so far elicitei to clear up the mystery that hangs upon
the Polar tragedy.-New York Herald.

Prof. Wise is again proposing to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, and promises to July, if the authoritios of that city will aid July, if the authoritios of that city will aid
him in his preparations to the amount of $\$ 3,000$. An order to that effect has been passed by one branch of the city govern ment, and thore is a possibility that the ment, and thore is a possibility that the
long-entertained theory of ceronauts of constant air-currents from west to esst will soon be put to the test of practical wapseoiment. Prof. Wie is willing to rigk
oxperis life in support of his theory, and his
his confieent of his $n$ bility to cross the ocean in sixty hours, and he is not alme in his
opinion, as many sciontists consider the opinion, as many scian
enterprise quite feasible.

Among the curiosities of mechanism to be entirely of rock crystal. It appears that many years since a rorkman in a French manufactory decided to make 2 watch every part of which, the main spring alone excepted, should be of rock crystal ; after thirty yoars of labor he accomplished his task. All the pieces of the watch are fastened by rock crystal screws, and the escapement is most intricate. His widow would never.part with it; but when she died, the
treasure fell into tho hands of a French treasure fell into the hands of a French
watchmaker. who intends to oxhibet it as a watchmaker. Who intends to oxhip, pricing
specimen of French workmanslia
it at tiro thousand doilars. Certainly for articles could possess greater interest on the score of ingenuity.
It is reported that the Now French Ministry favors froe trado, and will reverrse the policy of the Thiers Government. Under tho protective policy: Frince as done wonders in recuperating after the ox-
hausting war.; sho has paid or provided hausting war; she has pard or provided for the whole of the Geriman indennity;
ahe has re-organized her army ; her manu ohe has re-organized her army ; her manu
factures, trade and agriculture have been restored to their formor prosperity:

## 艮octry.

## every day.

Oh, trifining thakss, so often dowe,
Yret ever to be done anew 1 Oh, anees which cono with every sun, Morn after morn, the long yeara through We shirink beneath otheir radtry Away
The irkteme calls of orery day.

The rectless sonso of wasted powor,
Tha tiessuma round of little things, Tho tiresome round of little thing Its tedious iteration brings Who shall vade or who delay

The bonlder in the torrent's course By tide and tempest lasbecl in vain,
Obeys the wave wuirled pebble's force, Obeys the wave wairred peble grain by grain
And yielde $i$ its unbetance So orumble strongent lives away
We find the lion in his lair, Who tracks the tiger for his life,
May wound them ere they are wror May wound them ero they are awara,
Or conquer them in desperate strifieYet powerlest be to ocathe or slay The vexing guats of evcry day. The rtendy strain that neever stors Th mightier than the fiercest T The constant fall of water drops
Will stoove the adamantine rock We feel our noblest powers decay In feeble wars with every day.

We riés to meet a heary blow-
Our sulls a sudden bravery fills-
But we endure not al wass so
The drop by drop of little ills;
We atill deplorc and still obey
The heart which bolily faces death Upon the battle field, and dares The needlo points of frets and cares The stoutest spirits they dismay And even saints of holy fans, Whose souls by faith have overcome The molten crown of maratyrdon Bore not withount complaint away
The petty pains of every day.
Ah, more than martyr's aureole, And more than hero's heart of fire, Which daily toils and ills require weet Patience, grant us, if you may, tn added grace of every day

## ©ates ymil \$ketches

## THE CIPSY GIRL.

A tale of edward the fourth. [conclutiz.]
Alone, half reclining apon a enshioned couch with his graceful form enveloped in a robe of
crimbon, lined and edged with costly fure, with an air of ennui and weariness, lay Eng ward the Fourth. Scarce a token was die cerrible of the warrior king, in the languid orm, the sunoy brow, and small, volnptroin mouth, as he lay with drooping eyelide, drean bg, nut of past victories, or atirring triumphs but of the many bright beantiea that grace his brilliant court.
Presently his reveries were broken by the entrance of A favorite attendant.
loked dreamily up, as the page spoke. "A 1ndy craves audience, my liego," "Is she old, or still in jouth, Francois?" "I Ahould san far advaited, gire, woro it noment, was sho drew her mantle about her Hhen my Lords Kastings and Woodville came "Then in heaven's name admit hor, with ous denfy. We have not looked upon a nem

"Throw back that envious hood," said Ed "we would fain look apon the brow of our admiringly, as sititing the action of his words, he withdrew the hood from the oomerhat
frightened girl, disclosing the beautiful face


## ter to him.

Edwand took it carefully, bat as hin glanea ling eye and frowning brow. Once or twico ho rraal, and re-read; then looking gravaly tornly, "And how pretty one came you by "Lord Frencis Clairmoit'"," sho enad, "boade oe deatroy it, but knowing it to beo nome
gou, by liege, for iafo-keeping."
to fon, thit he should deposit letternont of

 the ridder ; he loves thy fair " "There is no love botween us.-onoo it wor otherwiso ; but nuw the hoart which ho hae botrayed knows no snfter unction than revonge ora Estrauge lives but for revenge. The deed is don.,
" Nay, stay," anid the monarch, laying his hand lightly upon her arm to detain hor, "sit
thee here, poor child, by my side, and wo will pee if we cannot comfort thee", ho whispered. as hei irew her to his side. "Good beaven he must be a craven," cited the monarch
"that could be false to those bright eyes And now, pretty trembler, say, shall not Ed And now, protty yrembier, say, shal throt Ed
ward coufort the poor heart that throbe so wildly': By this token, ho swears fidelity to these lovely lips.
Ho would have pressed his own to those the pale giri, but hike ligutning she appang, up crimsoned cheel. " "Stand back, my liege,"
she said; the monarch of proud Englaud for. gets himself strangely, whien ho leaves it fo ono like me to reeall him thas. I camo not
here to complain of Lord Francis of Clairmont, or to seek the love of England's king-but to accomplish my desting. My liege,
vell," and she turned to withdraw.
The monarch stood wrapt in mute admira. tion of the bold girl as she spoke ; but when my halidom, this proud spirits suits thee well Bold, forsooth, must be the one that dares
trifo with thy woman's heart. But do you buow, girl," he said, as his eyeagain fell upoi tho paper within his hand, and ho folded it,
placing it within his bosom-"do you know placing it within his bosom-" do you know
that you have dooned your recreant lover to traitor's death ?"
Leooora sprang forward, and laid her emall red lips grew pallid, and quivering'with agony but jest with poor Leoonora? Say it not again recall the words you but now have spoken.'
Edward looked long and fixedly upon the gooized brow upturned to his, upon which remorse had already stamped its iron signet.
He laid lis jewelled haud upon the pale brow He haid Lis jewelled hawd upon the pale brow,
and bending low, whispered, "And if to thy prayer, I spare the life of Francis of Clair But no blush mantled the young cheelk ; th ife blood was pressing hearily upon her heart for the truth had struck her for the firat time, hath, was by her hand, thast Clairmont was betrayed. Hence the monarch's words awok scarcely a thought within that throbbing
heart: Raising the long lashes, her glance iell coldly upon Edwards as she answered, bestow, and if ny sovereigi be but just to have nothing else, my lige, to give." "Then, he heaven, Clairmont dies ore
nother week' has passed !" answered the $\underset{\substack{\text { king. } \\ \text { Leo }}}{ }$
Leonora drem herself up. "And Itell you, Calse kiog, false alike to honor and juttice,
hat he shall not die." And again, with flash ig eye and dauntless mien, she confronte Eygland's king, and then suddenly turned

The word was spoken. The final sentence had gone forth. Doomed to an ignominion
death, on the breaking of another damm, the young Lord of Clairmont aat in his dungoon. His head was bowed upon his folded arms his cheek was pale with the spirit's strife, and his dark eye had lost its wonted fire. Th light of his soul had expired when he learned
that he was betrayed, and by the hand of

## Long.

Long he remaned buried in deep and pain pon his arr. Unevaring his face he looked enderly down, where by his side the Lad Clare est, with her head resting upon hii mid those golden curls, clustering aroind tho pale brow, and bending down fondly, kiseed
the teariladen eyes. As he did so, he said "Thou alone, of all the world, art true."
Amid her tearr the looked up, to these He had carcely epolen, gently opened, and a muffed figure stood sildently gaziug apon the scene. Directly she dvanced with faltering stops, and epoke in
rembling aceonts. The colout came fluabio the cheek of Francis of Clairmont.
"My lord," she asid, as she threw back he mantle, and both Francis and his wifo atarted an their glancos foll upon that boantifiul face
now so man and faded
hoy has come to anve the bifo which ahe he peril
led. Whall you not truat mo $\mathrm{I}^{\prime \prime}$ she alked, in roiee of
him. hum.
Francis of Clairmont looked andly down
upon her for a momont, withoot a word : then apoke. "Have you come here, Leonorar," he
 mo to death? Yet I thankit thee, Leonoro, for wrobong thou hast done by mercy. Francis Cairmont loved thee."
Hero a lov cry broke from the young wise


Cro him, and Inoongh the slight figuro bebarp agony, that foll painfully a uoice the heart,"'sho said. "Francis the poor onipay Learl, she said. "Francis, the poor gipsy saved thy life. Behold horo-sho will still ave you. Take this cloak and hool,", casting hem from her as ane spoke; " wrap them
round theo, and pass out. None will heed hee. At the foot of the stairs a boant waits, safety. And then, lady," she said, appronch ng the Lady Clare, " "lot mo look upon tho pray for parion for all the wrong I havo don

