

man must be righted, and the signs of the times, if they speak at all, say they will be righted. Gradually the land monopolists of the old world have had to share the power they looked upon as theirs with class after class of the community, and the next class—the agricultural laborer—to be invested with their natural right—the franchise—will be a monster stride on the road of human rights, that must result in the hastening of the coming of the time of the final emancipation of labor, which it has so long waited for, by wiping out the last vestige of class privilege in the State. And man's qualification to the franchise, or position in the State shall no longer be measured by that old dreg of feudalism, property, but rather on the basis of intelligence, morality and worth, which alone constitute true manhood.

Yours, in the cause of labor,
JOHN HEWITT.
Toronto, March 4, 1873.

MONTREAL.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—The last few days have developed a feature in Canadian politics which may well rank among the mysteries to which the attention of the future historian will be long directed before he can solve the problem presented by the consideration of the Lien Law. Let us glance for a moment at the history of this most extraordinary measure, introduced by a great flourish of trumpets by the Ontario Cabinet, and arriving at its end amidst the melody of penny whistles. At its first reading, the claims of the working class were entirely ignored; in short the Canadian mechanic was treated something like a naughty child, and made stand in a corner with his face to the wall. This position by no means suited the aforesaid mechanic, who gave vent to his indignation in most unmistakable language and action, so as to disturb the day dreams of our would-be statesmen. It was deemed advisable to abandon the original principle of the Bill and to introduce such an amendment as at once stamped the Cabinet with the grossest incapacity and ignorance of the wants of the country. The final vote on the Lien Bill is probably without a parallel in the history of Canadian Legislation. Why, sir, the very idea of sixty-one for the amended bill and only ten for the original, is a thing which I confess is beyond my limited capacity to comprehend. How a Ministry can claim to carry on the affairs of the country after such a defeat, is something which must tax the elasticity of our most elastic constitution. I suppose after this, we will hear no more of Conservatives clinging to office. It seems to me others can cling as tenaciously as the veriest of Conservatives. We have heard much of the value of a party government; but the last vote on this bill shows the utter folly of urging the use of party beyond a certain point, and that the country is best served when party lines are forgotten and men judge measures upon their actual worth; for beyond a peradventure the sixty gentlemen who voted for the final passage of the bill were bound by no party ties on earth. It is time that men awoke to the fact that the government of a country by a ministry for mere party purposes is a fallacy of by-gone ages. What is actually wanted is a fair and candid criticism of all measures introduced, and the very best work done for the money paid by the country to our legislators.

In a previous issue is a communication from Mr. Clarke, M. P. P., justifying his course on the Ballot Bill. Now while we are obliged to accept the reason given as genuine, we cannot but regret the course that gentleman saw fit to pursue. The ballot could very easily have been applied to municipal elections by a single clause. In the meantime such elections as may occur before the next general election would have made the country acquainted with the practical working of the measure. Mr. Clarke would also have had the satisfaction of not only being almost, but altogether, the father of the measure which I very much fear has passed into the care of a grandfather.

Yours, etc.,

WORKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1873.

OSHAWA.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—I am glad to observe that the working classes are beginning to wake up again with the approach of spring. I often hear the question asked if it is intended to agitate for the "nine hours" again, or let it drop, and acknowledge that we have been whipped—if the great "Shirt-Sleeve Brigade" can be whipped, then God help the old Union Jack—but I hope better things of them. Let us organize, as has been so of-

ten urged by you, as without that we cannot expect to succeed. I believe that when the working men are in earnest to obtain the "nine hours" they will succeed. But, in order to do so, we will have to adopt the Highland maxim—let it be: "Working men, shoulder to shoulder," and I have no fear of the result.

It is wonderful to see the two political parties of the country fishing for the support of the working classes, especially when it is considered that they are "only a mere fraction of the population, scarcely a twentieth part"—(vide the notorious manifesto issued from the Globe office during the agitation for the nine hours last year.) Rumor has it that the member for South Ontario will accept office when the "assembled wisdom" (cheek) meets at Ottawa, and his organ here is desirous that the working classes should understand that the present Government of Ontario is not the friend of the working classes. The President of the Joseph Hall Works, very kindly has written a letter to the same effect. If the gentleman would permit me, I would beg to remind him that he should take the meat out of his own eye, &c. I believe the working men care little about either party, so long as members are returned who will, and do, act friendly towards them, and I am sorry to say that there are very few of either party who do so.

One thing I would like to understand: Both parties favor a protective tariff on manufactures, and tell us that we are benefited thereby, while, at the same time, labor is not only unprotected, but has to pay its share of a bonus to those who come to compete with us. One time we are told that the country is young, and is greatly in need of working men, and would be injured if we were only to work nine hours per day; at another time we hear that a factory can be filled with a new set of men in twenty-four hours. And yet we are told that it is not short hours we should ask, but we should work more hours, in order to lay by for a rainy day; then, when there is an abundance of labor, that is the time to seek a reduction of the hours.

