# Ontatio <br>  

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Vol. II.-No. 24.
FRom toronto to vienna.
Lonoo, Ena., September 3rd, 1878 I. was not sorry when my dúties enabled me to turn my back upon Vienna, with its exhibition, its depressing atmosphere, bad
mells and strange customs. The opinion amells and strange customs. The opinion is generally held that as a magnificent laboriousness of skilled labor in producin the vast array of articlos, useful and orna-
mental-the undertaking organized by mental-the undertaking organized by
Baron Sivartz, is the most important, as it ertainly is the most colossal, that civiliza tion has yet beheld. It is therefore the more to be regretted that the same auccess
which as so signally distinguished it as an exposition, has not attended it in a financia point of view. I am almost' afraid to say how much it is generally reported the ustrian Cond ith the und xpe amount is rery lorge the loraling, I have heard, going up into the millions of guilders or florins. Almost from the very for a tremendous have been againcial crisis it came nearly at the outset, comprising panic, a smash, and a period of prostration had barely been recovered from, when there followed the wide-spread rumors of the prevalence of cholera in the city. There charged at first by the hotel and stori keepers had some effect in deterring inany from visiting the city; but the latter evi from visiting the city; but the latter evi
soon corrected itself, becauso it speedil became apparent, evep o the people of Vienna themselves, that by a continuance in such a course, they were but hilling the goose that laid the golden egge. All these oriously militated against the financial prospects; but even yet thera may come a brighter and more satisfactory, onding than is generally prognosticated... The financia crisis has been successfully tided over, the the hotel charges, ctc., are quite moderate, and the season is not yot near over ; so that, after all, before the evil comes, mat ters may wonderfully improve, and it may yet turn out that all the rumors about have been but "much ado aboit nothing. Certainly all those who appreciate the im portance of these "world exhibitions"
will join in the exclamation, "So mote it Leaving Vienna, with our faces home ward, we reached Munich, and remaine few hours. It is a quaint old place, and very dirty.
and very dirty.
This city boasts of the largost and most laborate brone. stal in worl. It is a stature typical of Bavaria,-a femalo giory, hand in her right a sword adorned with circling laurels, prepared to crown all such distinction At her side stands the Bavarian lion of granite pedestal 30 feet high, and the tigure granite pedestal 30 feet high, and the tigur
itself is sixty-six feet high... Notwith standing this immense size, the proportions are most perfect, and the attitude is exceaingly fin. .t is sur used in the cast ing, mostly comprised of the cannon take from the different nations.
After visiting some other of the monuments and churches, we took the cars for Zurich.: As you pass into Switzorland, the change is very noticeable. There ast mearance of thrift and comfort than is apparent on the Austrian farms. In the icinity of the cottage, conuld invariably b seon the well-kept vegetablo plots, and in many ways the apirit of the proprietor is not to be 'n
The social position of the women appear o be much better than that of thoir sistors in Austria,-while they have their farm y the men. On our way, we arossed
ter, almost surroundod by high hills, is the largest of the Gerinan lakes; but if paint of: Bize is not which are -
"Like oceañ in storm or at rest."
Zurich is a very fine old city of some $2 \overline{5}$, 00 inhabitants, and is situated at the orthern extremity of the lake boaring the same name. It has many historical asso-ciations,-boing in the near vicinity of hotly-contested battle-grounds. It washere Where the reformation first broke. out in Switzerland. The ramparts which formerly surrounded the city, have been changed into delightful promenades, from which the
unset scene I witnessed was beautiful in he extreme, the rippling water like silve heen, the hills on every hand green to the ammit, dotted here and there with vil lages and charming chateaus, while the
bold forms of the Swiss Alps fill up the istants view,-making a brilliant and de ightful picture. From this city we went n to Berne, the capital of the Canton, and the seat of the Swiss Government. he scenery through the Canton was very
icturesque, but $\{$ was not a little surpris ed at finding such vast extents of arrable land. It was evidently tilled with great and. It was evidontly tilled with great
care, and generally up the slopes to the mmits of the mountains. While finding in the city plenty to attract and amuse,
eit it contains very little worthy of notice, eet it contains very ittle worthy of nonice,
ompared with other cities. The most onspicuous thing was the figure of the bar, it is seen everywhere-in the foun is said that in the days of old, the people held bears as घacred as the natives of onstintinopledo pigeons, or the Egyptiain did cats.
From Berne I made a detour in order to Fitness some of the mountain scenery of writzerland, that I had hitherto seen
had been in the distance. I made my way had been in the distance. I made my way
for Interlacken, to reach which I crossed lake Thun, a beautiful lake, some 12 miles ong; and about three wide. Near Thun he banks are dotted with pretty villas and gardens, d but as the boat approached its estination, they became steep and bluff All up the side of the rugged clifts were the on a slope clustered a village. One feels curious to know how perched so high on arious to know how, perched so high on their living.
Interlacken is a small village, prettily tuate, famous not so much for itself, a or its lovely surroundings. The scenes here, for grandeur and beauty, comes noxt
to the famous Valley of Chamouni, with ull view of the "Manrch of all the Moun full view of the "Monarch of, all the Moun-
tains:" Here, on every hand, are mountain tains. Here, on every hand, are mountain
peaks rising one above the other, but the hief and most prominent are the celebrated Jungfrau, 12,827 feet high, and the Monk, 2,609 feet. As the last rays of the seiting,
un lit up the snow-capped peaks, the an laciors, and bronght out more fully the nass of nountains on every hand, the view was imposing beyond description. This pot must romain for all time a favorite resort, so long as the beautiful "Jungtran Monk who eternally waits by her side." Getting back to Berne, we took our way
or Geneva. We stayed for a fow hours t Freyburg, and had an opportunity of hearing the world-renowned organ in the calihedral church of St. Nicholas. The pincipal portal of the chish representin whith soine curious bas-reines, representing of the patron saint, to its right is an angel weighing humanity in a balance, and below is is St. Peter, with his key, introducing the just into parachise, while on the other
hand, is a tigure with a hideous head, ragging in phains, a group of condemed ones; on his back he carries a basket filled wih those who have been weighen in the balance and found swanting, and these are oo be procipitated into a boiling caldron and in a far corner Hell is represented by momsterniled to overflowing with the con on hot mote. The organ, the finest in


#### Abstract

Europe, io etated to hare as atops and 1800 pipes, some of Whin are 32 feetiong. The music producd from such an instiument, ribable, -at one time filling the edifice ribable,-at one time filling the edifice ith thunder tones, and subsiding in the softest and most exquisite sounds. During one of the tremendous forte passages, some of the audience,. who had been convorsing


 and who had to " whisper lond," to be heard, wete suddenly betrayed by a stacatto movement; though not so ludicriously as it is stated was the case at a concert in New ork, where two ladies, who had been artissimo passage, and the music, quick. passing to a piano novement, the nudience vere electrified by hearing a voice exclaim, "We fried ours in butter!"From Freyburg we
From. the capital of tho T aud Canton. From
we had a beautiful view ot the town, the lake, and in the distance the Alps of Savoy. At Lousanne, we took the This lake is the most benutiful I thinikI have ever seen. In paintings of the many ovely scenes which the lake presents, I had often remarked the beautiful blue of ancy cer, and had supposed that the imagination for effect, but I found in eality "the half had not been told." Notwithstanding that a. slight rain louds, and the sky woro sombre-hue bue as indigo. Leaving Geneva, the natural scenery through thes pass of the Jura Mountains, through which the line winds, was wild and grand in the extreme, the over-hanging and towering rocks appearin as if ready to come thundering down the passing train. The balance of the journey Paris was uninteresting, after the sceny through which we had passed.
Paris still bears the marks of the terrible ordeal through which she has passed, but the work of restoring the buildings des-
troyed during the reign of the commune is being rapidly pushed on, and in a short me the blackened walls of the magnificen difices that were, will shine again fair and eautiful, and the events of the past becom as a tale that is told.
Wंe arrived in
We arrived in London after a very un pleasant run across the channel from Dieppe to Newhaven. The day was raw
and cold, and a drizzling rain prevailed early all tho time. There was no protec tion from the rain on the boat but the
cabins, and there, from circumstances easy o imagine, confiuement was worse than the rain, and so those who kept their se legs, huddled togethor in the expose was thint made their way from the pier to the cars. An hour's rest, and some "res turation," howevor, speedily put thing ght, and it seemed hard to conceive that many now smiling faces, but so recently caused by the nausea of sea-sickness. If the fates are favorable, another weel will find ne " on the racing main," home e so, and the sentiment more firmly im ressed than ever, that "be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

## the duties of youirh.

or the last. He who never thinks can neve e wise. Perpetual levity ends in iguorance and intemperance, though it may fire the spirits for an hour, will make life short and miserable. Let us consider that youth is of
no long duration, and that in mature sge, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease, nd phantoons of delight dance po more about , we shall have no comforts bat dhe end the meaus of doing good; et us therefore stop, while to stop is in our powor; lot us live ns men who are sometinge
to grow old, and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all to conint their past years by ollices, and to be reminded of the former luxurinnce ot health only
which riot has produced

## LABDR PORTBATSS.

$\pm= \pm=$ GEORGE POTTER.
Although human unture in a physical point view is so much alike all the world over variety in character and moral attributes hown in every human career.
Those who are born to greatness, prominen positions, and easy opportunities of gaiuing ex-
perience in the conduct of great affairs upon evated stages, and beforo crowds of spectators, exemplify every phase of human moral attributes, with the humblest of the people-those of them who have emerged into social daylight,
from the common lot of their native associates -such as these must at least posséss honest diligence and manly self-reliance. A bio. graphical list of the men, who, whatever their vore born in villages, but reached maturity in cities, and becaine honourebly known to thousands of their fellow-men, would give remarkable and diversified proof of the moral
productiveness of rural soils. These examples, productiveness of ruralsoils. These examples,
if allowed to have their due influence, should I allowed to have their due influence, should lead oth
path.
:The
The individual whose name is at the head these sentences, was born in Kenilworth,
villager of no mean village. Kenilworth Castle vilager of no mean village. Kenilworth Castie Walter Scott, which represents Raleigh a writing on some surface in its precincts, "Fain Queen Elizabeth as writing underneath, "I hine heart fall thee, climb not thou at all." o much stirrings of ambition agitated the youthful breast of George Potter. Althongh the handsome and briliapt courtier of the
Maiden Queen, was borm in a village mare boncure, and received his early education in the road to advancement lay open before him. The subject of this sketch, on the contrary, was the child of a lowly rustic couple. Ednund William and Anne Potter, his father and mother were born and brought up at loxham, which gives its came to one of the
Hundreds of Oxfordshire, and is not far from Handreds of Oxfordstire, and is not far from
Chipping Norton, made notorous by magisteria arsecution of unoffending women. When ome church, crowned with elegant tower and lofty spire, the curious carving over the western door, representing, like one of our metropolitan hurch gateways, the Day of Judggent taugh hem to look forward to a tribunal at which
the wrongs of time and earth would be re dressed.
About the year 1819, the worthr couple igrated ints an adjoining county, and settled t Kenilworth. There Edmund Potter pursued
is trade as a carpenter, working at Stonehis trade as a carpenter, working at Stone-
leigh Abbey till 1840 . Thus, for nearly very doy Sundays excepted, threo miles there and back, besides doing a hard and long day's work, for the small wages of three shillings a day. As he and his wife were lessed with seven children, from this scantio
pittance nine mouths had to be fed, nin odies clad, and nine inmates housed.
George Potter was born in 1832, the year of
the first Reform Act. . Little was it dreamed the first Reform Act. . Little was it dreamed
that the child which then first saw the light, that the child which then firat saw the light,
would live to see the elective franchise given o workingmen in cities and boroughs, and education he received began at one of the the dame schools then in the parish, and eíded at "Aldridge's Charity," an endowed school on Abbey Hill, of which some three score boys learned to read and wirte. What more might have been gained by a longer stay, it would be hazardous to pronounce; for, at that day, but little attention was bestowed upon turning.
such institutions to the best account. The necessary that young George wher, made it necessary that young George should go early own living. He began as a plougbboy ; but he was taken out of that furrow, and hired by a neigbouring gentlemen as errand boy, at the remunerative rate of sixpence a day." This was his occupation, and this his reward, till he that mysterious change in boyish natureswhich offects the moral not less than the physical constitution. There consequently came over