She epoke hurricdly. Clairnnott moved not. Stic took her mantle, and threw it around the oung lord; but a sharp tarill ran through cer whole frame, as she touched the hat
often had fondly clasped her own
When the young nolleman folt the buruing Ouch of those slight fingers, be raied him celf, saying, "And can you think, Loonora, feal king $Y^{\prime \prime}$
king ?"
Edward will not harm me," answered Leonora, "a night's imprisonment will be all and it mattors little now,", she 'murmurod to herself, " whethor the roof
covera this blighted head."
Clairmont still hesitated, but she took his aund and joined it to that of the Lady Clare, aing, "She is gool and truc,-b
or. Go, before it is too late."
The iext moment she was alone
When the echo of Clairmout $s$ s
When the echo of Clairmont statep lad died way, she threw herself upon the coudh, and drew the covering around her, so that, 1 i the
gaard looked in, he might still fancy Clairmont slept. The caution proved not in vain or in a little whilo, the door opened, and a te guard beheld that motionless form ; mur muring to limself, "He ilcops soundly his
sleep on earth," le went oul his round. sleep on earth,
Whe thall tell the bitter and asd thoug Cat swept across the soul of Leooura Estrange thatoweptacross the hours of that Leonora Estrange, They were too deep for endurance st last; for, hen the frrat grey light of carls morning fill ey the young Iord of Clairmont too the block they found only the corpse of a young girl ying quietly upon his pallet. Even the rough from the wweet pale face before them. Many yees looked upon that lifoleses form that day, ad. With a presentiment of the truath be entered the room, and bent over the dead. tear was semen to me ailently amid tho dark braits of the corpse autifal even in death.
For her gake, I pardon my Lord Franois of Clairmont,", at last, said the king. "Let
her have Christian burial ; and let masses be id for her soul."
Taught by the bitter lessons of youth, Lord Clairmont was ever after true to his sweet
vife. Bnt both he and the heires of Noor hnd often conversed sadly of Leonora Ee tange, the poor Gress Grri.

## A HALF HOUR'S RIDE.

## BY M. L. D.

I was never in my life a firt, or at all in clined to play tho coquette; so when Dan Hazton asked me to marry him, it gave me
real pain to refuse. He was a handsome fellow, most of the girls thought, and rather envied me his attention; but somehow, though not naturally timid, I shrank from his bold cer, coarso manners, and more than all, when with the fumes of liquor. I think if young men only knew how disgusting this is to a
roman, thoy would abstain from drinking, at My then they are coming into her presence. My father always called me his." little ady," and petted and spoiled me for my dead he would not have opposed our marriage. Still I could not help seocing the satisfaction in his eye
fused him
"Well
"Well, my girl", he sald, "there be some seing as how he is engineer on a train, and I nothing more than a baggage master; but think different, and ldon't feel a bit sorry to keep you a spell longor-though I fear it will
only be a apell after all, for I naw William Dean, that good-looking chap in the telegraph
ghen uppose he will be apking you at yoxt.",
In thiu, 'by the way, fathor was right.

ing, /whon a knock came to the door, and when
I opened it I was quite surprised to find Dan I opened it I was quite aurprised to find Dan
tanding there, for he had gone off in anch : volent pangion at my refusal, that I sciercely xpected to see him again. But I tried to
ide my astonishment, and said as pleasantly is kinew how
He camo in, ehuffling his feot, and twirling
Ho camo in, shufling hir feot, and twirling
hir hat in. his hand. I had cortainly nover
n him appoar to worse advantige.
"I juat came ovar,"
he said, "to

$r$ a follow can't almaje hold his tongue when he gets such a alap across the head, as
wore ; and I've boon thinking if I couldn't d mething for you to make up for it. So ake a ride on the engine, and as I've got to run down to Westorn station before I take $y$ afternoon trip. I thought I'd atep in and o if you didn't want to go along. I was deliggited. All my life I had longod to ride on a 1 comotive, ospecially one unincumbered by cars, aud here was the chance, Yet withal, I folt a little timid, for though I
fiad never seen Dan really under the influence fiquor, still from his heatod face and dull yes, I knew he had been drinking; yet the next moment $I$ laughed at my ready for my rido
"I will jus' step in and tell father I'm go"g," I said, as we passed the baggage room. "No, you won't," said he, roughly seizing me by the arm. Theu seeing my surprige, he d hurried me ou to the engine.
Then getting ou himself, we started off.
As we ppassed the depot my father came
out, and appeared to call to us to stop; but
Dat, and appeared to call to us to stop; but reater speed.
For a fow moments I wondored what my velty of my positionted of me; but th hought awray. I had been taking little notice of Dan, but, presently, turning to sppeak to him, saw him just taking a good-sized bot
tle away from his mouth. He smacked his tle away from his mouth. He smacked his fore he saw me looking at him.
"What is that you have been drinking? asked.

Whiskey," he answered, putting the bot oto his lips again.
"Please do not drink any more," I said, un the engine.
"And how to stop her, too, I suppose," he aid, with 2 lau
lood run cold.
"Now, my dear, I've a thing to tell you cis 'ere engine is going at a pretty good e're not hindered, we'll reach Westorn in fifteen minutes.
I gave a sigh of relief ; only fifteen minutes hey would aoon pass. He seemed to read my trink from his bottle, which was evidently ving an effect upon him, he continued :
"You think you'll be safe when you reach Western, now don't you? but"-with a horriorth, - you'll never reach there alive. you wouldn't marry moing to let you when
I laid awake all night thinking how I cónld pay you off, and ny plan has worked besutiful, for hare you
are, caught like a mouse in a trap. I wasn't nent to Western ; that was only part of my
plan ; for you know, maybe, and maybe you plan ; for you know, maybe, and maybe you thore is only a single track, and in just ton vinutes the express will be up. She don't stop at Weston, and we'l meet her about two
miles this gide of the station. They won't nee us till they're close on the curve, and then it will be too late; they will run slap into He paused, and took another long d from his bottle. Far away I thought I heard the whistle of a locomotive. An exprossion
of fright and horror passed over his face, as though he were only just conscious of what
he had done. Again I heard the whistle, thinh he had done. Again I heard the whistle, thid,
time a little londer. He staggered to his foct. "She's comin'," he said in a hoarse whis
"Sty "She'
per.
And

And before I could guess his intention ho ad sprung wildly from the side of the engine. within aight of the curre, and I axpected Witbin aight of the curve, and I expected
each minute to see the express train rounding it. I was only eightoon, and life was fair and weet to me. I thought of my father and how lonely he would bo without mo, his only
child. Was there no escape? No averting the fearful death which was so near me? On nd on we rushed ; we were at the curve.
closed may eyess and prayed-prayed as we do when death is looking us in the face waited for the crash of the two engines. We
were round the curve, I felt sure. I opened my eyea, fearing I was only opening them to eagerly forward, I thought I saw the express train standing at the station. I started to ny feet; might I not still be naved?
Oh, if I could but stop the engino Oh, if I could but stop the engine !
Like an inspiration oame the thought atart the engine, Dan torned on the steam," I
unaid, taking hold of the starting bar, "by
pulling this out ; therefore, the way to stop pulling this out ; therefore, the way to stop
must be to push it in,". suiting the action to
the the word. We were still about a mile from
the atation. I looked longingly at the break, the atation. I looked longingly at the break,
too heavy for my woman'e liands to torn, but felt the not moment, with a thrill of joy, that the engine was beginning to slacken hior
speed; and as we resched the further end of the platform at Weitern station, not twenty Kind hands helped train, she stopped. Kind hands helped mo from the ongin eager voices asked an oxplanation of my
utrapge position; but it: wais not given, at loenst
not by me, for sight and atronith failed me, not by me, for sight and atrongth failed me,
and I fainted. When I came to moolf, about
"Thank God, you are safe, my darling!" e said, tendorly
thought of my monderful 1 shudterod as $I$ th "We express train had slopped at the atation. " Why, you sce," said my father, " just as
started of with Dau, William Dean came in to me and said :

For God's sake, Markman, make your drinking all tho morning, and is in no fit state to bo with her. He cannot run to Wes. tern before the express is due, and if they
mieet on the single track, thero is denth to

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the single track, there is denth to } \\
& \text { I ran out and called to Dan to stop ; }
\end{aligned}
$$ ing, I can't tell you what I felt Oh, my dar. ling, I can't tell you what I felt when I baw acemed cortain death. I staggered like a runken man, and hadn't any mora wit than one ; but William's head was elear. "' We may save her yet,' be said, and

bed iuto the telegraph office, and sent this mossage:

## then we both started off for

 fast as we could.Whon I told them my atory thoy went to jumped off-quite dead
 Romang in the Capitali" "or he ho looked upon
them, while thoy wera in being, as the Coun mon weallh, and would readily obey theit

Camillus did not know how to send the propo ition to the capital at Rome, as it was impowible for a messeengor to pass into the cita-
dol. He sent a young man named Pontius Cominius, not distinguished by his birth, but fond of glory, who readily took upon himsel the commission.
He carriod no letters to the citizens in the capital, lest, if he should happen to be taken the enemy should diacover by them the intentions of Camillus. He could not pass the river y the bringe, because it was guarded by the Ganls, and, therefore, took his clothes, and
bound them about his head ; and laicl himself upon the cask he had with him, safely swam over and reached the city.
It happened the largest and best disciplined corps weut agajnst Ardea, where Camillus,
since his oxile, lived in absolate retiremont, This great event, however, awakened him int action, and hie mind was employed in contrive
ing, not how to leep himself concealed and to ing, not how to ireep himself concealed and to avoid the Gauls, but if an opport
offer, to attuck and conquer them.
Camillus raised an army of Ardeans, me the Gauls, defeated them, and surprised the
Gauls who were intoxicated with wine. At Gauls who were intoxicated with wino.
midnight-Lunettes, withont noise fell upo their corps, when they were suddenly aroused were despatchod by the sword
The fame of this action by Camillus reached Rome-when they exclaimed, "What a Gento adorn the Ardeans with his exploits While the city which produced and brough np so great a man is absolately ruined; and walls of a strong city, and betray the liberty of Italy. Come, then, let us send to the our weapons and go to them ; for he is our weapons and go to them; for he is no
longer an exile, nor we citizens, having no
country but what is in possession of an enemy. lights and noise, he concladed they kept watch he wont to the Carmental gate, where there
was the greatest silence, and where the hill of the capital is the steepest and most craggy. most difficult and dreadful, and adranced nea the guards upon the walls. After he had hail with joy, and conducted him to the magis