Such is some of the precious advice we get, and which we are expected to swallow. As an evidence of how the thing would work, last spring, during the agitation for the nine hours, on the arrival of some emigrants at the station here, some of the bosses who were present were sorely disappointed because of the small number who came, they expecting some two hundred, instead of which only some ten arrived. Of these some two or three were bricklayers, and they were offered \$1.50 per day. When they demurred, \$1.75 was offered, and they were assured that was all they would get elsewhere; but, having been better posted, they concluded to go further west, where the wages were \$2.50. But it is needless to say anything further on the subject.

I may here mention that on Monday, the 17th inst., Mr. James Martin, an employee of the Oshawa Cabinet Factory, was presented by a number of his shopmates with a handsome walking cane, a case of two meerschaum pipes and a tobacco holder, on the occasion of his leaving the place for Collingwood, to start in business for himself.

As I have already exceeded my allotted space, I remain, yours, &c.,
HEATHER JOCK.

CHARADE.

J. H. C. sends us the following:—Make one word out of "no rats sit in a tan tub."

We have received correct answers to Charade No. 1, which appeared in No. 45 of the WORKMAN, from Messrs. W. and T. Chicago; C. H. J., R. J., P. C., P. McE., J. O'D., and W. B., Toronto; J. P., I. R., Hamilton; D. B., and J. S. Ottawa; G. H., Oshawa; A. M., Bowmanville; and T. P. Brampton; and incorrect answers from A. S. and J. D. T., Toronto. The answer is *Horse Shoeing*.

We have also received correct answers to Charade No. 2, in the same issue, from Messrs. W. and T. Chicago; J. H. C., W. M. and V. R., Toronto; F. G., Hamilton; R. R. J., Montreal, and K. D. W., Peterborough. The answer is *Portsmouth*.

T. EATON & Co., Corner Yonge and Queen streets, are offering extraordinary bargains in Blue, Scarlet, Grey and White Flannel. These goods are thoroughly reliable, as they are procured from the best manufacturers in Canada, made from the long staple wool, suitable for workmen. A visit of inspection invited. The prices are fully 20 per cent. under present value.

THE SLATER TRADE. Recently a meeting of the journeymen slaters of Dundee was held, when it was unanimously resolved to petition the employers for an advance on the present wages to the extent of one halfpenny per hour, the rise to take effect from the 1st of April next. An answer to the request was desired by the 1st of march.

Labor Notes.

The Birmingham Typographical Union have voted the magnificent sum of £100 in aid of the Edinburgh Strike Fund.

The mason trade in Dundee, Scotland, is in good condition, and as the spring months draw on it is expected there will be a great demand for men.

The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company of Worcester paid an annual dividend of five per cent. to all their employees on Friday.—*Boston Trade Journal*.

The labor party will, at a representative meeting on March 5th next, consider who shall be brought out as the workingman's candidate for Governor next November.—*Ibid*.

It has been during past weeks expected that some sign would be given of the strike that is said to be certain of happening this spring, in Lynn, Mass. Some leading Crispiens deny the probability, while others declare the certainty of a strike before May next.

A deputation from the Glasgow Trades' Council have "interviewed" the members of Parliament for that city, and urged upon them the necessity of legislative action in reference to the Criminal Amendment Act, and promises were given that they would endeavor to have them so amended as to meet the wishes of trade unionists.

The coal miners of the Mahoning Valley, now on strike, are not out in an attempt to secure increased wages, but to prevent a threatened reduction of twenty cents per ton. This reduction they claim is excessive, and unwarranted by the state of the market. They offer to submit to arbitration, but the employers refuse this.

A dispute has arisen between the Dundee master bakers and their employees. The masters desire their men to commence at five o'clock in the morning, and the men contend that this is in breach of former agreement. Several warnings have been given, and a general trade meeting is convened for consideration of the subject.

The chain cable makers in the north of England, numbering about 200 workmen, are at present out on strike, in consequence of a dispute with the employers as to the extra price to be paid upon all chain cables tested under the provisions of the new Act. The men asked for an advance of 6d. per cwt.; the masters offered half that amount.

The associated proprietors of printing establishments at Leipzig having rejected the scale of wages submitted to them for approval by those of their men who belong to the society of German printers, the expected strike has commenced. Of 910 men in the employment of the above firms, 314 have struck, the remainder continuing at work.

