ANSWERS.

We have received the following replies to Historical Question No. 1, Transposition No. 1, and geographical charade, (published in last week's issue,) from "D. K., Ottawa," which are correct, with the exception of the answer to "a British Dependency in Europe,"— although the correct answer to the whole is arrived at.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS .- The Birthplace of Napoleon-Island of Corsica. Capital, Ajaccio.

TRANSPOSITION No. 1. -- 1. Massachusetts; 2. Delaware; 3. Columbus; 4. Minnesota; 5. Milledgeville; 6. Baton-Rouge,

CHARADB .- 1. Georgia; 2. Oxford; 3. England; 4. Tipperary; 5. Hanover; 6. Etna. Answer, Goethe.

We shall be glad to receive original charades or puzzles from any of our readers:

Communication.

THE PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,-It becomes the intelligent citizen at all times to be watchful of the administration of the public affairs; but at no time should he be so watchful as when the representatives of the people are in session, and legislation progressing. For the citizen who is not conversant with the acts of his representative or party through neglect on his part, is guilty of a misdemeanor that unfits him to exercise his franchise intelligontly when the time arrives for the people to speak.

The present session of the Ontario Legis lature has progressed through half the session without disposing of many important questions, though some questions were foreshadowed at the opening that will be of weighty moment to the masses of the people. Let them watch their progress closely.

THE ASSESSMENT LAW.

'The most important measure to the producing classes that has been before the House this session has been a bill relating to Accumulated Capital, Bank Stock, Mortgages, &c., and the most direct attempt to influence legislation in favor of the farmer, artizen and laborer of the country, who are producing the tangible wealth of the nation, was Mr. Rykert's amendment that Bank Stock and Mortgages should be taxed; and the fourteen representatives that supported that amendment should not be forgotten by the industrial classes of their respective constituences when the proper time comes.

Why, in the name of common sense, should those money sharks go untaxed, who do not add one cent's worth to the intrinsic value of the nation in a year, whose only thought is how to avoid existing enactments in carrying out their usurious manipulations of the circulating medium by shaving the notes of the poor and industrious, and robbing the farmer of his inheritance by taking advantage of his circumstances in using what should be a public convenience under proper legislation,—the monetary system—which in the hands of unscrupulous Shylocks becomes the agent of centralization and the most despotic master the people have to fight against in this age of independence and

And yet the wisdom, or want of wisdom, In the Ontario Legislature says that the income from Bank deposits and Mortgages shall be all profit to the money sharks. The fact of the matter is this, that it was self-interest that prompted the vote against Mr. Rykert's amendment and not the security of the widow's dower or the welfare of the country at large. It is one of the results of selecting our representatives from the moneyed classes; for when the producing and industrial interests clash with the multiplying of their own each accounts, the interest of the people can:go to the wall. 5.25 **4** . . .

BALLOT BILL Sir, I have before me the Mowat Ballot Bill of 74, and to tell the truth, I am lost in it. It is a whole book, twenty large pages !! with schedules from A to K!!! I am sure it will astonish Mr. Clarke, of Wellington, to see the proportions his bill has grown to in one short year. In my humble opinion, the bill is voluminous enough to contain the whole election law of the Province, did not the ministers wish to soar above and beyond the comprehension of the people. If the bill passes in

not because the ballot system of voting is rong or not wanted by the people, but ocause it has assumed a shape in the hands' of the ministers that will not be apprecisted by the people. There is no provision for the immediate return of the result after the closing of the poll, but it is left to the discretion of the returning officer, who shall count all the votes in the presence of two agents in behalf of each candidate. The people will further be left in ignorance of the result in the respective sections of the constituency, as all the Ballot papers are to be mixed by the returning officer before proceeding to count.

THE INCOME FRANCHISE BILL

has not yet come down, and I think when the election law is undergoing such radical change, there could not have been a better time for consolidating the law in one measure, but the piece-meal Government must he true to their antecedents, and give half measure,—a bailot measure that will not reach to the municipalities, obliging Mr. Clarke to add another piece of patch-work to the election law; and when the franchise bill comes down, I have not the slightest doubt that its technicalities will destroy its usefulness and leave the class it proposes to do justice to much in the same fix as it found them.

Useful reform, that would do justice to the people and honor to the state, would be an election law that would admit to the suffrage every male citizen who has arrived at the age of twenty one years who is neither a pauper nor a criminal, with a free and comprehensive system of Ballot voting, protected by a voluntary system of registration a month or twenty days before an election. Let the places in each electorial division and the sections entitled to register and vote thereat, be advertised as open for a specified length of time for the registration of those who are entitled to vote at the coming election, and those who are so unpatriotic as to neglect to register, no matter what their standing in society may be, they lose their vote. Then we should have a representation based upon the patriotism of the people, and not upon force and intimidation that influence and position weilds to-day.

> Yours, &c., JOHN HEWITT.