## The Senate was presently assembled, and $h \in$

 acquainted them with the victory of Camillos, Sonate at onco declared Camillus Dictator for the second time, and sent Pontivs back the same way he caon his return.
Masatime, some of the barbarians employed in the siego, happened to pass by the place
when Pontios had made his way by night up to the Capitol, observing many traces of his feet and hands, as he had worked himself np the rock, torn off what grew there, aud
tumbled down the mould. of this, they in formed the King ; who coming and viewing it the lige present most active of his men ale were likeliest to climb any difficalt height and thus addressed them : The enemy have shown us the way to reach them, which wo were ignorant of, and have proved that this rock is neither inaccessible nor untrodden by after having made a beginning, not to finish, and to quit the place as impregnable, when the Romans themselves have taught us how to take it. Where it was easy for one man ascent, it could not be difficult for many, one
by one ; nay, should many attempt it together, they will find great advantage in assisting
each other. In the meantime, I intend gres eacwards and honors for such as shall distinguish themselves on this orcacin.

The Gauls readily embraced the King's pro posal; and about midnight a numbor of them | together began to climb the rock in silence, |
| :--- |
| which rough, steep and eraggy, proved more | practicable than they expected. The foremost Were ready to take possession of the wall,

alof fall upon the guarda, who were fast
lof. for neithor mina nor. dog perceived
heir coming Howevar, there were certain potinear Juno's Temple, and at
andidly fed; but at this time that romained were This animal is ept them wals.
toly percoived
aning at them, ning at them,


hieeds noither guards nor weapons, for hat
life and proporty are perfectly secure. It is quite true that they in common with a cannot be with them or with other of the bigher races of Africa long, without feeling that tho affinity between them and the fair kinned man is perfect in every materia point ; and the sympathies of a common
nature soon bridge over the chasm which at first scoms to exist between ourselve and them on account of the differe
color.-From the Cornhill Magazine.

MR. MUNDELLA'S NINE-HOUR FAO TORY BILL.

Recently a meeting of factory-worker nd others, was held in the Temperance Hal,, Brechin-Ex-Bailio Suilh in th della's Nine-Hour Mill and Factory Bill della's Nine-hour Min and Factory Bill a present before Parliament. The meeting pected in such a manufacturing population as Brechin, and although females were specially invited. only a few were present Mr. James Fleming moved the first reso lution as follows :-"That this meeting is of the decided opinion that the present hours of labor of women and young persons employed in mills and factories are injuri ous to their health, and boliove that in duction of the same would materially im prove their social and physical condition.
This was seconded by Mr. Andrew Millar Before the chairman put the motion to the meeting, Mr. Middleton, Chairman of th Dundee Nine-Hour Movement Associa tion, gave an address. He said that lately a letter had been received in Dundee from London, stating that the Commission ap pointed by Parliament to inquire into the working of the present Act would be abl to place on the table of the House of Com mons, a report favorable to the reductio of the present hours to 54 hours a-week Mr. Gardner, Arbroath, then addressed the meeting. The motion was unanimously y Mr. George Reid, Montrose, and second ed by Mr. J. Waddell, to the effect tha this meeting pledge itself to support Mr. Mundella's Mill and Factory Bill, now before the House of Commons, reducing the hours of labor of women and young per sons from 60 to 54 hours, and unanimously copy of these resolutions, signed by the chairman of this meeting, be forwarded to ion in the House of Commons. Moved by Mr. W. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Eaton,
Montrose, and agreed to. Deputations Montrose, and agreed to. Deputations
from Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose were from Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose wer rote of thanks to the chairman

## A LAND OF WONDERS.

The American Engineer thus catalogues Sow of Americans wonders:-The greates
cataract in the world is the falls of Niagara where the water from the great upper lakes orms a river of three-fourths of a mile in
width, and thon, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the
depth of 175 feet. The greatest cave in the depth of 175 feet. The greatest cave in the
world is the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, world is the Mammoth cave of Kone
where any one can make a vajage on the wawithout eyes. The greatest river in the known without eyes. The greatest river in the known
world is the Mississippi, 4000 miles long. The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississirpi. It contains 500,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of the in Philadelphia. It contains over 2000 acres. The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior,
which is truly an inland sea, being 430 mile which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles road in the world is the Pacitic railroad, ove 3000 miles in length. The greatest mass o
solid iron in the world is the mountain o Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit. The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College
for Orphans, Philadelphia. The largest aquefor Orphans, Philadelphia. The largest aque
duct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct duct in the world is the Croton Aqueduct
New York. Its length is 40 a miles, and it New York. Its length is 401 miles, and
cost $\$ 12,500,000$. The largest deposits anthracite coal in the world are in Penneyl vania, the mines of whill mions of tons annually, and appear to
with

## A mysterious notse

W. A. M. roporta that he recontly heard succession of strange crackling noiges out of
doore at night ; and had groat difficulty in doors at night; and had groat difficulty in
finding the cause. The sounds came from me fallen walnut tree leaves, and he natur ally expected to find that some species of in
sect caused the leaves to rustle. "At-the next spot where $I$ examined, I closely watched the modus operandi and saw the dry, brown leavor gradually curling open, moving like
little automata; one, opening, would tonch little automata ; one, opening. would tonc
another, and that in turu rolled open, with
attracted my attention. But there was no
worm there. What then way the power that oarriod on this gencral movement! Upon meditating a little, the truth flashed upon
me : it was simply that the day was re:nark. me: it was simply that the day was re:nark
ably warm for an April day, and the hent o the sun bad warped the leaves, curling them up like a voluta; but as the wun set, the moisture from tho Atlantic, and, coming i contact with the dry leaves, had caused them to uncurl. Thinking that some motion wnuld accelerate their movement, I stamped upon
the ground, and immediately the whole garthe ground, and immediately the whole gar-
den- aeemed alive with motion. The occurrence seems of small account, but it illustrate in a perfectly natural way tbe force and effec American.

## VARNISH FOR IRON.

The following is a method giving by $M$ Weiszkopf, of producing upon iron a durabl ine, add to it, drop by drop while stirring trong sulphuric acid until a sirapy precipitats is quite formed, and no more of it is produced on further addition of a drop of acid. The very time refreshed after a good stirring ntil the water does not exhibit any more acid
reaction on being teated with blue litmus pa reaction on being teated with blue litmus pan
per. The precipitate is next brought upon a loth filter, and atter all the water is run off the sirupy mass is fit for use. This thickish agma is painted
it happens to it happens to be too stiff, it is previously
diluted with some oil of turpentinc. Inmediately after the irou has been so painted the paint is burnt in by a gentle heat, afte piece of wooll surface is rubbed over wit piece of woollen stuff dipped in, and moie
with linseed oil. According to thed athor, this varnish is not a simple coverin the surface, but is chemically combine with the metal, ank is not therefore, wea do, from iron."
fancy colouring of metals.
M. Pushec, a German chemist, gives th ollowing receipts for the application of sul hyposulphitu of soda in a pint and a half of acetate of lead in the same quantity of wa ter. Articles to be coloured are placed in the moilinge, which is then grainually heated to
boint. The effect of this solution is ive iron the color of blae ateel ; zine becom ronze; and copper or brass becomes suc ight bly with a tinge of rose.' This solution has no effect on lead or tin. By replacing the acetat of lead in the solution with sulphate of copp hen green, and finally of an fine rosy tin color. Zinc does not color in this solution but if boiled in a solution containing both
lead and copper, it becomes corered lack adherent cruat, which may be improve by a thin coating of wax. If the lead solutio be thickened with a little gum tragacanth,
and patterns be traced with it on brass, which and patterns be traced with it on brass, which
is afterwards heated to $212^{\circ}$, and then plunged roduced -Chemical News

NEW DETERMINATION OF THE VE. LOCITY OF LIGHT
M. Fizean communicates to Les Mondes the results of a serios of very elaborate experinents made with a view of the most accurate dotermination of the velocity of light. Th
source of the ray was a jet of oxyhydric ${ }^{\text {ana }}$ ad the distance between the two stations, eet, with a probable error of 0,001 . Six hundred and fifty antiafactory observa tions were made, the mean of which multiplied by the inder of refraction, 1.0003 , give ight to an approximation of 0.003 . This re suit agrees with that determined previouniy
by Foucault, and also confirms the value o Foucault, and also confirms the value o
the parallax of the sun ( $8^{\prime \prime} 86$ ) obtained by Leverrier. M. Fizeau considered that, with pproximation of 0.001 .