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## Stung by this feoling the

boy marched of to Coventry While, he persuaded a master cabinent meker apprentice. According to matual Migreement he was to work the first year for nothing ; the second, at four shillings a wreek; the third, at
five ; and the fourth and lant; at six. The five; and the fourth and last; at six. The period of apprenticesbip. Was ahorter by three years than was usual; but it may be readily imagined that the bound party had a hard enough time of $i$ i, und wais the roverse of sorry able to do more than find himin clothes. able to do more than find him in clothes.
Making all possible allowance therefore the difference of prices then and now, it baftles ingenuity to comprehend how board and lodging could be provided for out of resources which, taking tho four years together, did no avorage so much as four shillings a week: During no other four years of a man's life does nature require so plentiful a nupply o proper nutrinent as from the age of sixteen $t$ twenty, especially when the youth is one,
compelied as Potter was, to work hard for ompelled as Potter was, to work hard fo If, howers a thay the whole year round. slim than stout on regaining his freedom; dilifi gence and attention prere rewarded by his be coming a workman that needed not to be shamed; while patient endurance, na doubt had the compensating effect of forming and fortifying his character. His first engagement nilder a journeyman was to Mr. Colledge, a master builder at Rugby, where he woried for welvemonth. . Then, returning to Coventry ennected himself with Mr. George Taylor, in onas of the shrubs of that ancient city Thing one.of the shrubs of that ancient city. Thes

## ear 1853.

like most young fellown of any spirit and rove he grew more sund more anxions to im among other mofives, conceived a strong desir to see the Great Metropolis, of which he had read and heard so much about. Bidding fair well to Warwickshire, in 1853 he came to the world with but little to costly city in ne world with but little to meet absolute waste upon riotous living. Not knowing single individual of the millions among whom he for the first time set foot, he had no time to lose. Arriving on a Saturday afternoon, he waited till Monday morning; when, before
Rotry.

We may talk of our enlightaned civilization, But according to the records of the timen
We are living in an We are living in an age and generation, Which punisbes only poor men for their crimes,
For the pampered sons of wealth are too illus. For the pamp
And Xiyhh lije eriminals have such winning
Thoy are always bound to go on whipto of justico,
For they never hang arich inan, pow-a-dayg. For they never hang a rich van, 1
Thoy never lang a man of wealth or note, But always when the gallovs gets a victim;'
'Tis some poor wreth, who "wears a ragge

Now tho country's full of greedy speculators, With their swindling combinations of every
But they call mechanics dauggrous çyitators,
When for their rights these honest men com

Then rich ca
cious
We must punish these rascals for conspiracy.
What !-astriks for wages I Inntt it audacious
Why; they all deserve the Penitentiary,
Oh yes! That's the way
They tallk of sending poor men to Sing-Sing, For combining to uphold the lows of Labor,
But it's all right with tueir swindling Wall

Yes, it's all right with their gentiemen rogue civilians.
Thoir Eric Roilroads, Goulds, and Tanmens
Tweels,
ho steal vast sut
lions,
es, it's thus the rich can steal, and when detected,
All they're got to say is, "LLet's havere peace." Thus with what they steal, they purchase theix release.
Oh yes 1 That's so,
But let some por or outcast, Bis hand outstretcc,
And just touch the value even of a ponnys And just tooch the value even of a penny, wretch.
Yes, our Merchant Princes and Stock-jobbing Brokerss
ur manufacturing Lords and Railroul Kings, May meet to polotand d csheme as fellow.work
To corner trade, by monopolies and rings "Bat oh! Those vile Trades Unions of me chanics,"
How capitial curras ; how it fumes and frets;
When honest Labor claims by power organic,
Just compensation, while it groans and sweate Oh yes! That'i so,
Then a hue and a ery is raied on
Then $a$ hue and $a$ ary is raised on every hand
And LaborLLeanues denounced $a s$ Communistic And L LborL Leasues denounced as Communi
And LLbor strikes, the ruin of the land.
©ates mad shetches.

## THE BROTHERS

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\text { C=Auprer } \overline{\text { V }}
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It were vain to attempt to picture the hor

or of the seene which presented itself to her | bewildered gazo, when, disturbed in some |
| :--- |
| pleasant employ by an unuunal stir in the | pleasant smploy by an unuasal stir in the riend, the mistress of the mannion, and to he question inquiring the canse, receiving nought

but dead silence from the thronging menials pressed onward towards the portal, and there stood, as if apell-bound by the appaling spec.
thacle.
$A$ tacle. A crowd hupg over the bier on
Fhich was borne the lifeless body of her young lover; but Ehe saw nought but one objeothad boen rone of beaming affection, but which now. gave no gymputhy to the wild and piere ing ghririk that broke rom her lips, as, spring ing farward, she cried, "It is he 1 Gioranni :
Giovanni" and in the next moment fell back in unconascionaness, the crimson blood guhhin at torront from her quivering mouth
 the Arrt carfefu disclosires of the dreadful quickly away from the immendiate ecene $;$ bat
thero were those wwo doubted the sanity of the grand duke's mind, as, with form erect and lip and brow curved ss though they defied the inward torture, he gave, in calm yet un-
familiar tones, the necessary orders for the familiar tones, the necesgary orders for the
discovery of the murderer, and led the way as the bier at his command was conveyed into
dark inner apartment, the key of which always retained.
In the meanmhile, Garcia had reached
manll but woll
known inn, in the heart of the city, where he lind thast morning made an ap pointmant to meet several gay youths of hi scquaintance, and where, concealed from the poternal ose, they often gave was to excesee


"I have been scarching for you in every di-
rection, and it was only y chanco tuant tuus pected you might bo here, and hurricd on seek you."
Garcia tu
Garcia turned livid ns denth with the appal. ling summons, but although . Li, frame shook his borse, nono of his thonghtloss associates symputhy in hise sudden boreavment: sympithy in his suaden sherealment.
reaching the court- yard of the yalce, he foric all tue servants gathered in ilose groups, thciri
countenances oxpressive of horror and aston ishment; and almosty unobserved by them, he
 breast, and his who
and tuiden sorrow:
nar budden sorrow
For somo
spacious appartment he murderer paced the spacious appartinent alloted to
to bring use, trying to bring himself th the task of appearing, bee
fore hiis storna fatur, who, as he learned, was santed silent and spell-bound beside the bier on which rerosed the heir of his prineely es.
tate.. of his mother he neceded not to ask, for tatce. Of his mother he necued not to alk, for
although thick tapestries and stono walls sep. oratod hind from the chamber which she occupied, yet his sensitivo enr often caught tho
echo of her wild cries and passionato despair echo of her wild eries and passionate despair these thrilling inquiries-" Who could have done this darrl deed? Who could have killeel my beautiful first-born, my gentle Giovauni Of Giuletta he dared not even think.
The midnight clock struck twelve-that
hour fraught with solmuity even to the most hour fraught with solmuity even to the most
thoughtless-when Garcoia was aroused from
 His stupor lyy the eatranine of a servent, whe
whispered that bis. master, the grand duke, summoned him to the "iron chamber" "for
so the apartment was called. Garcia's frame shook as he received the meessage, but recorering his air of otern grief, he motioned the

dometic away, and with stately but irrecular steps, took the passagg that led to the abov | mentioned chamber. It seemed to him that |
| :--- |
| some strange and mysterious traged $\begin{array}{l}\text { was to }\end{array}$ | some strange and mysterions tragedy was to

be enacted, and be the principal persionage therein ; yet, though his eye was wild and
deep-sunken, he reached the portal to meet deep-sumkes,
his father's fred gaze without the lenst
blanch ing of color, and stoon there silentily till the dulke, with a look that spoke volumes, bade
him approach the spot where stood a tale him approach the spot where stood a table
covercd with a darlk drapery and gleaming with the ligbt from numerous tapers. tones.
Garcia mechanically obeyed, and a bloody
'Tis thy brother's b
Tis thy brother's blood ?" muraured the and disclosing the dead form hencath. "Loot hore-look here ${ }^{\circ}$ " hea almost shrieked aloud "Hoodd calls for blood, and from a father's
hand ${ }^{\text {? }}$ "
Gaicia's eges closed with the first glance which he took within that coffin: and yet hhere was nothing terrible in the sight ; it was
only sad-for Giovanni's young face only sad-for Giovanni's young face looked
placid as that of childhood ; his soft silken hair fell in rich masses from his delicate and blue veined forehead : the pencililed lashes lay yike siumber upon his marble cheek, and
his fingers were clappead 28 though he had fallen into the lap of repose with some innocent prayer yet lingering on his lips. Thari was
nothing fearful in his saspect, yet the murder nothing fearful in his aspect, yet the murder
or sbook with that one hurried glance, and a he fell cowering at his fathers feet, pale
his ictim he murnured in faltering ton "Father, futher, whom do you suspect? Not ne-sarely not,me ?"
" Base boy "" exclaimed Cosmo," "why need you ak $\{"$ "and loaning over the youth he drew
from his side the jowelled dagger which had Irom his side the joweled daggor which had ell.tale !) was now red with the life-stream. Twas thysolly. he Missed alond in the or at the discovery, the wretched parent fell Great knees, exclaiming, in agonising tones, ctt of justice ! grant me the strength to do an patermal feeling, he snatched Garcia to lie bosoin, overwheimed him with kiseses and
caresses, entroated Heaven to lave mercy oi caresses, entrrated Heavon to have mercy on
the soul of thie, his most sinful son, and be. re the terrified youth could free himself from is parent's maddened embrace, that parent, thrust him backwards, turned away his face, nerved his relaxing arm; and stabbed him through the heart.

Years passed away, aftor the rehearsal
this brief, but woll-authenticated drama ife, and amid ues splendor of hisis ances ded : dided, a atranger to remorse, and glorying in in act as the exection of a righteous judg
ment. His wife, the childesa and heart. brokon duchess, had long before reposed in an Lonorable niche among her kindred dead. jouthru1 Givetta had sought refuge from
vain and weary world within the walls of neighboring convent, where, " "pupported by
ho very power of gorrow, she lived on for Ow yaara, haunted by oily one dark remem

 anivevarang of that day was gpent' in prayor and fating; and each midaight fonemhim ever er, the gloomy is iron chamb
xne knd.