Toronto, Feb. 23rd, J874.

ONTARIO EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

(Concluded from our last.)

It would be interesting to learn, if during 'the Chief's" correspondence with the Super intendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, the fact transpired that no superintendent or subordinate officer of that State is permitted to derive benefit, direct or otherwise, from the sale of books, and school apparatus, under a penalty of tine and imprisonment.

In the course of the Chief's "extensive peregrinations in Europe and America," he doubtless, visited numerous Episcopal soap. factories; at which establishments, a large supply of "the best honey," is always on and for electrificaenters. It therefore the less surprising that instead of meeting the murmurs of carnally-minded men with a bal. ance sheet, he perfers clutching at the skirts of Episcopal garments—he fishes up a soapy extract from a charge delivered in 1850; and produces certain prelatic utterances from "the other side," in the delusive hope of cajoling the public by such subterfuges. Of the weight that may attach to the opinions of the latter gentleman the reader will be able to judge when he learne that in speaking of Dollardom, he describes it as "a Christian State," and fortifies the averment with "we are a Christ tian land, .or are we not." He also dilates on what he designates the "more strange proced ure of God." After purring about the apronstrings of Bishops to his heart's content, when describing "the religious element in our schools," we find this Reverend tactitian pressing some temporal Lords into his service with little relevancy. Lord Elgin is trotted out with the date of 1853 attached to him and that in connection with " the nequestions of the department for selecting library and prize books for the schools." The only comment such testimony appears to require is that all testimony depends for its value upon the ability and integrity of the tistator.

English noblemen are not the men to grapple with astute elerical conjurors. Capital is necessarily sought to be made out of a visit of the present Governor-General to the department, and it is assumed that the readers of the report are in so unsophisticated a condition as to be deluded by the blandishments attendant on a state visit. It is by an amusing freak of from that His Excellency's motto "per vias rectus" proclaims itself in the midst of the tortuous courses of this establishment. Had this man of "high latitudes" suspected the depth of his descent, and requested inforformation on such a sublunary subject as finance, it is to be feared his "hundred thousand

visit, His Excellency's words corroy no uncertain sound as to his estimate of the practical outcome of the prevalent system of crain: Addressing himself to those who were about to repair as masters and mistresses to the several provincial schools, Lord Dufferin vecommended them "to be very careful to do their bost to develop the general intelligence of their pupils, by not merely going through the rentine of the several courses which might be prescribed by the authorities of the school, but by seeing that, in giving answers, their pupils thoroughly understood the process by which those answers should be arrived at." His Excellency also urged them "to pay strict attention to teaching the children to pay proper respect to those who were older than themselves, and to show deference to age wherever they met with it."

Six and twenty American gentlemen have been courteous enough to reply to the clumsy. silly, yet crafty circulars above named. How many perceived the drift of them, and did not deign to reply, we are not informed. Apart from the cunning of the procedure, the writer must confess to a sense of shame and vexation at such literary productions having emanated from a department in this country, styled educational! and being transmitted to an alien

Affairs must have approached a crisis, one would suppose, when it was deemed necessary to post this contemptible circular, &c, to South Australia!

What citizen of a civilized country ever heard of a department report being presented to an Executive, unaccompanied by a financial statement? The "Reverend" manipulator of the vast sums which flow through the educational department appears to presume upon the prescriptive neglect of all that pertains to it, which has characterized the legislature and the public, hitherto. Although the love of the dollar is the manifest mainspring of operations at the department, not a figure relating to such pelf is to be found from end to end of this entertaining report!

There are two other subjects of minor importance, on which, so soon as it becomes known to the department in question that I desire information, some contention will probably arise among the authorities, as to who shall first have the distinction of enlightening me. The former of these relates to a letter of Dr. Comfort, of St. Catharine's, and the reason of its exclusion from the report. The latter to a large telescope, and the cost to the department of the same.

It is reassuring to learn, as one does by implication, that the Chief Superintendent "hates all shams, cant, and cunning lies." had intended to offer some suggestions of an ethical nature, prior to bringing this partial review to a close. Encouraged therefore by the above disclosure, to proceed with my purpose, I will propose a few questions for examination. with the hope of lightening the labor of "the Council of Public Instruction."

- 1. State on what occasions the rulers of a country have found it necessary to rebuke the the professed servants of God for equivoca-
- 2. Define equivocation. (By way of aiding the memory of the Council, I will refer them to Gen. chs. 20 and 26.)
- 3. Whether of the two is the more blessed -to give or to receive?