## water as fuel

"On Monday and Tuesday afternoon," way" the San Francisco Alta, "a largo number o
citizens, by invitation, visited the brass foun dery on Fremont street, for the burpose $o$ dory on Fremont street, for the panpos fuel recontly invented. They woro shown into that portion of the establishment occupied by the
furnaces, and in one corner found a brick fur nace, some eight feet long aud six feet high On the top of this was an iron tank holding
about ton gallons, which wase filled with crude petroleam. Fronr this tank a pipe about a inch and a half in dinmeter led into the sid than a small grose-quill, was permitted neath this jet, and it immeniatoly ignite neith this jet, and it immeniatoly ignite
Another pipe, about an iuch in dianne
feet away. This pipe leads a :amall jet: on
steam upou the burning oil, and the $n$ oment the stoam strikes the oil the oxygen in the dous io sel free and igaites with a tremen most inteuse white heat.

RESULITS OF MAN'S SELECTION, CUL IVVATIUN AND SKILl
The whole race of domestica ed animals in man's service, yielding him egt. t , milk, wool y, was so far soparated from ; to is to little use to him. By his skill be not only modified and remoddled them after a pattern supplied by himself.
Man fashions at will draught-borsess and ce, oxen for the plow and oxen for the ta ish tallow, fowls which wool and which fur which are fitted for tho gpit, fat piga and lea pigs ; from cne breed of doga man has pro-
duced the greyhound and the bulldog, the the harrier, the pointer and th apdog. When you go to an exhibitinn of any
ort of live animals, remember that art has reat and Nature as little a share in it as in an exhibition of pictures
Apply the same method of reasoning to al gricultaral exhibitions. Neither nur cardena, our fields, nor our woods, are masterpieces of ieces of human industry
All double flowers, without exception ar man's work. Pluck a wild rose from a hedge Yerdier's roses; you will learn how much Nature ha
made of it.
All the pulpy and juicy edible fruita are man's work. Mon went as far as Asia, and ven farther, in quest of hich resemble our peaches, our pears, our the " P Palace of Crysta
Each of our vegetables represents not onl listant voyages, but also centuries of skilled It was not Nature that gave
Ite poor of our land. Human ind potato to位 poor of our land. Human industry wen in quest of it in America, and has cultivated,
modified, ameliorated, varied, and brought it step by step to its present state, accomplish ing the result in less than a century. Yet to rior labory of cultowed on the plant by the na ives of America. When the products of ristant country are brought to us, we are prone to believe that Natare has done every hing. But, when the Spsniards discovere
 o his adrantage there, as well as in Europo and elesewhere.
Wheat, such as we see it, is not a kift Nature. It grows spontaneously in uppe gypt, yot there it yields but a poor and Many ages and a prodigious expenditare and wasf required in order to develop, awnal and perfect the seeds of this useful seed fo an. Have you ever been told that wheat
distinguished from other cereals by its con taining a notable proportion, sometimes quarter, of nitrogenous substance: This valu housands of generations that perish in the

While its uagful properties to this grain, of which early, pharmacy altered the use of fift egetable poisons; rofit of our speeies. Not merely does man da a portion utility to that which possease Edmond About.

Cards, Programmes, Bill-Heads nd Mammoth Posters, (illuminated o plinin), executed at this office, 124 Bay St.

Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbilly and Job Printing of every description, ex coted at the Ontario Woinimar office

TRAVELLERS GOIDE-TORONTO TIME. ${ }^{\text {² }}$

## orand trune railwat.

|  |
| :---: |
| 5 |



Aprosg-8.00 p.m. Accommodation- 0.80
TORONTO AND NIPISING RAILWAY.

## 5


and



## Trades Assembly Hall.

 Meetings are held in the following order :-Maechinista and Blacksmiths, lst and 3 rd Mon-
dayy. dayy.
Painters,
Paiiters, 1 It and 3rd Moniay. Coachunkers, 2 nd and th Monday
Crisping,
(159),
Ist and 3 3rd Tuesila K.O.s.C. Lodge 356, 2nid and 4th Tuesday Tinsmitho, 2nd and 4th Tuesiay. Cigar Makers, 2nd and 4th Welinesd Iroii Moulders, every Thinrsay, Plasterers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Treales' Assembly, list and 3rd Friday Tredes' Asembly, list and 3rd Frid Cobpary, nnil and 4th Frida
Printers, lat Saturday
s- Missks. LANCEFIELD, BROS., Newsdealers; No. 6 Market Square, Hanilton, are Agents for the Workuan in that Nictnity, who
Mr. J. PRYKE, "Workingunan's Boot store," will also continue to surply papers.

## TO CITY SUBSCRIEERS.

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

Che (Ontario storkuan.
TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 2873.
Notice.
We would request such of our subscribers who have not yet forwarded their subacriptions to do so at an early date. Those
of our city readers who will reeeive their of our city readers
bills during the present and conning week bills during the present and coning week
will oblige us by renititing the amounts will oblige
forthwith.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
We have received soveral compluints from our subscribers in Ottawa as to irregularity in receiving their papors. Wo beg to assure them that Tae Worksay is punctually mailed from tho office, and the fault must rest with the post office officials. We trust the Poatmaster at Ottawa will see to it that the irregu
remedied.

## education

Under our admirable Common School system, the facilities for education in our young country bave steadily improv ed; until at the present day as good a general education can be obtained in Carada.as in any country. In addition to our common scbools, our colleges and universities, law schools and theological seminaxies are scattered almost in pro fusion over the land; numerous schools of medicine supply us with enough mediea graduates to cure all ..the ille that
"flesh is beir to;"'there' are Academies "flesh is beir to;"'there' are Academies
of Design, and schools of painting, and conservatories of music,-but may we be pardoned for suggesting that perhaps the one most important field of education is still vacant,-We lave no sohool for

## the inst al arts.

al arts.
It is palpably impossible for all young
men to become professionals-nor are we of opinion that is at all desirable that oven $a$ lurge proportion of them should
become such. But whatever their future beconic such. But whatever thoir future
occupation is to be, it is highly desirable that their eduoation sbould be defined and marked out by the proposed occupa tion to a very greatextent. If a young
man aspires to professional honor aud preferment, ho must acquire a thorough classical and paactical education, in addition to the study of the teehnicalitios of law, or medicino, or theology; should he the liroadest possible range of reading, constant thought and unwearying labor it addition to the groundwork of a liberal education, are requisite. But if a young man of limited menas desires to render himself above waat and comparatively
independent by becoming a skilled arti sam, a sudordiaute position, with littl or so instruction in practical matters connected immediately with his labor, and ubsolutely uone in arything
But we think a vast improvement on this system might be made, and undoubtediy will in some future day; and the improvement will be in the establish ment of sckools for the instruction of young men in all the branches of okille labor; perlaps combining sufficient work to be self-sustaning, with all the motures, libra ries, and all the modern appliances of
education. Such schools, embracing in education. Such schools, embracing in-
struction of both mind ard hand, would afford education in its truest sease; and they would offer golden opportunities for young men of limited means to thoroughly prepare themselves for positions of usefulness. Theu artizans would machines without on ide beyond their routine of daily toil. Those who desir ed it might become educated and fully velsed in practical matiers comnecte with their various callings; and there are
many who do desire it, but who are com pelied to relinquish further study an enter with but comparatively scant preparation upon their manual labor, such, the introduction of this system instruction would be an inestimabl advantage. Is this a Utopian chimera? Is it not rather what has long been needed-and should have been supplied not ouly an individual but a nationa benefit,-for the strength of a nation materially consists in the intellectual ad vancement of its people.
'THE NINE HOURS' MOVEMENT
The morement in England for short ening the hours of labor in factories for women and children looks in a healthy state. Those agitating the subject are aclive, hopeful, well supportod, and what is not the least gratifying feature crince their steadfastness of purpose by
a moderation and intelligence which augurs well for the success of the move inent. The Dundee People's Journal notices, as not the least satisfactory of of Mr. Mundella's Bill, a crowded meet ing held recently in Kinnaird Hall.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { y } \\
& 6 \text { a }
\end{aligned}
$$

The tone of the meeting was cxcel and taste, and the whols of good sens and taste, and the whic proceedings a
striling contrast to the bitter feelings which were excited when, a quarter of a century ago, the Ten Hours' Bill was
fought through Parliament in the face fought through Parliament in the face
of the determined opposition of the whole employing class and their friends.
Should Mr. Mundella succeed in carry ing his Bill, a Session whecced in carry ing his to be otherwise warch seemas des produced at least onc important meas ure."
At the meeting allusion was made to the reports of such capable and disinterosted observers as the Micssrs. Red the oondition of the factory workers a bome, und furnished with special oppor tunities for gaining reliable information abroud-which reports. show how little
formidable the competition of the foreigner is, real as it may bo. Factor owners, half ashamed of their former
fcars, and yet half afraid of further
ohanges, appear to offer little or no a number of oilia or hairlike arms, opposition to Mr. Mundella's Bill; and he report of the Commission appointed to its object.

## LIFE AMD LIFE FORMS

[No.2.]