## A WIFE THROUCH A MISTAKE.

It was towiards the close of December that Company's steamer at Southampton.
Protracted servico with my regiment on
the hot plains of Hindostan Sid mado me a trangor to most of the frienids of my youth For mo thore was no domestic hearth; no
clicerful circlo to make me a sharer of ita choerful ciricle to make ma a sharer of it
jogs ; no mistletoo

nider which I would be permitted to suatch the sweet kiss of Christ | mas. |
| :---: |
| In |
| . |

gretted the ruminations I sometimes dmost re gretted the leavo of absence tlat hal nfforde
in opportunity for
my ${ }^{\prime}$ retarin. Better' thought, to have staid among my jovial com. panions sticking pigs in the jungle or atinging my toeth.
ASI wonled my way toward the;old club, entertainod a faint hopo-it was indocd only
glimmer of hope-that I mighit find somo limmer of hope-that In
It was not reasonalle, I allow, to :expoct hat anyono could be quits go friendless as to
Lave no fancuily freside coming holilay.
I coulh sarrcoly, at all events, fail to fall in
with omme oll aceluaintance who would smoke with some old ac
a cigar with me.
-Any letters for Captrain Flecturnad? ssked of the club janitor.
Captain Fleetword
the last delivery. Loug time since we havo seen you hare, sir
Enteriug the
on an ottoman I opened the letter and reald it Its conteuts changed the tenor of my thoughts. From bing a
anme omparatively happy. It was, in fact, an invitation to dine on
Christmas day with my old friend Christma
Blount.
At the
At the time designated I was on the platwith travelling bag and ticket
As tho traiig proceeded. I relapsed int
reverie, indulging in dreams of the
reverie, indulging in dreans of the past in
which the vision of golden-laired girls with ripe ruby lips waitiog patiently to be kissed under the mistletoe made their appearacee
whilst a premonition presented itseff thot th hcart which had withestood the charmat India, gielding to the mystic inflaence of the seoson, become enslaved to some maid of tid colder English climato.
Precisely at the hoor indicated by the time Able reached the station.
Stepping on the plattormi and sauntering
along, I was presently accosted by a footman in livery, somemhat more portentions in ap pearanco than any of the gro
from which he atepped forth::
'Mr. Fleetwynd $p$ ') inquire
' 'es,' ' replied, but not without noticins man might have been oarelessly instructed and have forgotent it.
'The carrigge, sir.'
And he pointed to a carriago and pair ma weighing toent railing, with a coach the box.
'Harry must have prospered,' thonght I, I tepped in and gank in the soft moroce
cushions. At all events this must be father's equippage, and I suippose I am to taken to the Squire's house
I had never, however, been there
My acquaintance with the Bloont family was confined to Harry himself-ac college friendship interrupted by my
calle out to service in India.
The renewal of that friendship at this time semed opportune.
I was aware that
1 was aware that my friend had a sister whom still unmarried, and stinl disengaged? If so, there might be $a$ chance of my renouncin single blessedness.
As the fancy fitted across my mind $I$ pull ed off my travelling-cap, passed my fingere
through my
mitll unsilvered curls, gazed on through my still unsilvered curls, pazed oa
my sun-enbrowned $v$ visage reflected on the plateglass of the carriage windows, and gave 2n additional twirl to my moustaches. We had been nearrly an hour on the road.
Kingsocte Park was further than ticipated.
The evening was pitchy dark, all that was

wisibe being the trees and hedges bordering | the rond. |
| :--- |
| Thero |

Thero was frost upon the foliago, and the sparrlling L Loan gave forth its myriads of giit
tering coruscations.
gate swung on its hinges, and the cance carive swept ty two trellinod lodges.
Five minutes on a soft gravelled drive, and then a winding sweep through oopgowood, and $\underset{\substack{\text { mansion. } \\ \text { Several }}}{ }$
Several other carriggse wore taking their de-
parture having delivered their freights on parturo, having delivered their freights on the
steps of the portico. 1 was almost immediately consigned into condicted into a large chamber with all the appeara
ment.
Adjoining was the dresing closet into
which may lang was angried.
'Your room, Mr, Fleotwynd,' said, the m
entering. 'Dinner at seven o'locock.' I arrangod my toilet with. due care,

My eyes at the moment glanced on a you ' My danding near lher, radiont in beauty My danghter, Mr. Fleotwynd,' were tandiug face to face with this tall, blue-eyed olden-haired girl, just such a one as I expect d the sister of Harry Blount would be I was about askinig after my friend Harry still speculating as to the cause of his non
ppearance, when this was explained by the id goutleman himsolf
' I am sorry, Mr. Fleetwynd, that my son not here. He will not be with us to din Ar, but we may expect him over the wine is in the hunting field, and ho bas ridden ver to see what can be done. He loft a thonand apologies for his absenco, and has left turn.
The
The smile with which Emily receivell the avowal removed any regret that I wight have
felt at the absence of her brother, and I did not feel nuch sorrow for the accident that had I was told.
I was introduced to sereral of the guests ome bearing titles, still as plain Mr. Fleet wynd. Addititional grests arriving, a similar process was gone through with them, till the
tentorian voice of the butler announced stentorian voice, of the butler announced
'dinner served,' and we tiled off into the lining-room, Emily taking me in charge as Leng jocularly phazed
was as much a captive to her charmp as ane of her admirers.
She was, indeed, a splendid specimen of
English beauty of the most aristocratic type.
The dinner was served in a style of extreme
The dinner was served in a style of extreme olegance. The choicest wines soon thawed
the ceremonions air that had hung over the he ceremonions air that had bung over the
opmpany, and the conversation soon became nore general and uncestriined
I was a little surprised to hear our hos woken of as sir Wiliam, not having been
ware tiant the father of Harry Blount was knight.
What
ery.great attention I was receiving, not only rom my pretty partner, but from Sir William imself, and his stately wife. The more dis tinguished of the company were lavish of
pleasant apeech, and I might have fancied my elf the honored guest of the occasion. My doubt my friend Harry had spoken well of me, and to this I might attribute the quick intimacy that had sprung up between mysell hough I would have preferred that the con ideration paid me should have been mor Dinner wa
Dinner was at length ended, the desert was proad out, the bon-bons were being pulled,
when suddenly there came a changa over the estive sceno. Sir William was about rising propose the usual toast of the Christmas dinner when the butler entered and slipped a card into his hand, accompanying the act with
whisper. Why the card of a gentleman whisper. Why the card of a gentleman probably waiting outside, should bring a loud over the bo ming hace of our hos do with the unfortanste Nimrod with the dis placed shoulder?
'Ladies nnd gentlemen,' said our host, ris ing to his feet, 'permit me to leave you for a merry till my return.'
Saying this, he strode toward the door, cast ing on me as he did so a threatening look daughter Emily.
What the duece does it mean?' was th reflection I made to myself, whilst other
seemed engaged in a similar apeculation. Al though glasses were filled afresh and an effort made to keep up the conversation, it proved death-like silenee. It was a relief to all when Sir Wiliam returned, though I was somewhat mbarrassed when he took a stand :at the opposite side of the table, and fixed his eyes on me as though I we
for the late accident.
'Is your natee Fleetwynd ?' he alked in My name is Fleetwynd.'
-Jasper Fleetwynd, of Her Majesty's Civil
'No. Fraucis Fleetwynd, of her Majesty's army, late serving in the Presidency of Bom
bay!' 'Permit me to nask; sir how you came to be

## 'By invitation from your son.'

${ }^{-}$From my son? this is very strange culty in giving oredence to your titatement My son, gentlernen,','He added to his a
ed guesta, 'had invited, an old col
quaintanco, of whom you have' all ,

By a strange accident he has been delayed,
but teis now outside. Who Captain Fleat wynd diny be roquires some explanation, and I hope, yir, for your own take, you will bo ale to farnish it.'.
I noed hardiy say that $I$ was quite as much
astonithidd at thit spbech as any on astoniththed at this speech as any one around
the tablo. It was ochagrinod sufficiently
faditent
 forted thy perceiving that thero 1 was comdid not; as might havé been expected, shrink from me in abhoreuce. In the oyes of
Emily I read something that spoke of sym. ${ }^{\text {pathy }}$ 'Sir William,' I said, rising to my feet and preparing to vacate the place I had hitherto that has occurred, and which I confess, I am tain Fleetwynd; of H. M. $\rightarrow$ th Regiment, and ' He is here,' said a tall youth who at that oment entered the room accompanied by a much shorter man of pale billious complexion, social passenger on board the steamer, but nose name $I$ had nevor heard. 'He is here, nd, I am sorry to say, sir, has no rememmuch less give you the invitation you speak I was now in a position to be tied by a couWhat could it mean? Where was young
Harry-Harry Blount? The eprout I saw be-Harry-Harry Blount? The eprowat I saw be-
fore me bore not the slightest resemblance to fore me bore not the slightest resemblance to
him. I had certainly received an invitation rom Harry Blount, his family crest wris upon the note that conveyed it; I lad come as per
invitation; had been received with great cor-
liality by, as I sunnosed, his fathor

How long, but for a happy incident, my am unable to would have been prolonged

## liam and Lady Mary, weighed by the, thought of losing whole bags of rupeeg, the matter of losing whole bags of rupees, the matter

 ing possessed of the prize.take. It heliped "me to a to regret the mis take. It helped me to a worthy wife much one, for I discoverod fnext day that my friend Harry's sister had become a wife and 'a mother. It helped me to something 'more-
my colonelcy-much sooner than I would have reached it by eniority.
May you, my unmarried readers, make no worse raistake when you are on your jour-
ney to join your friends beneath the mistletoe.