Among the questions on history, I would

insert, Who was "the Judicious Hooker?" In natural history, require a succinct statement of the habits of the fox, the parrot, and the cuttle-fish—state also where we read of 'nest of unclean birds." In view of the paramount importance of moral considerations, I would suggest that each copy book be adorned with that renowned aphorism :-"The love of money is the root of all evil." Add also, "Honesty is the best policy." "With the roses of office grow the thorns of criticism." "Beware of "the insolence of office." "Great men are not always wisc." "Get money, honestly if you can, but get money." "There is no peace, saith my God to the wicked." At the remote period during which the Chief Superintendent was engaged in "sketching our present system," the writer was entering his protest against the welfare of the rising generation being sacrificed to the needs of a broken down carpenter who had been converted into a school-master, in order to keep him off the Parish rates. I purposed placing the good man's name "on the superaunuation list," as a matter of course, but he was soon removed to a sphere wherein is, to make him a complete creature after neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal.' As the present scholastic authority will doubtless desire to acknowledge his indebtedness to the writer for the foregoing observations, the latter will humbly (not to say respectfully)

BESOM.

Before laying down my pen, I would enquire if, of the eighty-three members of the Legislature, there cannot one be found to demand and to insist upon the appointment of a committee of the members, which shall be empowered to investigate, and report upon the working of the Educational Department !- B.

subscribe himself.

At a banquet given at the Royal Palace, St. Petersburg, the Czar made a speech in which he referred hopefully to the condition of affairs in Europe. He hoped that the friendship welcomes" would have melted like the driven | between Russia, Austria, Germany, and Engits present shape, the people will be heartily snow. As it is, and in spite of the anenities land would prove of peace to the world.

ST. CATHARINES

Since we last wrote to the Womman our attention has been drawn to a mistales made by the Editor of the Illustrated of "The Old Arm Chair." The Editor of 22 Shuter Street, Corner of Williams Canadian News, regarding the anthorship that paper states that Miss Cook is more widely known in consequence of her having written that beautiful song. Now, we beg most Rumbly to enlighten the learned Editor on this point; and we regret, that such a course is necessary,—especially for Miss E. Cook's sake. The facts of the case are these: while sitting in the dining-room of Mr. J. Greenfield, some years ago, talking about several of our favorite song writers, we stated that we considered Miss Cook's "Old Arm Chair" to be one of the best songs that had been written. Mr. Greenfield at once met my statement, by saying, "Miss E. Cook did not write that song." An argument of course ensued. when he asked me to walk to the other side of the room. I did so, when he pointed me to a beautiful arm chair, made out of the wood of Paisley Abbey. I naturally asked, "Who wrote the song?" whon he replied "I did," adding, "I made the song on that chair and sent it to Miss Cook many years ago, giving her liberty to make what use of it she pleased." I may here state that Mr. J. G. Greenfield, of Edinburgh, has written a number of songs that have been made admired and very widely circulated. We hope that the authorship of this really touching song will now be set at

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

A reader of the Workman, and a large employer of labor in St. Kate's, deserves special mention in connection with the way he has lately been 'treating his large staff of men. It is well known at least in St. Catharines, that work of all kinds has been very dull for a long time past. The firm I refer to has also been very slack, but rather than reduce his men's wages, or put them on short time, he has kept them all at the factory, and generously paid them full time. This we consider very noble, and well worthy of imitation by other employers of labor. It is also reported that the same gentleman intends to charter a vessel during the summer, in order to bring coals to the factory, when the men will get the coal at the same rate as paid at the pit, thus saving all the carriage expenses. We bid the gentleman God speed in his noble efforts to place his workmen in a position of comfort. Long may such a gentleman live and prosper in our thriving town.

St. Catharines, Feb. 21st, 1874.

EDUCATION.

Education is developement—not instruction merely—knowledge, facts, rules—communicated by the teacher—but it is a discipline, a waking up of the mind, a growth of the mind. It is the arousing of the child's mind to think independently; it is the awakening of its powers to observe, to remember, to reflect, to combine. It is not a cultivation of the memory to the neglet of every thing else, but it is a calling forth of all the faculties into harmonious action. If to pos sess facts simply is education, then an encyclopædia is better educated than a man. The necessity of education is seen every day. If the individuals of our community were not educated, this country of ours would be no better than a heathen land. It becomes necessary, therefore, to have everybody educated.

We find that in every age of the world, some provision was made to have the young educated, notwithstanding the opportunity might have been poor. And we find, also, at the present day, in every part of the world, that education is the thing wished for. Education has reference to the whole man—the body, mind and the heart; its object, and when rightly conducted itselfect his kind. To his frame it would give vigor, activity, and beautys stophis senses, correctness and acuteness; to his heart, virtue. The educated man is not the gladiator, nor No. 107 KING STREET. WEST! the scholar, nor the upright man alone, but a well-balanced combintion of all three. Just as the educated tree is neither the large root, nor the giant branches nor the rich foliage, but all of them together. If you mark the perfect man, you must not look for him in the circus, the university or the church, exclusively, but you must look for one who has a healthful mind and a healthful body. The being in whom you find this union, is the only one worthy to be called educated. To make all men such, is the object of education: 195 old an

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