The conditions to which the life-pro perty is nttached are sometimes exceed ogly simple; and in the sense of know ing the simplest life-form we may bo aid to have arrived at the extreme limit of life, although we are possibly fir from having discovered the extent or from having disco organisms of little highe of living organisms of a hittle higher
grade. This lowest lfe-form is a sin grade. This lowest ife-form is a
le cell, or almost infinitesimal globule fececl, or almost infinitesimal globule perfeetly structureless, and only con-
taining a little fluid not seemingly unike that in which it exists.
But if we find in these colls the sim plest forms of life, it is now known also that in combination, similar cells form the highest and most complicated. Al animal and veretable structures are en tirely composed'of such.' The bardest one does not in this respect differ from the most delicate tissuc, and the sime is true of every other description of organized matter
It is in these cells, the animal and egetable kingdoms, so widely diffel ent in their higher developments, a nost meet. Even under a very close scrutiny, animal and vegetable cells are precisely alike, and it is only by the atmost diserimination, aided by the most careful chemical analysis, that tho difcrence can sometimes be detected; and in fact, so closely do the two kiogdoms approach in the lower forms that it is ret a matter of dispute to which certai rganisms truly belong
Both the animal and regetable cell multiplies in the same way, viz., by sub-division, and this at an almost in oredible rate. Each cell gradually assimulates more and more fluid, and then sub-divides into two, perfectly alike. These then divide into four, cight, six een, and so on, until there is a filament of cells, each independent and capable of separate existence, but each
the other by its cell wall.
As an instance of the rapidity witb which this reproduction goes on, we take the Protoccus nicalis, or red snow. This in the course of a few hours wil redden vast tracks of snow; and another the Bovista giganteum, is estimated to produce, in one hour, no less than four thousand millions; while the infusorial Paramecium, according to the calculaion of Ehreuberg, increased at the rat upwards of 208 milions in a month.
We may notice also a most valuable and wonderful property of the vegeta ble cell, viz., its power of elaborating
such an amazing variety of products such an amazing variety of products It receives or imbibes but few substan ces from the outer world-water, car soluble salts; but with these fow it is able to bring furtin from its secret laboratory, all that can gratify the eye, the smell, and the taste of man. The beautifully tinted juices to which the flowers owe their rainbow varicty of colors, the sweet odors with which they perfume the air, the gums, the balsams the sugar, the starch, the medicines, the poisons, in endless profusion, are all
distilled or fabricated by the vegetable

## cell.

anima sole, and we come to a group hose erving a ha the opportunity of ob water, through a be familiar. There is the atmost diver sity of form and structure, yet all ex hibit great liveliness and activity Thero is one which seems but one re moved from the cell, but has the capacito change its form, and of forming omporary stomach by prodncing small external civity or indentation,
wherever a nutritious particle is found. In another we observe an opening, whic serves the purpose of a mouth, and the frst trace of a canal for the circulation his opening or mouth is surre in others,
which by their incessent motion produce a circulation of the water, and thus bring withia r
ment or prey.

A little higher, and ${ }^{\circ}$ we come to a group whose characteristic form is radi ate. Of these, the beautiful coral, the medusa, and the starfish, may be taken as oxamples. The medusa is particu-
larly worthy of notice. It.can hardly larly worthy of notice. It.can hardly
fail to excite our admiration of thẹse fnil to excite our admiration of these creatures to consider the various flatio lons they perform while their g. mor han a mass of vivified sea water "Let," says Professor Owen, "that Hud part of a large medusa which may weigh two pounds, when recontly re moved from the sea, drain from the solid parts of the body, and these when dried will be represented by a thin film of membrane, not excecding 30 graius in weight."
The geveral uppearnace of the starish is well known. From the centre, in which the mouth is situated, spring
 by one writer, like the tails of so many scaly lizards. These rays are of esquis te workmanship. They appear to be nearly solid columns with narrow tubu ar canals running through them, but they are in reality penctrated by vari ous organs, with muscles for motion
with glands for secretion, with nerve or sensation, etc. Extornally they scen built up of plates, which fit and partly overlap one another, so as to allow free dom of motion. Those on the upper ide are triangular with blunt points hose beneath are square with the points id.res, bearing long slender ach side.
These spines, we are told, when ex mined by a microscope of high power, present very benutiful objects. "When the rays of sunlight are reflected from them, they resemble the most elegan taper columns or obelisks. Throughont the whole length, and as the whole is composed of a substance of brilliant anderency and exquisite polish, the piots sparkle in the light as if the Whole column were sculptured in crys

T"
The simple mechanism by which th ackers-of which there are about 200 placed all along the rays-are put in motion, is also very wonderful. Each of these little organs is tubular, and connected with a round visicle, filled with a watery fluid, and contained within the body of the starfish, imme diately beneath the hole from which the sucker issues. When the animal wishes to protrude its feet, each visicle forcibly contracts, and propelling th luid into the corresponding sucker auses its extension; and on the conrary, when it wishes to withdraw them, a contraction of the suck
back the fluid iato the visicle.
We might also notice the form and tructure of the beautiful Encrinite tc. ; but we must now pass on to anothe and very different type of life-forms iz., the jointed, or ringed form. Thi always a long, soft, tapering body made up of a great but varying number rings or segments, and it is interest fig to observe that we here find a dis tinct system for the circulation of the blood, as well as a nervous system though they are of a rudimentary char. ter. A familiar example of these creahe is the lowly earth-worm. Each of e rings in this case, is furnished with which it is enabled to burrow its way through the carth in all directions, sub sisting on roots, woody fibre, and such ther organized substances as come in wail and dispised these worms ar smail and dispised creatures, the part they perform in the operations of nature
is highly important. Insinuating their is highly important. Insinuating their pointed heads between the particles of and thus by the united labor of myriads the earth is lightened and vegetation wonderfully assisted. Besides this, in the Proceedings of the Geological Socie. ty, Mr. Charles Darwin has satisfactorily oved, that these earthworms are most
pecially in undisturbed pastures, gradp.
ally covering the surfaco with a layer ally covering the surface with a layer of finoly pulverized carth of the richcst charactor.
But the earthworm is much surpassed by those which bave their homes in the sea, and which are provided with all the means of leading a life of activity of several thousands of rings, and thou. gands of muscles to direct thoir move. ments. Fach seamon has their move. ly formed bin olle ly formed branches or gills, and with and clastly feet, serving both for locomotion, and clasping their prey in a deadly em. brace. Clothed in robes of metallic Brillinncy, these beautiful worms of the ocean glide through the crevices of sub. marine rocks, or conceal themselves among the water plants, or in the samd at the bottom of the sea. Here they lic in wait for their prey, ready like the larger snakes of the dry land to dart forth suddenly upon the first un. fortunate crustacean or naked molluse that beedlessly swims by.
Belouging to the same class, is another orm, which neither burrows in the earth nor swims in the ocean, but hesi. tates not to make its home and prey in man himself. We refer to the tapeworm. This is truly an extraordinary and-wo will say it-interesting crea. ture, especially as regards its structure, if not in its oporations. Let us examine it a little. It consists of a ribbon-like body, formed of square flattened seg-

THE ONTARIO WORKMAN
look the world boldiy in the fuce; hi solf-respect is gone, and he is in a mear surf a slave to his friend, for "the bor royer is servant to tho lender." And hter if he is unable to meet the amoun hien it falls due, he must either shun his friend, the street on which he lives or thie places he frequents, or go to him and frame some lying excuse, for men seldom have the courage to boldly own their inability to pay. Thoy must need ay some unforseon and untoward oven prevented them from being as good as heir word. Extravagance is fed by deb The rich borrow to keep up a false and hollow appearance, and the poor imitate them, and bankruptey, general rovulsion and insolvency are frequently the result. Can we not avoid this evil? Most cer tainly. How? By udopting the motto of John Randolph, "Pay as you go." This eccentric statesman, interrupting himself in one of his sentorial diatribes, oried out, "Mr. President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It conists of four short words of homely Eng lish,-Pray as you go." But the nation heeded not the warning words-it con tinued to run in debt; we ran in debto colonists, we borrowed in the war for independence, in the war of 1812 , in our Indian wars, and to cap the climar ame the war of secession. We borrow ad the funds to prosecute that war; and we now pay on our National Debt about one hundred and twenty-five million dollare interest in gold annually. This is what we, as au nation, suffer for run oing in debt. . This vast burden is the incubus whose weight is paralyzing the industries of the country and keeping the poor in hopeless misery. No matter what your income may be, we admonish you'to shun dẹbt as you would a viper Pay as you go and preserve your manhood, your independence, your self-re spect. Men who are always in debt arc always more ready to accept a reduction anything." An old proverb says, "an empty bag can not stand upright." The same can be said of a man in debt. Our young men are especially warned to refrain from borrowing und securing voarr turn ap; work may unable to pay, and boing unable to pay, and having to leave the locality, will Save your money, and pay as you go. If you have but one dollar save it until you can add to it another. Do not flippantly say:
"Tis the last polden dollar, left shining aloue

gove.
of its mintage reflects back its hue, Ther went in mint juleps, and this will go too un not keep thee thou lone one toolong in sus pense,
Thy brothers
pence! Till my old tattered pockets hang contless an

Nothing makes a man more independ ent than the knowledge of having a few dollars laid by for an emergency, whil the want of them makes a man in many respects au absolute serf. A man with out money is at the mercy of his em ployer, especially if he is a man of family; and being without money and in debt he never rises above that level Some writer has very truthfully said hat if "Pay as you yo" was made "an inflexible law in ordinary human dealings, it would bring more peace and comfort to mankind than all the elixirs, ransmutters, solvonts, and stones that are likely to be found in the alchemist's lembic. It requires a good deal moral courage to live within a small in come, but getting into dobt will only in tensify and aggravate your misery Better codure privation than suffer loss of manbood and solf-respect. In case of absolute necossity, it would be better to forcibly take sufficient to supply that necessity than contract a debt you know not how to pay. If your income is not sufficient to meet your expenditures, and if retrenchment and econowy have been practiced until they have ceased to be conmendable, instead of running in debt, try and increase your income. There must be something wrong, God never intended one man to
suffioiency. There is a wrong somewher
and you must right it. Look around and you must right it. Look around you, consult your fellow men, unite will at least enable you to make both ends meet. Do not rush into intomper ence, for that is even worso than debt for it invariably produces debt, and hen you will have to wrestle with two vils, and in rushing from the loathsome ombrace of one to the iron grasp of the ther, you will be apt to siak betwee them into a premature grave. If work ngmen, when they find their disburse ments exceeding their receipts, would ondeavor to retrench the outgo and in crease the income, what an amount of orrow and wretchedness would be avoid d, and what an era of comfort and
"Pay as 'you go," and if you have no the wherewith to "pay as you go," com the wherewith to "pay as you go," com
bine and get it; or, retrench jour ex bine and get it; or, retrench your ex penditures somowhat, but pay as you
go, no matter how you do it.-Cooper' Journal.