## "TOO FLASHY."

The truth, whenever, and wherever spoken often touchos a key-note in the breast of the
listener that thrills with joy, or trembles with adness, long after the voice of the spenker has died away. Wo little know, when speakhave on the minds of our listeners; that and leave their scars to fester and poison our lives in after years; or they may fill our souls with joy that will fill our life with plensures uttered them.
The young gentlomen of the present day are too Hashy. How true to the lettor are
those words! "Too flashy!" All outside show, belioving in the theory that dress make the man or the woman. It is no wonder that fathers and mothers tremble when they think they see them giving away their heart's doarest treasurc, their love, to the young men of the present day. Is it truly any wonder that the numerous divorces granted by our courto at the prosent day? It is true we live iu a
age of progress, but not in all cases docs $i$ age of progress, but not in all cases does prove an impse.
Half a centinry ago, young men started out in life quite differentiy from those young men they started in life with a purpose!'; they wer happy and contented; were willing to take companiou for her real worth; they wed
satisfied to begin life at the foot of the ladder and both were willing to toil on together working upward, by slow and sure degrees on were sweetened with the thought that al they were doing was adding to the comfort
and happiness of each other'; what to day would be considered a privation, then woul only be looked upon as a duty; and, wem hours of toil, was only a pleasure, and in the end proved a blessing in disguise. Then,
when a young couple commenced life to gether, their wants were few and easily sup plied ; willing hands 'made lifa's'duties light, and loving hearts
sunshine and joy.
The massive fortunes that are held and on joyed to day are only the results of the slow accumulations of those happy couples who
started-on' life's journey tofether with only strong hands and willing hearts ; the tailor strong bands and littlo to do then toward making the man, or the dress-maker the womau. But today, all is changed; those of other doys are regarded as old fogies ; they belong to a. race to know or understand how to live in this progressive age. In those days, young men
were taught industry, honesty, and economy today they look upon the objects and aims o life with far difierent eyes. Acts that woul then havs consigned a young man to prison for traits of shrewdness and sagacity-outcropings of genius in the rising generationphings of genius in who are placed in positions of trust, when short in their?accounts fifty or a $s$ a little irregula
If "Young America" marry, it is only a with gold. The young laidy must have ather who keeps a large bank account, own large prospective income to induce the young mony. In short, they must have a sufficient mount of the hard earnings of others to anable them to live without soiling their delicate hands, or disarranging the toilet that the
hands of others have labored so hard to provide for them.
Ind looking over the list of young men to-
day, is it any wonder: that $\boldsymbol{a}$ giood, sensible young: lady, one who values othiers, for their real, worth, one who can: appreciate all their
fathers care and toil should gay, from tho innocence of har heart, that the young men
were "too flashy" for her-that the thought of uniting her desting with such a young mian was resolved to lead a single life? Few young ladies possess the wisclom to see theepe. things money usially manage to riun through with fortune in a few years; never having earned a dollar, they hardly know the way to Life has higher aims and nobler
Life has higher, aims, and nobler purposes, and disappointel hopes. Wo would by no mesns disconrage imatrimony ; llt is one of the
have turust in andithdr. It inakes in :pillow of
softness for the cheel that is barning with softness for the cheek that is burning with
tears and the touch of pain'; it pours a balm into the very source of sorrow ; it is a: hope ndeferred, afillowery seclusion into which the minc, when weary of sadness, may retreat for clasp of of friondship forever a linigering on the the
cand; a consoling voice that dwells with ail ternal echo on the cars ; a daw of more falling on. the bruised and troubloil hearts of this world. Bereavemonts and wighes, long
withheld, descend sometimes ass chastening riefs upon our natures; but their is no solac the word farewel
If ever a latent feeling of love and friend hip assumes a tender reality, sweeping th nnermost depths of the soul and kinding
ad emotions in two warm hearts, it is a enary lingering upon the parting hour, and we whisy
arewell.
Brave
Brave heart that has buffeted the storms of ife, and did not tremble for the issue when tho rising tear or suppress a sigh as yo your joys and sorrow-your littie plnymate in hildhood's happy days, when earth seemed : paradise
Any oue who stands in death's silent chamber, and while gazing on a dend face upon is fingers, is ready to forget or forgive all th allies of a misspent life, and even draw the "soft mantle of charity" over the record of come to part with those who only had a small share of our affection, and readily forgive any difference that existed, or hard feelings that
blunted the warm current of our regard. If, then, such are our emotions upon saying adieu hen, such are our emotions upon saying adien
to some ordinary associate, how much more intense the feeling of regard when the eye housand hallowed remembrances, and- th hand clasps hand perhaps never to hear the
kindly voice, or welcoped the smile that glad. dened us of vore.
But is it the mere fact or partings that gives hat intrudes itself uther is it the question Where shall we meet again? We are loth to say good-by; for knowing how frail the ten are we hold upon earth's dearest jogs, and
hat death is cver near. lurking in the fairest that. death is cver near. hurking in the fairest
fowers, we cannot banish an apprehension for our safety and happiness, however groundiess of evil and danger, almost amounting to superstition, will sometimes take
How will it be at the next meeting? Reader ou may well ponder this. You havo some
dear one who is going from you. It may be ome bright, sweet face yon hope to call you wife at no very distant clay; and she is going
fom you, or you from her. Have you pledmed rom you, or you from hor. Have you phedger
i vow for constancy that nothing can tury side, or will time and distance have taught your next thought? When? Will it be

## CHEMTCAL REMEDY FOR POTATO DISEASE:

Professor Alexander S. Wilson, in a com.
unication to the Chemical Neves, states the aunication to the Chemical Neves, states that he has made analyes of the tubers of diseased ciency in the salts of Magmesia and lime. In the ash of the healthy tuber from 6 to 10 , per ent of magnesia salts are usually found, and diseased' trbers, although the proper quantities of other minerals were found, the percentgig of magnesia, was only from 1 per cent up to 43.9 per cent, and of lime only 1.77 per ccnt.
TVith these considorations before us, I thint, ays Professor Wilson, that we are justified in ppealing to chemical scionce-to solve the roblem as to the provention of the diseaseto suggest not a substance' that will destroy to give the plant such nourishment that will plach 28 well a the attacks ts ówn peculiar enemies
Some years agon Professor' Thorpe fornd,
tom the analyses of 'diseased and healthy range trees, that, in the former, the amoun of lime and magnesia are deficient; the mame thing, we hav
It has lately been shown by Dr. Crace Cal ert, that lime is one of the few : subsetances hich, we know that are capable of altogether organic bolutions. He does not give any experiment relitiug to the action of caustic nag. neisia on fnngi, but do
be. found to be similar.
Here, then, is a curious and, at the samo Hime, siguificant fact : Diseased potatoes are eeficiont in lime salts: lime prevents the of fung in the the vi. May not no evelopher by this deficiency 9 : Th such as scarcely to loave room for doubt.: So far, thion theory and practice agree ; lime has venting the disease, and I' cannot doubt that magniesia, if
vimilar effect.

THE RLFCTRIC HIGHT
Up to tho presént time, as is well known, the electric light has boon neel ouly fon lightadis, or on the stage, where 2 Atrounc light ma bo requirel without regard to cost ; but thus ar it has been quito impossible to employ it
Oor lighting atreets or houses. By the odd nethod the electric spark was passed betweo vo points of claze ic macline. The disalvautages attending ti machine. The disad vantages ant tending licht a separate machine was recuired, and lawerful, was so obtainced, alithough vory ides being non-continuous, owing to the rapil consumption of the charcoal points from exposane to the air. All these dificicultios Mr
A. Ladiguine of St . Petorsturg L. Ladiguin, of St. Petorsburg, Russia, has
tried, and apparontly overcomo most suceesfullly. By Lis nowly inventol mothod, oily oue piece of clarcoal or other bad con Notor is requirect, which, being atthciod to
wire cornuectai with an eloctric-magentic nachine, is placed in a glass tube, from which which will not at at high tenperatura combine erructically salled, and the machine bein set in motion by means of a small steam en
gine, the clarcoal becomes gradually and qually heated, and emits a soft, steacy, and continuous light, which, by a most simple co
trivance, can be strensthened or weakened a he option of those employing it, its duration which of course will hat is kept in motion. Taking into consideratio the fact that one machine, worked by a mall ig many Luudreds of lanterns, $t$ is is eviden hat an enormons advantage and profit coul be gaind dy the illumination of strcets, privite houses, public buildings, and mines, with
the neme electric light. In the latter, it must rove invaluable as no explosion need over b cared from it, and theso lanterns will bar Without mentioning tho many advantages his modo of illumination has over cas, which y its unpleasaut odor and eraporation slowly poisoning thousands of human beings, and from which explosions are frequent, we dectric light can be propuced at a fifth of the costof gas. We hope shortly to place befor cost of gas. . We hope shortly to plage before reports of further experiments which ar roposed to take place in Viema, Paris, an
Lendon.-Golon, aud Jounnal of Society of

## ANUFACTURE OF ILLUMINATIN GAS RROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.

The Pittsburgh Commercial states that the that city, has been put into successful practic operation at Sharpsburg, Pa.; and the borough is now adminably lighted by gas made fron crude petrolecima oil, 8,000 feet of gas bein produced from one barrel of the oil.
As the subject is one of great importance ot only to the inlabitants of our towns an lso to gas companies and oil producers, $w$ will give a fow details of the Gearing process,
from which practical gas men may, in som from which practical gas men may, in som
degree, judge of its actual merits. To us looks like a good improvement, worthy of the careful inyestigation of all who are intereste t pertains.
In the simpler form of the Gearing apparatus ome seven retorts are employed in connectio with one furnace. These retorts have doubl within other cylinders of larger diameter. Tb wner cyliuders are fillod with pebbles, the ob ject of which is to provide very extensive heat ing surfaces. A jet of steam and air is, hy end of the first seriel of retorts, and the to and thirough three other retorts, wntil the team and air are thorougoly dried and heated ; thence the jet goes into contact with the crude petroleum in another retort and takes up therefrom'a supply of the oil vapor; thence on successfully through three other retorts ing takes placo, thence into the gas holder The operation is simple and continuous. Th pocuiar construction of the revent ' loss of oil by conversion and de
to posit into solid carbon, the only resulting de found in crude oil, with some other foreig matters:
A company has beon formed, we understand,
to put this proceess in operation in Titusville
Pa. iWe shall look: with much interest fo the practical results. The success of this on any other method of employing crude oil for
permauent gas illumination would create an permauent gas illumination would greate au relief from the depressive effects of over pro-
duotion under which the oil market no suffers.


ALL SORTS OF Minds.
There is a stroug disposition in men of oposite ninuls to desinise each other A grav
man cannot conceive what is the use of wit a socioty ; $\Omega$ porson who talkee a strong, eom ig out by the head and shoulders an ingeni ous theorist, who catches at the slightest and aintest analogies; and another mani, wh ommerce with him whom afar, will hold no ne feeling of the heart, and is alive to noth mind ; whoreas talent is talent, and mind Wit
Wit gives to life, one of its lest flavors ives society its daily motion, large und comrehensive views, its annual rotation; ridicule hastises folly and imprudenco, and keops men in their proper splicre; subtelity seizes old of the fiue threads of truth; analogy eeling pants all the exguisite passions of an's soul, and rewards him by a thousan ward visitations for the sorrows that como tent; they all houst despise no sort and uses; all the happiness of man for thei

## MALAY CUSTOMS.

I wis told, writes a traveller in Borneo, hat it is inclispensably nocessary that a young nan should procure a skull before he gets ourd be more honored in the breach than it he observanco, they replied that it was estab ished from time immemorial, and could no was allowe th. beas were however o obtain now, and a' yonng man might someanes get married by giving presents to his warmly ever obtaining any heads but their nd deserved to die.
The men marry but one wife, and that not ntil they have attained tho age of seventee eighteeu. Thoir welding ceromony the bride and bridegroom being brought rocession along the large room, where sace of fowls is placed over the bridegroom end. The fowls are then killed, and their ood sprindiled on the forcheads of the pair which done, they are cooked and eaten by th east and drink during the whole night.
VENTILATION.

There is no more fraitful cause of disease and death among us than a ritiatod atmosphere may operate slowly and treacherousiy, pro ucing scrofula, cousumption, etc., or with nounts of carbonic acid are generated. In he changes oocuring from the putrofaction of ducts are given off. So poisonons are theso, that denth takes place when they accumalat smanller amount they produco an endles
variety of discomfort and discase, from debilit ariety of discomfort and diseas
Wo draw upon the atmosphere more the on housand times an hour for nourishment an More attention ought to be given to ventila ion than is ordinarily bestowed upon it. It
honld become a primary object in the con hould become a primary object in the con-
truction of all buildings. A good supply of resh and pure air should be placed among th an $n$ compenst for the deficiency of firo by an ann compensate for the deficiency of fire by an
extra amount clothing or an increased suppls holesome, unvitiated air.