The *Labor News* of 8th ult., says that the serious disturbance in the home-labor market, resultant on the strike of the South Wales colliers, still continues, and demand for an increase of wages by the same class of workers in the Durham district is now announced. In other directions, the differences between masters and men, notably at Kidderminster and Barnsley, are nearer adjustment than when last reported. From Spain and Portugal, however, we hear news of an extensive strike of engine-drivers, and from Germany of a strike at Leipzig amongst the printers.

THE EDINBURGH PRINTER'S STRIKE.—At the close of the eleventh week of this strike, we regret to say that there is still no prospect of immediate settlement. The employers are manifestly involved in great difficulties; but rather than acknowledge that they have assumed a wrong position, and gracefully "put themselves right again," they seem determined to suffer loss to any extent. One employer having made trial of a staff of non-union men, has frankly owned to some of his late employees that he didn't find them to suit, and so "passed them over to a friend." In this difficulty he sent for his late hands, to some of whom he offered six shillings a-week in excess of the utmost that has been asked, but at the same time refusing to concede the fifty-one hours' limit, which is the point contended for. It is also proposed to try "intelligent young women," as compositors, and in order to induce young men to go "to case." The employers proposed to abolish the seven years' apprenticeship, and substitute five years. Every effort has been made to induce the men to leave the union, but up to the present only seven out of 750 men, have returned to work who came out eleven weeks ago. The men are receiving subscriptions from all quarters to aid them in their struggle. It is said that each of the employers forming the Masters' association have already subscribed £200 each for the purpose of endeavoring to secure non-union men.

THE WORKMEN'S PEACE ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that the "Workmen's Peace Association" in Glasgow, Scotland, intend holding a conference of representative working men at an early date. The last conference was held in Manchester in Nov. 1872, and was a complete success. The means proposed to preserve peace by this association consist in the establishment of a high court of nations, who, believing that war had signally failed as a means for the settlement of international disputes, and is opposed to the character and spirit of the age, would cause, through the demands of the people and the consent of the governments, a mutual and simultaneous reduction of armed forces. A code of international law having been drawn up, serves as a basis for the settlement by the court of all disputes which may from time to time arise between the governments represented. Should any government represented refuse compliance with the decision of the court, they are "internationally out-lawed," which has the effect of suspending all diplomatic intercourse with the other governments, and prohibiting commercial intercourse with the nation it represents, until it conforms to the decision of the court.

BOOK NOTICES.

A VERY INTERESTING WORK.

We have just received from the National Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, a copy of Prof. O. S. Fowler's great work on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, its Laws, Power, etc. We hail its advent with undisguised satisfaction, and cordially commend it to the perusal of all classes of our community. Forty years' experience as a teacher and lecturer on science, and a long life devoted to consultations and advice in connection with subjects concerning which men and women hesitate to confide—even to their physicians—have enabled Professor Fowler to give to the world the most remarkable and useful volume of the day, and one which should find its way into the hands of every conscientious man and woman.

As its title indicates, it is devoted to an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relations to each other; the ignorance of which causes so much sorrow and suffering in the world. Thousands will thank the author for his disclosures, and we predict that the book will mark the beginning of a clearer understanding of the subjects whereof it treats. Men will be arrested in their heedless course, and made to think of the misery they are entailing upon their families and themselves through ignorance.

There would be fewer firesides made desolate by the loss of a loved wife; fewer rendered unhappy by a prematurely old, broken and enfeebled wife, if the laws which are laid down and explained in this book were better understood and more generally acted upon.—The best guarantee of its excellence is the approval of every intelligent physician in the country. It exposes quacks and patent medicines unmercifully, and by its common-sense-views will save many a dollar for those who follow its instructions, as well as put them on the sure road to health. It will show how mothers can avoid much of their suffering, and how they can raise daughters fit to be wives and mothers. It will show men how to develop their manly vigor, and women how to promote the growth of those charms which render them so attractive to men. It will show how happiness may be made to reign supreme in the domestic circle, and how it may be brought back to those from whom it has fled. The book appeals to every class, and to people of all ages, tastes, and habits; and we hope it will be read by every man and woman in our broad land. The author addresses himself with especial force to those who are contemplating marriage, and we most cordially commend his book to all such. It is pure and elevated in tone, and abounds in the most useful information concerning the sexes. Its low price brings it within the reach of all, and the information it contains is beyond value. Its circulation will be a benefit to society.

The book is issued by subscription only, and LANCEFIELD BROS., Hamilton, who are the authorized agents for that section of the country, are now canvassing for it. They are also Publishers' Agents for ONTARIO WORKMAN.

GALVANOPLASTIC MANIPULATIONS.