## base ball.

A match game of Base Ball will b layed on Saturday next, the 21st inst., an Guelph, and the Dauntless Clubions) City for the chamon it will be rembered that on the 2414 he Dantless, nothing aurted by May previous defeats by the chanted by tho ested their strength, and judging from the fact of the Toronto boys having been com elled to play with four of their second the score at the finish being, Guelph 13 Coronto 11 ;-we may expect adifferent re ult on Saturday, as, for the coming event the Dauntless will have one of the stronges elds ever yet playing with this club. W rould advise all lovers of the game not to lose this opportunity of witnessing what
ill undoubtedly prove one of the interesting matches of the season.
THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT
The bill to repeal the Crinnal Law Amend
Tent Act, 18pe, nas weex princule only one clause, and this reads as follows "The act of the thirty-fourth and thirty fth of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-two, Act-Provided,-1. That nothing in thi Aet shall affect any penalty, forfeiture, punishment incurred or anything done o suffered before the passing of this Act, or affect any right or liability accrued before the passsing of this Act, or any prosecution or proceeding in respect of any such right or liability. 2. That no person shall be liable to any punishment for doing or con uch act restrains or tends to restrain the free course of trade." The bill has on its ley, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Eustace Smith.
fational miners' conference An important and largely-attended con ference of delegates, representing over
ninety thousand men of the various branches of the National Association of Miners of Great Britain, was commenoed in Glasgow, on Tuesday. Mr. Alexander MoDonald, prosident, occupied the chair. Messrs.
Llojd, Jones and George Howell, secretary Llojd, Jones and George Howell, secretar of the Plinisoll Defence Fund, were als present. After the Chairman had were read from all the districts of the nssociation, fro fourishing condition. The conferonce was resumed on Wedne lie pecoaings Mo president He trou relating to the condition of miners, and tated that to trades unions might b On the their deprecated the present mode of policy he of miners' houses, and contended that they should have a yearly lease, in common wit the rest of the community. When the ine were in possession of sufficient funds $t$ proride for all emergencies in the way crade disputes, he would undoubtedly ad vise them to purchase collieries for them Pelves. He commended the efforts of Mr on behalf of the fuud. After discussion, resolutions in favor of the ropeal of the Criminal Amendment Act and the law of Thispiracy were agreed to.
The conference was commenced for the third day in Glasgow on Thursday. The president, Mr. McDonald, read a letier
from Mr. C. Briggs,

the academy.
our shw stars and old favorites, by our


## cemmunications.

## the three factors

(To the Editor of the Onterio Workman.)
Sir,-Of the three Factors brought to any business, viz., Consumption, Capital, rings trade, another capital, buthe the work rorkman, he is the nob work and stands before either trade or capital and should at the very least have an equal hare of the profits acquired by the combiWork.
And is it so? Does the workman in this or any orher country enjoy a fair share of the acquired w
work produce
Wealth is rapidly accumulating ; it being shovelled together in great heaps. England, according to the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, has gathered more wealth in the last century than in all former times put ogether, and the great bulk of this in the last twenty-five years. She gathers the roduce of her world into her lap from thil nd sits to doy among the nationsa Queen, the richest of all ompires. She casts her dyes Enst, Weat, North, South, over all lands and climes, and says, "I hold bonds and mortgages on it all." Her merchants arry her products to all lands,
"F From India's burning zone,
Trade has gathered wealth in abundance apital has huilt. her palaces and adorne hem at a fabulous cost of time and money nd its wealth is, beyond compute. An ori, the greatest of the three in the grand of work? Alas! alás : brother whar of work? Alas ! alas ! b brother workmen
"work! work ! work!" has been iti rincipal share : till it is eatimated one of every eight of the working class in Engand to day are paupers, receiving parisi seliof in some form or other to help ery palace gates of trade and capital stalks at noon-day gaunt hunger and poverty and its handmaiden
"But this is England you tall about, "u perhaps will say, "and work is better paid here in Canada." True, we are not come to this yet ; but England is our model, set up for us to copy by our statesmen, one
nd all. We are following the exnmple Englayd as far as possible in relations of trade, capital and work, and as sure as lik causes produce the same results, the end their wits' and to mighish statesmic novert and pauperism, the results of the relation capital, trade and work bear to each other

helplosit poverty, and can devine no remedy; workmen themselves must find a remedy they must worl out their own aalvation; they must insist on work receiving a fair share of the profits in the case. Capital trade muther and if apital There is no other way, and if capital permently refuse all concensions, then the remedy is in co-operation, which is a certain makes the trader the capitalist and work akes the trader, the capitaist and man interest lays in the same line.

I am, yours, $\mathbb{S c}$.
Port Dalhousie, June 16, 1873
To the Editor: of the Ontario Workman Sir,-In the Old Country we have a very popular, instructive, influential, and wellappreciatod work, called or entitled The
British Workinan. It has given me high British Workinan. It has given me high
gratification to seo that "the men of Cratification to seo that "the mave started and sustained a weekly pub
MaN.
This is a comparatively young, yet one of the most enterprising Colonies of the British Dominion, and still, it bids fair to be one of the most flourishing of the Queen of Englands domain. It is proverbially quechs Dominions." Does it set anywhere expression "God Save the Queen!"
If, with my comparatively limited kuow ledge of Camada, I may speak, I most unthe general fecling of the Mother Country itself. As far as a monarchical, in contras with a republican, sovernment is concerned I have nothing now to do. That I leave to abler pens than mine. On this subject, however, others may denl through your highly estimated pages. Should this take place, I should only be too happy to agree
with, or else combat the sentiments expressed by any of your correspondents.
I ain truly glad that the workingmen of Canada have a vehicle by which their
thoughts and ideas may be transmitted throughout this splendid and thriving colony and also to their friends in England I do not wish to be tedious cither to yourself, Mr. Editor, or to your numerous
subscribers. I shall, therefore, conclude by saying, I shall be exceedingly glad of an nterchanan as thenclat, and will endeava eply.

A Noith of Devon Farmer's Son
Toronto, Ont., June 17, 1873.
To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)
Sire,-As in England, so also here, we ave two Honses of Parliament, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords This, to my mind is a very wise and salu ary arrangements, for by this means m on thesome check to the ultra radical Sm one the part,
hituence of the other.
If this constitution of Government did not exist we should soon be trampled upo as other nations have been. Our liberties would be extinguished, and despotism in all its hideous forms become rampant. We have had exemplifications of this in other countries, but it always tended to ward a degradation of the subjects
In ages gone by, men were treated nere seris; but through the aid of the Press, nnd free discussion, thing are altered -altered, too, for the better
We live in an age when any man, and ithout the fear of incarceration for so do ing. Do we properly appreciate our privi lege ? I think not, honco many take undue advantage and run into a course of unwarnanable libertinism. The lam, however, is sufficiently potent to
their proper senses.
Ong country wor but a comparatively young country, nevertheless, she manages Fish to see the connecting link with the strength," and by fair and honorable menus, the one will not only be an adjunct, but elp to the other.
Toronto, Juine, 1873

obtained at othogeficon, 8a MarkJ.
Steamera from London or Livepool. It would be interiesting to know. It would be interesting to hnW Who.
wrote the letters to $\mathbf{M r}$, Dison, "to teñal anlimited numbers of Dechenice to rend scc." Whether the request has boon mado. by eithor.the Dominion ór Provincial Governments. Aliso, by whom the employment is guaranteed; whether it is guaranteed for astated time, or just for a few dayn. And. Mr. Who is the party who has informed Mr. Dixon that "wages are nearly dqubled this season." As far as Oshawa is condirect untruth, as with the exception of a number of the employees in the Joseph Hall Works; who have had their wages raised $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, there has been no change in
heard of.
As I believe Mr. Dixon is related to
leading citizens" here, it is surmised that some of the letters hererefers to, hare been sent from here.
As the writ has been issued for the elocrio in the member to represent South Ontaan opportunity afforded perhaps there may be an opportunity afiozded of asking some of I trust the workingmen of careful not to pledge themselves to will be either party, but more eapelves to vote for employer of labor or "leading citiven" until they know who the candidates are

Yours, respectfully,
Hrathar Jock.