## THE INVISBLE OHILDREN

Oh, it is not when your calidren are with tat they 0 when you see and hear them, ssemblage is gone ; it is. when the daaios hav esumed their growing again in the place whor the little form was laid ; it is when you hav nd come home again, and day and night are fall of of sweet memories; it is when summer and winter are full of touches and suggestion them ; it is when you cannot look ap towar God without thinking of them; nor look down when they have gone out of your arms and are vang they are the most to you of imagination, hildren are the realest children-the children that touch our hea
could touch them


## \$awdust aud citivs.

"I'm so afraid of lightning," said a prett coquette in a sudden bhower: "Well" yoú
might be," said her amartiig lover " "yout might be," said

A penny for your thoughts, Miss," said entleman to a beauty: "They are not worth farthing, sit, she replied." I was thinking you."
"What are yon doing there, you rascal?"
Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me
if you were stealing ice," "W crhaps it will bear that construction.

I'm so thirsty !." said a boy at work in
cornfield. "W.ell, work away," said cornfield. "We.ll, work away," said ophot says, 'Ho(0) every one that thirat-

A student who had been afflicted with a mon one hour and a half long, grambingly oit eternity that they have no .conception me.
Anle firm in Sunday-school man writes to a lay fechool papers and books. Let the books about pirates and Indians as far asolss

A boarding house fiend tells the story that, lements was so awe-inspiring that the hair in digh of butter in the pantr
"There's one kind of ship I always steer lear of," said an old bachelor sea-captain, and that is courtship; 'cause on that
hip there's always two mates aud no cap tain." You sell watered milk, I see," remarked well.known dry-goods merchant to a
taurareur. "Well what of that;'don't sell watered silk?" was the prompt re

Where you guarded in your conduct whil in New York "" asked a father of his son,
who had just returned from a visit to that who had just returned from a visit to that
city. "Yes, sir ; part of the time by two

NOTICE:



## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

## Pir Annum: dir Monthe sis

ADVERTISEMENTS.

| Mans :" <br>  $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> 25r All communicationa should be alliressed Wo wish it to bo distinctly underatood that wo bold ourselves resionsible for the opinions of con dente. Our columns are open tor the discussion of all tionn affecting the working classes. All commumic must be accompaniod by the names of the write accessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of alth. <br> WILLIAMS, SLEETH $\underset{\text { 124 BAY }}{\text { ef MACMILL }}$ |
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Meetings of Unions.
TORONTO.
Yeetings are held in the The Trades' Asembly Hall,
King street veest, in the folloving order:Machinistt and Blacksmiths, 1s
dayg.
Painters, 1st and 3rd Monday. Amalgamated Carpenters, 2nd and 4th Monday Canchmakers, 2nd and 4th Monday
Crispins, ( 159 , every Tuesday. Crispins, (159), every Tuesday. Thabmithers, 2nd and and 4th Thedneediay. Iron Mouldera, overy Thursday. Iron Mouldera, overy thursday.
Trades' Assembly, let and 3rd Friday Bricklayers, lit and 3rd Fridzy. Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
Printers, 1st Saturday.
 The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Join.
era meets in the Temperance Ball, Temperera meets in the Themperance
K. O.S.C., No. 315, meets in tho $\quad$ Hall erery alternate Tuesday.
 ing order:-
Free-stone Cutters, 1 st and 3rd Tuesday.
Limestone Cuttors, lst and 3rd Wednesday Trades' Councoil, 18t Friday.
Trades' Counoil, ,1st Fri
Triilors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday
Harnesamakers, 4th Monday.
st. catharines.
arectings are Held in the Temperance Hall, in
ethe folloving order:-
T. O. S. C., 1 st Monday.

Tailors, 2nd Mondey.
Coopers, 4rd Tuesday
Messrs. Lanclerteld Brotakrs, Newsdealers, Noo 6 Market equare, Hamilton, ar
for the Worksen in that vicinity.

Mr. D. W. Ternant, Niagara Street, St. Catharines, will recoive oubscriptions and
give rececipts for the Wopruxus. Parties give receipts Yor the Worin
calling on Mr Termant will p
they wish the paper continued.

## To CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City eobbecribers not receiving their pappers
rogularly, will oblige the proprietora by giving reglarily, will oblige the proprietois by giving notico of of
Bay atreet.

## 

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1873.
THE CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS.
The Labor Congress opened ite nes sions in the Trades Assembly Hall at 2 p.m., on the 23 rd inst., with 43 dele gates preese trom all parts of the coun-
try; and we are proud to be able to say that it would be hard to collect a finer or more in tolligeat body of men from any claes of sooiety.
that theivo every confidence in aying country is in safe hander, 'and that this first tabor Congress will residt in the

place, ap clageses, of labor $i$ in in a position
influence felt in the community. Too old animositios between capital and long have the bone and sinew of this labor, to nurture hateful class feelings, claseses been submissive subjects to tho them by framing all the enactments of this young country is the interests of the clasess at the expense of tho maseos, and as a result to-day, what do we se
weantraized in the hands of wealth being contralized in the hands of
the few. Manafacturiog vothing that we can get supplicd conveniently elsewhere, and oven the little that is left us to do, for the want of a proper tariff, if it is not done submissively upon the torms that capital may be pleased to dictate, the money of the people is used 0 import cheap labor to take the place of those "insolent" workingmen. The labor of this country is beginning to have its cyes opened as evidenced by
by the present movement, which must go on gaining strength with the progress of intelligence among the working classes, and year after year will see the Canadian Labor League growing stronger until the just demands of labor must be heard by our legislators and full ustioe done the industrial classes. A full report of the proceedings will be
given in our next issue.

THE OTTAWA FREE PRESS AND TRADES UNIONS.
Behold the Ottawa Fress Press has spoken ! and spoken in language that commands the serious attention of every faitbful Canadian subject, who wishes well for the peace and prosperity of his country. Attend, then, ye Trades Unionists-who seek to sow the seeds of discord upon the fair and fertile soil of Canadian society-and mark the solemn and awful waroing voice, which has been so seasonably aplifted by this mighty organ, in behalf of a class of innoceat and inoffensive men-the Ottama Capitalists. The harbinger of peace bas gone forth. Hang down your heads with very shame, ye disseminators of
strife, ye who delight in disarranging strife, ye who delight in disarranging the delicate fabric of society, and allow the good news to be heralded abroad the land. Lay down the weapons war-"The lion and the woif shall feed together." Burst assunder the unhaltogelher." Burst assunder the unhal-
lowed bands that bind man to man in those evil and destructive organizations -designated Trades Unions. Be it known that the objects of such combinations are " unreasonable," and can never be realized in this happy country "where there is ample work and fair wages for all industrions artizans "hence the folly of this combined effort on the part of workingmen is becoming every day more and more apparent as shown by the irrefragable testimony of the Ottawa Free Press-hear his oraculous language :-
"We have had occasion frequently of late to write on the evil effecta of Strikes, and of Trades Unions as at present constituted, with special relation to the Printer's Strike here. The principles we enunciated wore applicable to the history of strikes
everywhere. We showed how strikes cripeverywhere. We showed how strikes crip-
pled trade, were destructive itin their inpled trade, were destructive int their in-
fuence on every industrial interest and Auence on every industrial interest and
commercial relation of a nation, induced commercial relation of a nation, induced
poverty with all its attendant miseries, and ruined the prospects of working men even Wore hopelesaly than those of the capitalist. With the lessons of the social and commercial history of England before us, it is madness and folly to import into this new
country, where there is country, where there is ample work and
fair wages for all industrious artizans, the fair wages for all industrious artizans, the
old animosities between labor and capital, old animosities between labor and capital,
to nurture hatefuul class feelings, to ries up to nurture hateful clast feelings, to rise up
interests antagouietic to harmony of operation between employer and employed, and to our fiir young country, instead of our healthful and prosperous industriee, staghation of trade and the curse of unneccesary If
If rumors be true, Joseph Arch has tepped within our borders, and is said to be engaged surveying our fruitful fields and waving foreste, with a view to the traniplanting from England to Canada those of his followers who have
"organized", and entered upon the war! path," to liberate the enslaved and raiee tho downtrodden. He will ponder poll the path of his, feet; lot him, iknow, that: s it.is madnese and folly
\&c." Who does not know what Mr. Joseph Arch bas accomplished in EngUnions? and who so dull ns not to comprehend the nature of his mission comprehend the nature of his mission
to the Ameriean contivent. Notwith. standing the trumpet of alarm that is sounding so loud from Ottawa, we venture to think tha the man is not
to be found in Canada, who would refuse to help in estending a friendly welcome to this same Mr. Arch, with all his Trados Unions notoriety, and entreat him to view with favor the flattering ducements afforded by natural grandeur of our country to him and his codown in our midst, full prints of their abor in a land where there is "bread and work for all."
Our contemporary further informs us that England is falling lower in the commercial world, and that sho can no longer compete with other nationsespecially America-in the labor market, a result attributable
alone. We are told that

Her workmen are having their wives and children pinched and starved and they are standing by in criminal idleness and no-
glect ; standing out in perpetual strikes glect; standing out in perpetual strikes
while their trade is leaving their districts, while their trade is leaving their districts,
their cities and their shores, and being treir cities and their shores, and being
trangerred to other lands. When trade transferred to other lands. When trade
was good, and everything indicated a long was good, and everytheng indicated a long run of prosperity-when iron, and engines,
and railway plant and other articles wero in large demand for Canada, tho United States and elsewhere, the workmen of EngStates and elsewhere, the workmon of Eng-
land must needs bring misery to their hapland must needs bring misery to their hap-
py homes, and ruin to their trade and napy homes, and ruin to
This is information
This is information for which we in Canada were ill prepared. We always
believe ourselves to be well informed believe ourselves to be well informed upon the real state of the labor market and the condition of the laboring men ives us and our knowledge gavo us, and presentation as is given by this Ottawa paper is not at all in accordance with facts, but is utterly false. We would ask any one who has got a fair portion of that most important department of human wisdom, usuallay denominated common sense, to look into and imof the industrial classes in Britain, with the extensive network of trades organizations that now encircles the , masses, and unites them into one common brotherhood; and contract it with their condition a centurary ago, when trades unions, comparatively speaking, were altogether unknown, and if the conclusion arrived at is not to the effect that the social condition of the workers is immeasurably improved, their influence extended and courted, and the value of their labor greatly enhanced, then we will be prepared to swallow the medicine prescribed by the Ottawa Free Press and other kindred papers, and believe that the work of Trad the old country, and the worst we fear the old country, and the worst we fear
has not yet come," and ask ourselves the has not yet come," and ask ourselves the vail, and an amicable adjustment of differences always sought in barmony with the exigencies of circnmstances and the possibilities of accomplishment; and not that inrational resort to threats of strikes, which mean threats of ruin to employer and employee, and the disastrons paralyzation of the trade of the country." A question which we are at all tinues disposed to ask, provided that
with the word "strikes" is coupled that with the word "
We have only to converse with those disappointed immigrants, so many of whom have lately landed on our shores, not a few having again : returned to the land from which they came. They tell us that labor in almost overy department, and especially in the iron trades, Unions never more prosperous, and harmony between employer and employ. ed never more prevalent than at th present day: The working hours are
far shorter and the comforts of the working classes far beyond what is to bo found even in Canada.
Mr. Joskpe Aror in expected to