We have received from the publishers a copy of a book entitled "A Practical Guide for the Gold and Silver Electroplater, and the Galvano-plastic Operator." The book contains 500 pages, with one hundred and twenty-seven figures in the text. It is translated from the French of Roseleur, Professor of the Galvano-plastic art, manufacturers of chemicals, gold and silver plater, etc., by A. A. Pesquet, chemist and engineer. The work is a more thorough and truly artistic treatise upon the beautiful art so fully treated of in Mr. Roseleur's Galvano-plastic Manipulations than any hitherto existing in the English language, and can hardly fail to meet with that substantial appreciation at the hands of the trade and of amateurs, to which its merits entitle it. The publication price is \$8, sent by mail free of postage to any part of the Dominion. For sale by Alfred Piddington, 248 and 250 Yonge street.

THE LAMP.—A monthly magazine of Catholic literature. A sixteen page pamphlet of well-arranged matter, original and selected. It is neatly got up and well printed on good paper. Mr. Cornelius Donovan, 92 Walnut street, Hamilton, is the publisher. Issued in monthly parts at 5c. per copy, or 50c. per annum.

WHITE HART, corner of Yonge and Elm streets, is conducted on the good old English principle by Bell Belmont, late of London, England, who has gained the reputation, by strict adherence to business, of keeping the best conducted saloon in this city. The bar is pronounced by the press to be the "prince of bars," and is under the entire management of Mrs. Emma Belmont, whose whole study is to make the numerous patrons of this well-known resort comfortable. Visitors to this city will not regret walking any distance to see this—the handsomest bar in the Dominion. Adv.

DIED.

In this city, on the 4th March, 1873, Isabel, the beloved wife of Mr. Jos. Thompson, printer, aged 28 years and 7 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—TORONTO TIME.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

FROM THE EAST.	FROM THE WEST.
Belleville Train—9.37 a.m.	Night Express—5.15 a.m.
Express—11.07 a.m.	Mixed from Berlin—10.45 a.m.
Mixed—6.07 p.m.	Express—6.50 p.m.
Express—11.07 p.m.	Mail—1.15 p.m.
GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express—5.37 a.m.	Express—7.30 a.m.
Mixed—12.05 a.m.	Express—11.45 a.m.
Belleville Train—5.37 p.m.	Mixed—3.45 p.m.
Express—7.07 p.m.	Mixed—5.30 p.m.
	Express—12.05 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

GOING WEST.	FROM THE WEST.
Express—7.00 a.m.	Accommodation—11.00 a.m.
Do. 11.50 a.m.	Express 1.15 p.m.
Accommodation—4.00 p.m.	Mail—5.30 p.m.
Express—8.00 p.m.	Accommodation—9.30 p.m.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.

GOING NORTH.	FROM THE NORTH.
Mail—8.00 a.m.	Mail—10.45 a.m.
Mail—3.50 p.m.	Mail—5.35 p.m.

Connects with Midland Railway for Lindsay, Beaverton, Peterborough, &c.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

GOING WEST.	FROM THE WEST.
Mail 7.30 a.m.	Mail—11.30 a.m.
Do. 3.45 p.m.	Do. 8.50 p.m.

New Advertisements.

GOOD STRONG CART

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. HUNTER,

Corner Queen and Jarvis Streets.

47-h



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for New Custom House, Toronto," will be received at this office, until Wednesday, 26th day of March next, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Custom House, at Toronto, P.O.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of R. C. Windover, Esq., Architect, Toronto, on and after Monday, the 10th March.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 27th Feb., 1873.

47-c

CHINA MAN!

AH SAUM.

The undersigned proprietors of the

PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Would respectfully inform the public, that they have, at a great expense, secured the services of the Chinese, AH SAUM, for the purpose of testing and mixing all their TEAS. Ah Saum, being a practical Tea mixer, and having had long experience in the Tea business, we feel confident that we can furnish to the public, an assortment of Teas in quality and price that has never before been known in this country.

We cordially invite one and all to call and try our Teas for themselves as to the truth of our Statements.

We are also daily receiving a fine assortment of the choicest

Family Groceries.

As was ever offered for sale in this city, and as low as the price list of any house in the Dominion.

All our Goods we guarantee as represented, or the money refunded.

Persons wishing it can have their orders called for regularly, and goods delivered, and we guarantee all orders so filled shall be of the very best quality and at the lowest rates. As we give all orders our personal attention, those who may favor us with their patronage may rely upon being quickly and courteously waited upon and fairly dealt with.

THOS. D. WAKELEE & CO.,

Proprietors of the Pekin Tea Company.

NO. 218 YONGE STREET, CORNER ALBERT.

37-e

GREAT DRESS SALE!

OVER 60,000 YARDS

TO BE

SLAUGHTERED!

Down below the Wholesale Cost Our "Buyer" is on his way to England to hunt up

BARGAINS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

SALES ONLY FOR CASH.

T. EATON & CO.,

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

42-10