BIRTH
At 143 Adelaide Street West, Toronto,

## 

NEVER REPINE.
Ho is but a noodie who grieves that ke Whe not richly borri, or of high degree,
For wealth has its cares, and to raals Lifo's billowa as rough as the hamblost may
Ho in richest of all who's rich in health,
A.treasure that's often debarred from wealth

And highest of all whnse conscience is
An houor too often lacked by the peer
Mivfortune to any one'a lot may fall
If the artisan looses his little all,
So a king from his throne may also be tosued,
Ot an emperor mourn an empire lost.
The noble who boasts of his ancestry
Ofton figures, alas ! in bankruptcy
And the prince on 'olange, or the railway
king,
May dread
Though grim sickness invade the poor man'
home,
He pays not his visits to him alone And often man's hall he will also treed, And often the palace will fill with dread The cottager fears for a treasured lifo, Sor a son, or daughter, or cherished wife And her heart lament for a consorting fea

Then, never repine, though humble and poor Look onward and upward-there's joy For ds all, if we manfully act our part, And move through the world with a che heart.
True happiness needt nor honor nor rank It is found as oft in the humblest cot As in homes of a seeming brighter lot.
There's good in as all-in the rich and high, In the humble and poor, that pass us by ; There's good in the clood that darkens to-day, For, that cloud dispolled, there's a brighter
ray.
There is room for us all, for the world is wide There is room for us all, tor the world is
If we ail together down life's brief tide If we asil together down life's brief tide,
And if high and low, and if all combine, There's a happier world for the coming time.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF SUNSHINE. What horticaltarist expects a plant to grow lonty of sunghine? And how much more hould a child bask in the smiles of a happy honsehold: The world has too many morose
and dwarfed children, all arising from the abmiow of ill-temper and peevishness in which
they are growing up. Children look little bethey are growing up. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases, are prone to avoid it. If home is the place are prone to avoid it. If home is the place
Where faces are sour, and words harsh and thalt-finding are ever in the ascondent, be ye surs they will apend as many hours as possi-
ble olsewhere. Solomon's rod is a great intitution, but there are cases not few where milo or a pleasant word will serve a better parpose, and be more agreeable to both parties.
Paronts will do well to remember this in the Paronts will do well to romember this in the
management of their children, and in the choice of influences by which to surround them. It is a bitter thing in old age to have children who have grown up vicious, and who are ohumned by the virtuous nnd respectable. poot-

##  <br> Evado the matter as we will, our children

 urow tp according to the innuences they areunder. No healthy, sparkling ehild can grow up to in the shade, and no ovil-disposed child the sunlight of love and happiness sthone the sunlight of love and happiness shone
cheoringly all around. Ah ! how aweet it is, Whon manhood's nummer day is merging into from the abadow of the dark valley, which will soon be dispelled by the sun of morning
in a more glorious world, and contemplate a in $~ a ~ m o r e ~ g l o r i o u s ~ w o r l a, ~ a n d ~ c o n t e m p i a t o ~ a ~$
apent lifo where no intentional missteps can be rocalled, and where we can remember no
time when we have stood botwoen thquan and those we love! Then will the rough and uning in the twilight of life, and the bright sunny apots will aparkle as so many diamond in the crown awaiting us. Happy, indeed,
are thome whose intercuurne with the whole are thom whose interccurse with the whole
worla has not changed the course of thoir World has not changed the course of thoi the heart whoss vibrations are so molodious,
ot tender, and so touching in the evering of

COURTSHIP AFTER MARRIAGE.
There was muoh more than a mere witticism
in the remark ot the olf bachelor who had
pida attontions to smaidon lady for twenty Jdarr, vioiting her regilarly every night, when I choold have nobody to court, and no place to go at night. hen hath delicate and etherial
tratt between his own trajoy eonts, and the hard, discontented, frettod iife of too many married people ; and his anin courtoblip which too often exhales and er-
pirees after mwrriago, leapring a oold, dull;

## monotopous burd

Lot us see what that something is : In courtship nothing is taken for granted. Both parties are put on their good behavior. Love
keeps itself fresh and active by constant ox pression in word and nct. But, strango to say pression in word and nct. But, strange to say,
courting usually ends with marriago. Very soon both parties yicld to the sense of posses-
sion, and the feeling of security robs gallant'y of motive and oxtracts the poetry from the
mind. The beantiful attentions so pleasing before marriage, are too often forgotten afterwards; the gifts cease, or come
only with the asking; the music dies out of the voice, everything is taken for granted, and the love that, like the silver jet of the fountain, leaped to heaven, denied its natural out-
let, ceases to flow altogether. Then come dull, let, ceases to flow altogether. Then come dull,
heavy, hard days, with two unhappily tied heavy, hard days, with two unhappily tied
together ayd wishing themselves apart, and together ayd wishing themselves apart,
not always content with merely wishing.
This is unnatural and wrong ried life wants to give it new tone and sweetspirit of the courtship which comes from the constant attontions of the partics to eack
other. Their affection voices itself in all possible ways-every sentence is edged with compliment and spoken in tender tones. Every
look is a confession. Every act is a new word in the exhaustless vocabulary of love. Kise and caress are parenthetic clauscs and gestares
in the dialect of love; gifts and sacrifices are language can fully articulate and no devotion declare. And it is the fact that affection oonfesses itself continually in look and word and act, making the voice musical and the Gingere experience so beautiful, the only Eden many woman ever has on earth.
Love must have expression or it will die. It can be lept forever beautiful and blessed, as at the first, by giving it constant utterance in
word and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attentions and noble service, the stronger, and more satiefying, and more only when love drops its heavenly masana in is made not once for all at the altar but bu loving words, and helpfal service, and delicate attentions to the end.

## MOTHER'S ADVERTISEMENT

He had black eyes, with long lashes, red Wroa crimson plaid jacket, with full trowsers
buttoned on ; had a habit of whistling; and liked to aak questions; was accompanied by mall black dog. It is a long while now since he disappeared. I have a ver" pleasant home
and much company. My guests say, Ah it is pleasant to be here. Everything has such an orderly, put.a
about under foot, no dirt."
But my oyes are aching for the eight of whittling and out paper on the floor; of tambl ed down cardhouses, of wooden sheep and cattle, of pop.guns, bows and arrowa, whipto see boats a-rigging and kites a-making. I want to see crumbles on the carpet and paste
on the kitchen table. I want to see the chairs and tables turned the wrong way about. I want to geo candy-making and corn-popping,
and find jack knives and fish hooks among my musling. Yet these things used tofret me once They say,-
"How quiet
quiet you are here! Ah! one here may settle his brains and be at peace." "
But my ears are aching for the pattering on little feet, for $a$ hearty shout, a shrill whistle, a gay tra-la ; for the noise of drums, fifes and trumpets. Yet these things made me nervous He is taller than I, has thick whiskers, wears a bosomed shirt and a cravat. He has just come from college. He brings Latin and Greek
in his countenance, and busts of old philoso. in his conntenance, and busts of old philoso-
phers for the sitting.room. He calls me mother, but I am rather unwilling to own him. He vers that he is my boy, and anys that he can prove it. He brings his little boat to show the piece) and the sal (at was the stern, "Lucy Howo," a little girl of our neighbor, who, be cause of her long curls and pretty ronnd face,
was the chosen favorite of my boy. The curls was the chosen favorite of my boy. The curls were long since cut off, and she has grown to
a tall, handsome girl. How his face reddens as he ghows me the I see it all as plain as if it were written in
book. My littlo boy is lost, and my

Oh 11 wish ho were a little tired boy in a white night-gown, lying in his crib, with mo sitting by, holding his hand in mine, pushing the curls back from hiu forehoend, watching his
oyolids droop, and listening to his heavy breathing. If I only had my little boy again how
patient I would be! How much I would bear, patient I would be! How much I would bear and how little I would fret and scold! I can never have him back, but thero are atill many
mothera who have not yet lost their little boys I wonder if they know they are living thei wory best days ; that now is the time to reall enjoy their children? I thith' if I had been more to my little boy I might now be more to my grown up one
urir Book and Job Printing neatly and Office, 124 Bay' Streot.

Profanity.
Why will men. "take the name of God in gained by it? And yet this wanton, vulgar ain of profanity is evidently on the inorease. Sathe fall upon the oars in the cars and at the Thero e the street.
simple aseartion us not a few who feel that spie assertion or plain statement of obviwear to its truth by all the names of the Deity, and blister their lips with every variety of hot and sulphurous oath. If we observe
such persons closely, wo shall generally find such persons closely, wo shall generally find
that the fiercenegs of their profanity is in inverso ratio to tho affluence of thoir ideas.
Wo venture to affrm that the profianeat men afticted with a chronic weakness of the intellect. The atterance of an oath, though it may prevent a vacuum in mound, is no indication of sense. It requires no genuis to swear. The
reckless taking of sacred names in vain, is as little charactoristic of true independence of
thought as it is ot high mural culture. In this thought as it is ot high mural culture. In this
breathing and beantiful world, filled, as it were, wreathing and beautiful world, illed, as it were, with its incense from a thousand altars of praise, it would be no servility should we catch the spirit of reverent worshippers, and "Clmistian is the highest state of man."