THE FINANCIAL ORISIS.
With the progress of mankind in all hat is good, ennobling, and elevating; is also incorporated a suporior cunning which is used by a designing class to retard progress, rob, degrade and keop in a state of somi-slavery the masses ef
the peoplo. This olass can be called, in a pord, the capitalists, those who manipulate the monotary system of nations so as to rob the producer most effectually by a system which is becoming more and more apparent every day, to be nothing more or less than a huga system of legalized gambling. At best, the banking systom is a cunningly devised scheme, founded upon a gold standard, with usurious interest, to absorb the the productions of labor without rendering an equivelent, making money kings of a few bankers and brokers, while the thousands who toiled to produce this re. sult may still toil on, the only noticeable alteration in their situation being that their bettors are becoming stronger as
But what is considered a legitimate banking business, or money trade, that will gather 6 or 7 per cent for the the productive energies of the nation, has been instrumental in advancing the national wealth 3 per cent in advance of its living requirements, is not onough for our fast money rings-or gamblers - now a days. Their thirst not only
for the people's surplus earnings but for the people's surplus earnings but
for all their productions is insatiable. They care not who may suffer so long as they may become rich in from a day to a year upon the exerciso of their
wits. Now, this reckless, unscruplous, uncharitable and unchristian feuling that actuates the money world of the present day has long been a cause of deep thought and study to us, and we feel that this feeling has been shared with us by every intelligent and thoughtful workman in the country, and this prying into the causes that produce the most miserable great army of labor, as they rise in the scale of intelligence so as to be able to comprehend them, cannot be long without its fruits. A higher tone of social life among the Anglo-Saxon race has long ago placed under the ban of law the more apparent or unrefined styles of gambling, and we hope to live to see the day when the many respectable and legalized modes of obtaining the fruits of the sweat of the face without rendering jut equivelent will be shook over the outskirts of civilization. Sooner or
later this has got to come. We have only to open the peoples' eyes to the enormity of even a legitimate banking business and it must fall before the just indignation of the masses, whose substance, energies-life itself-is mortgaged to those great wealth centralizing. corporations. As the natural result of this system, less than five per cent of the the wealth of the continent and it cannot be otherwise under our present system. Then let the poople generally give this subject more thought; let them try and devise ways and means to dispense with an institution, the fruits of which can only be extremes of poverty aud extremes of wealth, by taking to itself, for the use of the medium of exchange, all the surplus production of the nation, along with four or five per cent that should go to feed and clothe the producer and his family. To be plain, labor pays 7 per cent for the convenience of money, a tool as it were that he uses in producing a surplus above living rates of three per cent, so it will be seen at, a glance
that the laborer has to cut down his living expenses actually 4 or 5 per cent, to pay capital for the use of the conveniace. The only remedy we see at preent is that the public should demand of their legislators that they be protected from the usurious demands of Bankers and brobers, and as soon as the poople are ready for the change, to do away with private money corporations: altogether, for the public have:no right : be subjected to private rapacily For
great public con venience goverńment retains the pover to make and, regulate the power of, money and ithey shauld
also control the issue of-it in the pob
ple's interest and have the people pay
just sufflient for its use to pay for the just sufficient for its use to pay for the and issue. Ouly by some such means san those constantly recurring panies in what is called the money marlet be avoided. A change is necesenry and though it should prove a failure it cannot bo worse than our present system which is constantly probing and muking paupors of tho induatrious, and enrich. ing a set of designing tricksters.
THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.
God helps those who help themselves. This practical adage is one of those tersely stated truths which time in all its changicg phases leaves still the same. It is the simple definition of Providenco; was true from the beginning, and will be true always. It is the watchword of
 ance
Tho application, however, may fall far short of that which an elevated intelligence would require. If properly applied, in the aggregate desire for general benefit, the result would be like the genial dews of heaven to vegetation, imparting bloom and fragrance to desolate humanity.
obtuse indifference of working people themselves, to the proper exeroise of their publio rights and by this sonseless negligence they are isolating their $a$ afairs from public consideration. They cannot see that permanent protection to their well as to the interosts of logisiation, as who are surroundiog themselves with reinforcomonts of laws to the detriment reinfor comonts
About the only mode of redress resorted to amengst the workingmen here. tofore, was the very questionable, super ficial one of "strike." Strikes may be
sometimes necessary and effective, but they are as often wrong as right.
The strike at best is but a crude, nar row invention, that admits of very little or no improvement. It is mereiy a gauge of contest, where two parties strive, their
weapons mutual privation, and the victory to be gained by the one who can bear the most! Enlightened legislation presents the true solution and permanent cure of these dificulties, and the least that this cure is safely within their control if they can be but generous enough, tolorant of each other, and co-operate to offeot $i t$, by first creating a sound and healthy public opinion,
Knowledge is power; inactive it is nothing, Without a serious desire for the public good, of what use is liberty? Of what use is the franchise and free man's vote in the bands of those who will not use the right earnestly and
intelligently? In this country, where majorities have
the right to rule since the beginning, with the vast though neglected power of co-operation so fully and freely at the disposal of the working people, for want of trust in each other, the unused good is simply thrown away.
We complain of pliticians and public men, saying they cannot be trasted where the interest of the workers are at stake
but do they try to attach public men to but do they try to attach public men to to be trastworthy? What serious offort have we ever made to control the great est moral power civilization has yet de veloped-the press? Virtally, none their trade organs. like the Coopers' Journal; the Machinists \& Blacksmiths', the Locomotive Engineers' \&o., but do these move public opinion? No, their very existence is scarcely known ontside their immediate unions, when an could just as well have a vigorous daily in ever great centre of population, wielding public opinion wit
dence, and understanding.
The public press has no respect for us, having no positive interest; nor is it slow to let us know that, when opportunitiesoccur.
If a union or a member of a union, commits a mistake, or seems to do soany excuse to tap the hirelings simu-
lated wrath-immediately a clamor of indignation goes forth against trades unions from east to west.
All unionists are found to bo indecent and scandalous corupters of morals, sinful, shameful and even blasphemous whom the respectable portions of the community are called upon to abat
It is, $I$ think, unnecssary to refer to examples of these mean misrepresentaho. have not experienced these irritat ing insults. The scribbling slanderers are perfectly safe in their abuse, for the abused bave no alternative, and no means to rebnt.
With a press friendly to labor, not for the mean purpose of fostering malice or ill-will to any class or portion of the community, ' but to impart to publio clearor views on matters of special as well as general import, these demoralizing discorde would either deappo undertheoir p .
There can be no distinctive motives dividing capital and labor in this coun try, uniless thobes arising from gross dis hoóesty and 'rau'd.'
Should clase interosts continue to
diverge, as at preseut, all humañ experi-
ence tells us that social and national calamity must bo the certain and sure
We are told that eternal vigilanoe is the price of liberty-the advance of bad elements are plainly perceptible, Credulity is not at all taxed to understand this. The hard grasp of unsparing monopolies is olosing 'firmly down on and, so far, successfully-to force all
and and, so far, successfully -to force al
legislation down under their sway, so that it shall move in its trammels.
We see the prodigious coalitions of gigantic wealth looming up over the land, and in their monster concentrations of force, we distinctly perceive an army of invasion more threatening to Amcrican liberty than the hordes of Alaric and Attila were to the ancient civilization o Europe.
The transition from enormous accum lation of money, to the possession of political power, and from thence to inherent prerogative, is not so very difficult
s might be supposed. Already the egislative command of the important State of Pennsylvrnia is admittedly owned by a railroad company, the members of which, provided the relations of their State, or rather of their pro perty, to the rest of the Union will only permit it, may, ere long, declare themselves and their heirs forever the of Pennsylvanis.-Coopers' Journal.

## MONTREAL.

## (From a Correspondent.)

The poitical air here is full of scandals. fardy had we heaxd the first boom of war letter startled everybody by its publication in the Herald. At first peoplo doubted its genuineness; but after comparison had genuineness; but atter comparison had known to be Sir J. A. Macdonald's there could be no doubt. Ever since the talk has been "who stole the letter 9 " The claring that the proprietors of the Herald ought to be arrested, and quoted the law relating to the offence of stealing, opening, or receiving letters known to be stolen. The "only religious danly" showed its robbery and justifying its probbeation, and fterwards, when it sam that public opinion repudiated the act of intercepting private correspondence, proved its claim to be a concentrated essence of hypocrisy" (vide Mail) by turning round and saying that punished, but that its appearance in the public prints was quite right.
All the Post Office officials have been exmined, as well as the proprietors and re clerks are to be sworn this week. On Friday and Saturday some evidence was given to the magistrate which the reportors were not allowed to see ; but it is claimed who wrote the address on the envelope directed to the Hon. J. Young. The Post Office authorities havs posted bills about, with a fac simile of the writing, and offer ing 8500 reward for the offender.
The whole affair shows the political life in Canada to be rotten. One gets nauschemes both parties practice, the one to keep in power, and the other to get in. one is enjoying the fat emo kicked out while the Opposition, our model 'Reform" party, employs every possible manceuvre grasp the reins of power, no matter what slime and corruption their political carcase is dragged through. The Press of Canada prostitution of power for political ends in the neighbering republic; but Brother Jonathan can now point his finger at us beam ont of thine eye ; and then shalt tho see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."
The question naturally arises-how can Evening star things be remedien. The new, young, and vigorous national party; with any at present existing; with Inde pendence as the chief plank. It is exceed ingly doubtful 'wheiner this would do any good, and would certainly meet with thought of the Dominion, that which, if anything, will save us from wholesile degradation, is decidedly against any such steps, a being both unwise and unpatural.
If it is impossible for Canada to be politi-
cally pure under the existing constitution, ine cannot under any. Some, especially
in Upper Canada, urge a Labor Party ne that will soe justice done to the toilin masses; but experience has proven that hore are more hypocrites and humbugs in look at England and the United States we find that a distinct Labor programme was always a miserable failure. For a short
time, if wo had a Parliament composed exclusively of the representatives of working men, real reforms might be obtained ; but out recently, carpet bagging would be just as recently, carpet bagging would be just off. Perhaps Party Government is necesary, but no one ought to support a candidate, whom he knows is not an honest man just for the aske of a Party. A candidat may sal under the Conservative fiag, hut
if he be good and true, he is a real Reformer, spite of the denunciations o Grits" or anything else, Let our workhave good reason to believe will prote their interests, if possible, one of their own class, but don't be particular about this, as long as he bo a gentlenant in tho real sense of the word. Of all enemies let them be aware of the smooth, sleek, acbrawling, iconoclastic demagoguo.
Our City Council has not escaped the contagion, and at the last meeting the cused of jobbing to the extent of several thousand dollars. This gentleman assumed the sole responsibility of ordering large quantities of deal planks from Ottawa, a a very high price, as well as making alter ations, the grading of certain streets which ission has been appointed to investigate the charge.
Anothor acandal still; and that in the Church, A member of an aristocratic place worahip has brought an action against He has not been on friendly terms with the officials for some time, and they showed heir regard for him by posting a notice on his pew (for which he had paid in advance) hat it was for strangers. Your lively con emporary etrip may well ask, "Whithe are we drifting?"

## (C) montunication.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.
(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)
Sir,-Under the above heading the oronto Mail published, in April last, a lis my character. thing, but proving it is another. When read what was alleged against me, I at once ross ace my accusers. I have seen Mr. Pater on, of the Mail, and satisfactorily proved the accusations are untrue. I did not shrink from meeting one single charge, and from hich I have shown you, I shall, I ure, receive your sympathy in this m reat trial. At home I have been made target by the land owners, because
stood up for the farm laborers' rights. care nop for the farm laborers rights, wherever I see acts of injustice, I wil stand up as a man and endeavor to re dress those wrongs. I saw the struggle mongst the Agricultural Laborers in England,-and bolieving emigration the most practical means of improving their
conditions,-I came to Canada last year, conditions,-I came to Canada last year,
bringing with me a number, and I urged bringing with me a number, and I urged
upon the various Governments the necesity of something being done to secure to Canada that class of labor. I spent up wards of $£ 100$ of my own money-and
was successful. It was during that visit, I Aad the pleasure of meeting the Trades' Assembly in Toronto. I took home plea sant reminicences of my acquaintanceship
with them, and their vote of sympathy with them, and their vote of sympathed
with laborers gave me renewed afforts to battle in the canse I advocate. ave at all times dono my utmost to guid of charity, and come what may, so long as I have health and strength, I will, in apite $f$ all my accusers, do what I can to classes.. I I am Sir, Yours faithfully,

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1873.
P.S.-I forgot to state I brought with mo upwards of one hindred agricultira of whom I took io
their families, 75
Mr. Wills, the $f$ whom $I$ took io Mr. Wills, th
re the finest emigrants he ever alw. have. also applicatious; from 1200 of the
ngricultural class, desirous of emigrating
to Cannda next spring. Unless the Govthis country. I appeal to you to aid me his country. I
c. J. w.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Z. R. Triganne, the proprietor of the above place of amusement, at great expense ion. For the past few evenings, the lover of fun have had their fill at this respectablo
nd well conducted establishment. Mr. Leon Who well conducted estabishment. Mr. Leon in Canada, his great original burlesque en itled "Bricktop's Masonry Exposed." This rand burlesque is full of startling, scenic, as to raical, and 1 on, The reception which the piece has met in the principal cities of the United States is proo hat it is all that is claimed for it. Immene ouses and roars of laughter have greeted the
play here sa well as elsewhere, and the press has spoken of it as the greatest burlesque of
ange. Nothing that the most fertile imagiation has Nothing that the most fertile imagihorrible and hideous institution bas, we hould say, been omitted by Mr. Whettony
the preparation of this play. The propern the preparation of this play. The proper-
ties denervo special mention-the dragon, ies denervo special mention-the dragon,
mule, giant, and skeleton, being excellent mechanical contrivances froun the hands of Mr. Whettony, Who also sustains the leading Banks takes the character of Bricktop-the victim of initiation. "Alas I poor Joe, we pity you." Tho house since its production love fun should not fail to visit tbe Academy Music, Colborne Street, and see this grea namation.

## ECONOMX.

Again and again we urge upon all young men, who are just starting in life, to make $t$ an invariable rule to lay aside a eertain proportion of their incone, whatever that income may be. Etravagant expenditures
occasion a very large part of the sufferings occasion a very large part of the sufferings
of a great majority of people. And exa great majority of people. And ex is not all extravagant for one person may be very extravagant for another. Expen-ditures-no matter how small in themselves they come fully up to the entire amount of they come fully up to
The mode of jiving is nlmant entirely a matter of homb. It is just as eagy to get
on with three-fourths of your incomehatever the amount of it may be-as on the whole of it, if you only think so, and
restrict your expenditures accordingly. The thousand inconveniences of debt, embarrasment, and dependence may all be voided by a firm and underiating adhernce to this rule.
One great aid in pursuing the course hich we have recommended, will be found in beeping an accurate account of all rechern an anord to expend, without oncroaching on your rule ; and you will also see wha of your expenditures you can most
veniently curtail, or cut off entirely.
There is a great denl, too in reflection and foresight, in the expenditure of your monoy. . It is a very common remark tha one person will make the same amount go
trice as far as another. This is owing to the employment of greater prudence and judgment in buying. Almost any amoun anything obtained for it, by a thoughtless, anything obtained for
We dispise skinflints. But economy and meanness are by no means identical. On the contrary, as it in easy for any on to see, an unselifish, judicious economy-a
wise saving-furnishes the means not only wise saving-furnishes the means not only independence


COAL!

## 

NO COAL STORED UNTIL PAID FOR.
terme casji.
BIG COAL HOUSE, 45

YONGE STREET.
Wm. MYLES \& SON.


SALE BY AUCTION
PORT DOVER HARBOR, ONTARIO.


MUSICAL HALL, I77 YoNge streer, toronto,
IOLINS AND vIOLIN STRINGS,

## Wht move ctitt. <br> aver frei river. Brothery, shall wo meet in Heaven, When this oventiul lifo in o'er; When throggh pain and care and trouble, $\because$ Sliall wo dhasp bands on Canaan's klorè?

Shall we traverse that glorious ity,
Whore, the towers of crystal shine
 Shall wo hear the ransomed singing, Hoavealy prsides to their Ring,
Till e'en Hisiven is filled with music Till e'en Hestron is filled with
And the anictic arches ring?
Shall wo meet our friends znd loved ones,
Tort froun ug and gone biore.
 Shall wet ite their happy fooes,
On that bright end hoavenuly shore
Yees we may by true repentance,
And throngh faith in Jessus slain, And through faith in Jesus a,
Enter the colestial mansions, Enter the colestial mansions,
And bo free from sin and pain

May wo trust in Christ the Saviour, Through his blood and merit. gain
The Entranco through the heavently portal, - Afrechinists \& Bancecksmiths' Journal.

## A holiday.

One day wo left our carces behina,
And trimned Our sails at early morn;
And And by the willing wetctern wind
Far o'er the sea was borne.
We left bolind the city's din
We found a world new.made from night; Some every bense the, frese entered
Solight.
The west wind rocked us as we lay
Within the boat, and idyy scanned Thithin the bobt, andididy For :acse tair, ulknown land. And on and on we drifted thus,
Not caring whither wo might Not caring whither wo might roam ;For all tho world, that day, to
Was Paradise, was home.
And as we eailed, a smeet surprise Of comfort in the present green ;-
We sam old things with clearer eyes, We saw ord teings with clear
We dreaded less the new.
The past snd future seeped to blend;
Rememberance missdid her shadow, grie Artaicipation was as arriend,
And hope became bolief.
The estrangeneess vanished out of life ;
Affiction dropped its stern dispuise And guffering, weariness and strife And gulfering, weariness and strife
Were changed before our cyes.
So, but more clear, from hill of God, Our iife on earth one day shall show
And the dim path thast here we trod and the dim path that here we
With purest light thall glow.
Too quickly gpeed the hours away ;The evening brought us ho
And after that brief holiday And aftor thant brief holiday
Came toill and care, and pain
Yet like a pasceful dream, that long Will steal into the wakking thought,


## That bright, brief summer holiday, Tho willing wind the sea, the sky, Give gifts no winter takes amay,

 And hopes that cannot die.DRESSING FOR CHURCHES. Mrs. $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{B} . \mathrm{Stowe} \overline{\text { very }}$ ftly says the for
Lowing:-Lowing:-
"Tery etimable, and, we trust, very reli-
gious yougg women, sometimes entar the houso gions yougg women, sometimes entar the honso
of God in a costume which makes the acts of of God in a costume which malkes the acts of
derotion in the eerrice almost burlesque. When a brisk litille creature comes into a pew mith her birir fizzeded on ends in a most alart.
ligg manuer, rattling strings of beeds and bits
of tinsel, she may look exceedingly pretty and ot tinsel, she may look exceedidingly pretty and pinaquant ; and is ishe came there for a game of
eroquet or a tableacux party, would be all in Very good taste, but as ahe comes to confess
that obe is a miserable einner, that she has done the thinge she ought not to have done, avd deft andone the things bhe ought to have
done-as ohe takes upon her lips these most nolemn and tremendo ons words, whose meaning mana far beyond lifo intor inublime eteranitythbere is a dscrepancy which would be ludicr-

cheathe consoience.

## 

## THE BEST FOOD. <br> bro newis' Afy yook <br> John Stobbins is a carpenter, and earns three dollare a diy. At his molesest hoono in a neifigh

 boring villago you may find a bright, tidy lit-tio woman, with four as protty obildron as you tio womma, with four as protty ohildren as you
could wish to see. John is a brave, earinest chap, and is geuerally contonted.
 panion was killod outright, but Jolin canght his hand in the eave trough, and hung on till they rescued him. Ever since then he has
been worrying about life insuranco. He drop. been worrying about life insiranaco. He drop
ped iut to see me last Sunday, and recurrig again to the subject, he deciared, "I will ge a poilcy of two thousaud doilara,
work nights for it. Suppose $I$ had gone up
with poor Nod what would haye become of Jonnie nnd the little ones?"
"Well, Jolin my boy, now 1 am at liberty, ing you how to get rich. I can't think of Mone hoiy occupation than telling you how to
provide for your loved ones. Johu, is your wife a good cook ?"
" Tip top, sir. Her mother was the best ok in town "Yes ; I know all about thase best cooks. When I hear that $a$ woman is the
town, $I$ am sure sleo is the worst. town, I am sure sle is the worst.
John, what do you eat at your house

What | What di |
| :---: |
| ing!" |
| " We. | "We bat beefotenk, banked potatoes, buck White bread ${ }^{\prime \prime}$

Yes'; I almays get the best."
Well, how aboout your diner ?"
"We had for dinarer a small roast of beef, potatoes, turaips,' squash, bread and butter "What bit of pie
"What will your probably have for sap-
per!""
"Can't say ; but last pight our supper was "Can't say ; but last might our supper was
hot biscuit and buttor, mith some peack pre-
serves and a cup of tea. Wo always take a light supper."
"How much money do you save in the conrse of a year?"
"Not a dollara!

I had four hundred dolpicayune!
"How "How
work?"
"About nine hundred dollars a year." "How much do you think the rent, fuel, " $\mathrm{Oh}, \mathrm{I}$ know all about it. They cost me about three hundred and seventy-five dollars dollars for the table, and I tell you, with six of us, itha a tight squeak."
"John, the clothing,
re reasonable, but the table reduced.
"It can't be done. We must have some
thing to eat."
"If I will tell you how to feed yourself and family for two hundred dollars a year better
than you are now fed for five hundred and than you are now. fed for five haad
twenty-fire dollars, will you try it?"
"Of course you are joking."
"Not a bit of it. I will tell you how to live better than you are now living; your teeth
will be whiter, your breath sweater, your strength more enduring, jour bodies plamper, and your spirits better; for less than two han,
dred dollars per year, go that you will save, dred dollars per year, , ot that you will save,
say three hundred and fifty dollara, and be aay three hundred and hry dollare, and and spare. In brief it will make you a rich man. Now I will tell you how this is done. I have lived in exactly the way $I$ am about to de-
scribe for some time, not because it is econoscribe for some time, not because it is econo
mical, but because I like it, and besides, it gives me greater strongth and endurance.
Yon have a good head and I need not go into details, but will discuiss the subject in a gen. eral way.
"White bread, buttor and sugar are comnon articles of food on Annerican tabies. They brain, muscle or bone.
"Ont-meal, cracked whent and corn are rare
" and furnish abundant nutriment for brain, musclo and bone.
"Weight and itrength olitained from white bread, butter aud sugar cost ten times as much money as when obtn.
ed wheat and corn.
"A roast of beef costs thirty cents per
pound. It is not thoroughly cooked-the
bond blood oozes from it when it is cut; the ox staggers out of the coar, aiter a journey of a
thoouand miles, foverish, exhaüsted, siok ; he is killed at once, and soon finds his way to our tables. In that half cooked condition the flesh is not wholesomi. Roasiting and broiling
leave the meats in a good part unchangod. Boiling and rteaming will neatralizo "The French understand the eco of the toughest part of "the neck of an ox of the tougaest part of the neck of an ox,
wortin five centi, and, ading three conts yorth
of bread and condimente, will make a stew of bread and condimente, will make a stew
which will give a botter dinnar to three per
gons than an American can farnish with roast


and astonishingly, cheap. I ato for broakfinat
this morning two ounces of oat meal cooked in Wiater. With this $I$ used a gill of nill. Capital breakfast; and it costs aboui two
ceints worth of beef shank in a stow, with bits of bread, and olosed the meal with a dish of white Southern corn - sensoned with a little syrup. The cost of the meal was not noore
than four cents, saying nothing of the cooking. As I nover eat anything after dinner, the cost of my food for the day is aix cents.
"There, John Stebbins, that's
oo it. You can have an almost infinito variety of food equally good and cheap. It only takes auoh food."