## NEEDLESS ANXIETY

We sometimes think, while surveying the tout, healthy limbs of the little street Arab, er strength when left to follow their own in stincts. The plan of over-watching children renders them unnaturally timid, and preyents that calmness of and development of animal and bold resistance to danger. Such children are notoriously those who are the most con-
stantiy exposing their health and lives to stantly exposing their health and lives to
hazard. They are so accustomed to move at hazard. They are so accustomed to move at
the will of another that their own volition loses its power to a great extent, and becomes hesitating and uncertain. Their muscles, ac-
cordingly act with little precision, and render the step faltering and the head insecure. The child who is left free to run, climb, and jump, though he may apparently expose himself to a thousand risks, generally escapes danger by
his habitual readiness of expedient and practiced precision of movement. The freer children have, moreover, the advantage of protect-
ing thembelves by various manno anied to thioso kept under too close a auper using fre-arms-not to speak of wrestling and fighting-all which may in their turn become important means of safety, are the ordinary acquisitions of the emancipated boy, but sel. parental control. It is obvions, too, that the greater freedom of the one is more favorable to health than the constraint of the other. It is equally advantageons to the moral as to the parent should not allow his anxiety about his parent should not allow his anciety about his
childran to become too apparent, or to inter-

## ONE IDEA OF JUSTICE.

Irish claim originality in about everything, and certainly their notions of juxtice are odd enough. At Ballinakill quarter sessions a was indicted for having stolen a shawl. Evidence having been given in support of the charge, the jury retich to consider their ver dict. Atter a considerable lapse of time one room in which they were confined, and to be bout leaving the curt. He wasimediately stopped by the deputy clerk of the peace, Who asked him where he was going? "Al, begor," replied the juror, "I wouldn't stay
there; they're all boxin' and fightin' inside." Notwithstanding this panful state of affairs the juror was ordered back to the room and a constable placed at the door to prevent the
escape of any wurvivors of the fray. At last escape of any urvivors of the fray. At last
the prisoner was found guilty, and the verdict being delivered the jury wero discharged, When one of them The only objection to the system of jarymen thrashing each other into harmony is that skill in the noble art of self-defence will of course give immonse advantage to any jury-
man who may possess it, and that weight and muscular development will also have consid erable influence over their deliberations. Be
aides, there is the risl that after a long period aides, there is the xisk that after a long period
of deliberation nothing may be left of them ew bones

BEAUTY OF CHINESE BRIDGES.
Some of the bridges in China are of extra one near Pekin built entirely of white marble, laborately ornamented. Others are found over the canalis of atill greater magnifcenee
and with a grand triumphal arch at each end; and some, instead of being built with arches, marble flags of great length being laid on as if it were suspended in the eir. From the amazing facilities afforded by the numerous canals for transportation of goods by wator
these bridges do not require to be built of these bridges do not require to be built of
great strength, for only foot passengers use the
bridges, which is the reason they are of such
an olegant and fanoiful constructiou. These bridges are built with a number of arches, tho contral arch being about forty feot wido,
and high enough for vessela to pass without triking their masts. The great elevation ous theso bridges rendor steps necessary. The
resemblo, in this respect, the old briages of rosemblo, in this respect, the old bridges on
Venice, on which you ascend by stops on on side, and descend on the other by the samo bain briages were not mado in this country
for more than eightoen centuries aftor they wert known in China.

## A TEARING STORY

When I used to tend store in Syracuse th "Boys, the one that sells the most 'iwixt now d Christmas gets a vest pattern as a prosent Maybe we didn't work for that vest pattern I tell you there wero some tall stories told in praise of goods about that time, but the talles talker and the one who had more cheek tha any of us was a certain Jonah Squires, who of a man's pocket when the tane a dollar out ed to spend a aispence; and the womenword bless you!-they juet handed over the he liked for them.

One night Jonah woke me with
"By Jo, old fellow, if you think that ere" that it was cut from, and make him swear to his own mool! 'Twon't wear out either-
wore a pair of pants of that atuff for five years, wore a pair of pants of that atuif for five years
and they are as good now as when I first put 'em on! Take it at thirty cents and I'll sa you don't owe me anything. Kh? too dear
Well, call it twenty-eight cent. What d'y say? Shall I tear it? All right, its a bargain," bedelothes for an instant, then rip it tear went something or another, and I hid my head under the blanket, perfectly convalsed with laughter, and sure that Jonah had torn the shect from the top to the bottom. When woke up in the morning, I found-alas! un
kincent cut of all -that the back of my night shirt was split trom tail to collar-bone.

A HARD CROP, BOSS, TO MAKE MONEY OF.

Toxas, it seems, among its other advantagos
is well adapted to the raising of tobacco, but ingn thery of an ancient African cultivator will
"Ye see, boss, ye can't plant it right out like corn ; it's got to start early ; and back in Virginny, whar I come from, we had to bo mighty particklar about the atart, but boah
it's got more there. Yo first malke the bed born a big brash heap on a spot o' good
ground, an' dig it up all loose and nice, and throw it up in rows like this. (About three feet apart.) Den yo draw your plants an' se em cut ; atob down a stick, like this, as deep tho dirt come in on it real easy. If it's blaz. in' hot ye've got to cover the plant two days apread nig ' down the hill all around it. Den ye got to looz out an' keep all de weeds an' grass out,
an' be sure and pull off dem little leaves dat lay on de ground, or doy'll make de whol loaf Alat down an' be masty. When it gets
just as high as de bend below do knee, den just as high as de bend below do knee, den you got to look out agin an' bo lively to clip
it of a littlo below, an' top it, learing only "or twelve leaves.
got to look rut trouble comen, an' den $y$ got to look out agin for nuckers an' worme.
Do nucker come right under de leaf, like litthe knobs, an' every one of 'em got to be purbaces. Don de worms teep a comin keop a comin'. Ye mustr't knock em o aicher ; mus' catch 'em an' math 'em. An
den ye got to keep a wormin' an' suckerin' right along till it's done ripe
'Den ye got to look out agin', for ye got to cut it, an' split it, an' hang it, an' dry it
'zackly right, or ye'll lose all your work, sure. Yo lay it on de hill to wilt, den hang it up on aplit aticks ; den watch it two weeks in ${ }^{2}$
and aun, 'and don't let a drop o' rain touch it it'll malre it all flab down an' be masty agin, 2n' den it'll gag in a man's thront, an' make if a leetle rain does atrike it, yc got to open d aticke an' let de ar through, an' dat helpe it
" Den ye take it in' heat it, to dry de stems, it dar ye got to look out agin an' not amok smell. Den ye strip it, and divide it an pack. it for market, an' ye're done at leat, an' it's about time to go to Fork on another crop. Mighty
outon."

WESTERN COURT SCENE.
Judge B-_, of Missouri, was in many rén
spects a remarkable man. He stood six feet spects a remarkable man. He stood six feest
two in his boots, and was as fond of $a$ frolicas the most rattling lad in the country. He o' meal". and play a better gane of "poker" $0^{\text {meal and play a batter ga }}$
then any man in the circuit.
It happened one day, whlle he was holding
court that Mr. Dewzonbury, a rough-looking,
but independent customer, came into the court
room with hit hat on hie hoad. Thie the
judge considered an in indigmity
Offerad to to the court, and forthwilh ordered Mr. D. to take off his hat
To this Mr. Dewzenbury paid no attention, Which being observed by "his honor," he
ordered the sheriff to "take that man ordered
off."

" Ta
"Take your hat off," cried the eheriff
Mr. Dowzenbury remained motionless, and rising bis eyes, his honor again discoverod the incorrigiole standing with his hat on his "Sheriff," eried the judge, "take that "an's hat off."
The Sheriff
The Sheriff approached, and repeated the
"I'm bald," said Mr. D., "and can't com
ply." "You can't," exclaimed tho judge, waxing
angry ; "then I fine you five dollars for con
"What is that you say, judge?" replied
Mr. D., as he walked deliberately up to the stand of the judge.
"I fine you five dollars, sir, for contempt of
"Very well," said Mr. D., as he carefully put his hand into his pocket, and pulled out a
fifty-cent piece. "Very well, here is the "this squares us, judge. You owed me four "this squares us, judge. You owed me four dollars and a haff when we quit playing
poker last xight, and this half makes us


|  | box cignen, J. Whyto, King atroot, o. Roddy. <br>  Conolation Retoo 100 yarde OMon to all Bransi in p prize vert, w. W: Suthoriand <br>  <br>  |  | kuf |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | While at Pesth recently the Prince of Wales received a letter, ill-writion and ill pelled, from the widow of a Britishmechanic |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | th |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  dinge. |  |  | 7ty Grodd ami Clothiug. |  |
|  |  |  | choice stock of <br> Ready-Made Clothing, |  |
|  |  | draler in choige groceries, wines, |  |  |
|  | naurn | sugar I Sugar I | THE QUEEN CITY CLOTHING STORE, |  |
| Throwing Beary Weight-Opento Union men only-1st prize, '"Harper's Typograph," Miller \& Rrize, hat, J. Perry, M. Gloster: 3rd <br> prize, engraving of John Bright, Swan <br> 200 Yards Pace $\qquad$ | - Grxatrites. |  |  |  |
|  |  <br>  |  | $332 \begin{aligned} & \text { CLOTHING STORE, } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Queen Stre:t } \\ \text { (OPPosirz } \\ \text { w. M. church.) } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  <br>  | zhysitiaus. |  | H. J. SAUNDERS, Practical Tailor and Cutter, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3} 37$ yonge street, toronto. <br>  |
|  | M. EDWARD. SNIDR SURG <br>  | F. PEIRCE, <br> DEALER IN <br> Provisions, Cured Meats, Butter, |  |  |
|  |  |  | N. McEACHREN merchant tallor, ac. 191 Yongescreet. <br>  |  |
|  |  | lied Haw, amal Molled |  |  |
|  |  |  | JOHN KELZ, MERCHANT TAILOR 358 YONGE STHEET, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DOMINION LANDS. } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { DEPARTMENT } \\ \text { OF STATE, OTTANA. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | hiv |  |  |  |
|  |  | WM. WEST \& CO. <br> 200 YONGE STREET. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | OUR SPRING STOCK Iy now Complete in all the |  | a roasonable supply of timber and fuel for their own Speeial pormits to cut for market, will le granted to |
|  | 解arristers, \&r. | I* now Complete in all the <br> LATEST•STYLES, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mid \mathbf{L}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Lachine canal enlargement. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cinvare, «r. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | J. PRYKE, <br> Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store, KiNG WILLIAM STREET |  |  |
|  | Aurtimuter. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | CHARLES TOYE, MERCHANT TALLOR AND CLOTHIER, <br> 72 guben stribet west <br> A.hr iarge and extensive stock on havd. a good at guarantoed. <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { For Plain or Omamental Printing } \\ \text { go to the Owxinio Wosian Ofice, } \\ \text { Bay Stroet } \end{array}\right\| \end{aligned}$ |  |