## LOVE MATCHES.

Undoubtedly, no one ought to marry for noney; but to marry simply from love with ut being able, after a careful analysis, to dis cover a logitimate foundation for it, would bo from mere mercenary or social consideration -perhaps, even more so. In matters of auch deop moment, there should be a wise interblend
ing of feeling and judgment. Reason, cautious and sure-footed, is too apt to fall in the rear while passion, recklcss and nimble, takes the
lead as guide. A premium on the passional is lead as guide. A premium on the passional is
sure to involve a discount on the rational. sure to involve a discount on the rational.
Love for a man-ardent, soulful love-is certainly one of the most potential of reasons for varrying hin; but there may be equall place. A man addicted to habits of public or private disipation, a man whoso cemperment clashes one's own, a man who is churlish, un. demonstrative and naturally selfish, a ma aative tendency to look down upon a woma as a second-rate order of being, at best-a man ourtesy toward woman, who can speak light. y of female virtue, perpetrate a rutbess
the exponse of her chastity, and fippantly declare that "the best women are subject to attacks of moral vertigo"-a man who ma
est little or no affection for his mother :or ast little or a man anssessing these characteristices, or any one of them, can never make a woman
or uch, let evory true, womanly heart send th litany heavenward

## greenback paper.

The method of preparing the peculiar tissue ased for carrency is as follows: All the paper s made on a sixty-two inch Fourdrinier ma chine. Short picces of red siki aro a prepared pulp in the engine, and the
with out passing through any screens, which migh retain the silk threads. By an arrangement above the wire cloth a shower of short pieces of fine blue threads is dropped in streaks upon the paper, while it is frrming in the channels. The upper side, on which the blue silk is
dropped, is the one used for the face of the notes, and from the manner in, which the threads are applied must show more distinctly than the lower or reverse side, although they are fembedded deeply enough to remain stationary. Au official of the Government is resident near the factory, and has under bis sion, so that not a scrapor sheet can be purlion ed for counterfeiting or other purposes. Th paper is all expressed under the great seal of the United States, and every sheet is subse-
quently accounted for. In the same location is the Glen mills, belonging to the samo firm, in which is manufactured the greater portion of the music-paper used in this country, the than having made this a specialty for more mentioned of the celebrated paper-collor paper leaving their hands. From this factory, dur
ing the war, came the Iarger quantity of banking the war, came the larger quantity of bank
note and parchment papers for the Government and banks. Too much praise cannot be be exercised in guarding the mills against ovil disposed persons.

| oy who is polite and pleasant in his <br> will always have friends, and n make enemies: Good bohaviour to prosperity. A boy feels will w well. If you wish to make eve mant about you, and gain friends whan go, cultivate good manners. Man - pleasant manners for company and anera for home. <br> We visited a amall railroad town, $n$ ce, and were met at the depot by of about eleven or twelve years, . ated us to the house of his moth ertained and cared for us, in the his father, with as much polite at thoughtful care, as the most tieman could have done. We said thor, before we left her höme, atly blessed in your son. He is sq o and obliging." <br> "Yée," ahe said; "I ean always Charloy when his father is absent. reat help and comiort to me." <br> She gaid this as if it did he od to acknowledge the cleverneas <br> The best maviners cont so little, |
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The race of childiood is extinct. Fabhionable ind high pressured civilization have destroyod oyous, light-hearted little creatures, in whose naughter thore was sweetest music, in whose pranks and pastimes thero was innocent and
healthful amusement. Wo only see demure and staid young trasters and missos, trained to comport themselves in the most exact man-
ner before company, and to regard the promptner before company, and to regard the prompt.
ings of thoir nature as worthy only of repres. ings of thoir nature
sion and avoidance.
Alnost from tho moment they are ublo toddle on their feot, the children of our middee and upper classes are taught to behave in a constrained aud artificial manner. When
their inclinations implal them to roll on the green sward or to engage in the industry of making mud pies, thoy are forced to imitate, as nearly as possible, tile gait and comport-
ment of their pareuts and grandparents. When the gayety of their little hcarts prompts cin to indige to onkursts of merriment, they are taught to chock the rising la
atone for it as though it was a crime.
Then, in a few years, when they become old enongh to notice the dress they wear and to pay attontion to it, the lessons of vanity and
display they recoive aro really melanchioly to contemplate. Creatures of seven, eight or ten years of age are clad in the fincot garments,
a cost that would have kopt their grand at a cost that would have kopt their grand-
mothers in wardrolio for twelve montha. Happrily for the boys their dress is such, that it cannot be varied to any extent, or made ex travagantly expensive; but, unfortunately for exhibited in the trinkets and jewellery with exhivited in the trinkets and jevellery with
which they may bo bedecked. It is not, unusual, nowadays, to see "young gentlemon," who have not yet entered their teens, qporting watches and rings of the finest description, and priding
their elders.
To such an extent is this corrapting of the onthful mind carried, that were it not for he admirable discipline of our public schools and colleges, which is calcula in their noblest forms, our country would be cursed with a race of young men as useless, effete and blasc
rat Of course, the moral of our democratic institutions, which declares that an individnal mast be judged according to his intringic
worth, and not according to. his wealth and social station, is a powerful corrective of the quasi-aristocratic notions inculoatod in early
life, but it is the rough-and-tumble training of the colleges that gives thon the first
For the girls, howeser, there is no such recive in the most pretentions seminaries is little more than an extension of their previous
ansery training. They are taught super porsery training. They are taught super se to them in after life; and which are no ven of much practical benefit in developing
heir minds. The young lady is taught to their minds. The young lady is taught to on art critic to detormine whether the object tought music-that is to say, she practices her fingers deily in raning over the keys of pianoforte at railway speed, celse heren ous or not. Of the minor accomplishments it is unnecessary to speak ; they are two trivial
o bo wrorth noticing. Her schooling over, the young lady is brought out in the world, utterly ignorant of those things which would fit her to perform
her duties as a wife and a mother. After whirling round for $a$ season or two in the vortex of fashionable dissipation, she captivates
some young man, who, blinded by her loveliness, only sees ber attractions and never
If a union thus formed ends in the divorce court, or in augry seperation, where is the
cause for wonder? And there are numberlesis instances whero neither divorce nor separation takes place, in which an incalculable amount
of domestic unhappiness is endred. The wife's extravagance is not infrequently the socially, simply because she will not consent to dress according to hor purao, but will keep up a foolish rivalry with women posses
twice or three times her annual income. It is only a few days ago ninca we saw in an Eastern paper 8 paragraph referring to a prom nent Congressman, : who acknowleaged,
friend that his only reason fot accepting the back-pay steal was the fact that he:had bean brought to. the verge of bankruptoy and, des-
truction by the extravagaince of his wife. If the whole trath were known, too, we believe
it would be fouud that many of the great of it would be found that many of the great or-
ficial defalcations which dishonor our'country are owing precisely to the same chusi.. We by no mesns: intend to convey the idea
men are iot aleo to blame. Too often they contract-habits and associations :which entail diagrace and ruin, as; a, nataral consequence:
Yet domestic infelicity is, in a, great proporYet domestic infelicity is, in a, Great. propor
tion of caese, the provecation to such ponduot. Thus it in that almost from $;$,heir yery cradues
our girlis are trained to be mere of an infiction than a blessing. The noblent impullect of thoir
anture are remorivelealy ent, praned a ad trimme
antiable
Ther
amianble disposition no arount of pernicious
training is able to destroy, and thoy make the training is qble to destroy, and they make. the
life-loug happinese of men who are so fortunate thoy are after all only exoeptions, and are in a minority among their sox. The sole remedy for the evils attacling to this ing the ward effecting tho inio, and the first stop toby fathers and mothors by setting an oxamplo When these havo the moral social amiability. When these have the moral courage to set
fashion at nuught and dress their chidren ac fashion at naught and dress their children ac-
cording to their means, the beginning of the cording to their meanna, the begi
reform movement will be made.

## a Chapter on manners.

It is a sign of bad manners to look ovor the shoulder of a person who is writing to sice
what is written. It is bad manners to spit on the floor or carpet, or to spit at meals, and yet many people who think they are genteel
do it, If you must spit at meals, do it, If you must spit at meals, get up and
go out. Childrus ought to be taucght at school go out. Chillaren ought to be taught at school
that spitting is mere habit. It is the height of bad munners to blow one's nose with the fingers in the street or in company; use your one. It is bad mannerg for a man to walk the streets with a femane, and at the samo time It is bagr or pipe. It is bad mannors to occupy a seat while is bad manners to walk between tho company in a room and the fire. It is bad mauners to go into any person's house without taking off your hat. It is bad manuers to use profane
language in the presence of decent company. language in tho presence of decent company.
It is liad manners to uso your own knifo at It is had manners to uso your own knifo at
meals in cutting off a piece of meat or to use it on the butter-dish-get a clean knife. It is bad manjers to go into any P
with mud or dirt on your shoes.
It is bad maniers to talk in company. when others are talking, or to talk or whisper in church. It is bad manners to talk in company to one or two persons about some suljoct
which the others present do not uuderstand. It is bad mainers to stare at strangers in com pany or in the strect. It is bad manners to parents or or "No" to a stranger, or to your
 pick your teeth at the table, and bad manners to pick them writh a pin in any company.
It is bad mannera to comb your hair or brush you coat in the eating-room. It is a sign of bad manners to rudely jostle those sitting or standing near you, particularly if they
are striangers. It is a sign of low breoding to are strangers. It is a sign of low breoding to
make a display of your finery or equipage. It make a display of your finery or equipage. It
is bad manners to boast of your wealth or the poor or those less fortunate than you are. it is vulgar to talk much about yourself, and
is very low and vulgar to lie. It is bad manaers to stand with your side to or turn away your face from the person you re talking walk into a private fouse with a lighted gar in your mouth. It is bad mannera to tand in the middle of the pavement when people are passing, or to make remarks about
those who pass. It is bad manners to cough nose who pass. It is bad manners to cough
sneeze at meals without turning your face way from the table.
THE FOUNDATION OF FRIENDSHIP.
In the matter of friendship, I have observed iking our friends too well, or thinking of them too lighly, bat rather from an over estimate of their liking for and opinion of us, and that if we guard ourselves with sufficient serapul-


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