

The outside purchasers would be, as a rule, not consumers; they would simply be agents to supply consumers on the old competitive principle and with no guarantee for the *bona fides* of their intentions or transactions. Then they are as a rule, experts, who understand with an almost unerring exactitude the value of the articles they purchase. They are not ill-informed persons coming to the store to be screened from loss, but well-informed purchasers coming because they know they obtain a commercial advantage by so doing. These outside purchasers find no capital for productive purposes, they put no trust in the co-operative principle, and care nothing for its success. Their only question is, whether as ready-money customers they can buy better from the co-operative producers than elsewhere, and the answer to this settles the question so far as they are concerned.

The relative value of true co-operative as against competitive production, has not yet been settled, but it will be settled when the ordinary customer can be allured by cheapness, and when this is done they need not be allured in any other way. What cannot be done by cheapness, a prospective "bonus," would be simply discount. Two or three per cent. paid down on each purchase, or paid at the end of six months over a series of purchases, would be simply discount immediate or deferred. And the customers instead of being amused by the new name given to the old thing would calculate the value of their purchases against the money actually paid, and regulate their estimate of the co-operative connection by the result. Fine phrases, like fine feathers, are very fine things, but they will not take in experienced commercial men. Commercial men will take abatements under any name. Money would be money with them even when called "bonus," and would count as much in the till or the cash-box as if it were given under the old vulgar commercial term *discount*.

In finding a new name for an old thing, Mr. Holyoake and his friends think they have made a discovery, and he declares that being now in advance of the old co-operative slow-coaches, they must wait till the dullards toil slowly up. This sort of assumption is also old, but when not mischievous it is pleasant enough. Co-operators ought, however, to have more important and useful employment for their time. They have yet to improve much what they have done. Their employees over the whole of the distributive or store movement have, for the most part, still to be made partakers in profits. The productive establishments now at work require still to be brought up to the duty of sharing profits with labor. The whole movement lacks the insight necessary for the development of the principle so thoroughly so as to make it yield the advantages it is capable of giving to those at present engaged in it. If the gentlemen who are so anxious to confer advantages on outsiders would come back from their curiously "advanced position" and help to do this, it would be far more useful for the movement as a whole. This position would not be conspicuous but it would certainly be more useful. In the way of co-operative principle we have already swallowed more than we can digest. We have mentally taken in more than we can give effect to. It is not new doctrine we want, either of the windy or solid kind, but rather a disposition to do that which lies completely in our power. In the mean time, our advanced men may rest assured that the outside people about whom they are making themselves uneasy, are quite well able to take care of themselves. Let us, therefore, work at our grand co-operative punacea like men, and not play with it like children. —*The Bee-Hive*.

JOURNALISTIC.

We have received the second number of the *Brussels Post*, a new weekly published at Brussels, Ont. It is printed on good paper, from new type, and is generally well got up. In politics, it is Reform; and claims to be the local paper of North Huron and South Bruce. We wish the enterprising proprietors every success in their undertaking.

EXCURSION.

The Loyal Orange Lodges No. 140 and 404 having successfully completed arrangements for a grand union excursion to Niagara, on Monday first, the 28th instant, by the "City of Toronto," a fine opportunity is offered to pleasure seekers. The popular band of the 10th Royals will be in attendance, and everything will be done to secure the comfort and enjoyment of the excursionists.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION.

A meeting of the above Union was held in their rooms, St. Patrick's Hall, last evening, the President, Mr. Finn in the chair. Several new members were initiated, and other important business transacted. Notwithstanding that this Union has been inaugurated only a few weeks ago, it is, we understand, in a position to compare favorably with many of our older Unions in regard to members.

K. O. S. C.

At the last regular meeting of Lodge 159, K. O. S. C., the following officers were installed:—Wm. Brown, Dept.; David Strachan, Sir Knight; John Armstrong, Knight; A. J. Moore, Recording Secretary; James Brown, Corresponding Secretary; James Dracey, Financial Secretary; John Davis, Treasurer; H. Bluff, Usher; — Atkinson, Assistant Usher; S. Carswell, Sentinel. Communications intended for the Corresponding Secretary should be sent to P. O. box 1424.

HAMILTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 129.

At the last regular meeting of the above Union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Cornelius Donovan; Vice-President, William S. Nixon; Recording Sec., William E. Barringer; Financial Sec., Daniel G. Mitchell; Corresponding Sec., John Hargin; Treasurer, John Stirton; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Kennedy; Delegate to the I. T. U., John Hargin.

Communications.

HAMILTON.

SOMETHING ABOUT HAMILTON.

Reader, were you ever in Hamilton? Because, "the first thing that strikes the eye of the stranger," as the guide book would say, is the number of semi-rabid dogs, of all sorts and conditions of canine, which prowl about, without any kind of official to see that a proper check is put upon them, to the great detriment of ladies' skirts and to tight-legged trowsers. The louder the pattern of the latter garment the louder the yell of the canine. Perhaps the nuisance is not quite so bad as it is in Constantinople, but Hamilton being a much younger city, it has yet plenty of time ahead to follow the example of the City of the Sultan.

The enquiring tourist will naturally suppose Hamilton to have been originally intended as a Government farm; whether the crops failed, or whether there were not enough seed to stock it, I cannot say, but it is a positive cruelty to direct a stranger to Plum street, for example, to find his way on to King. He goes meandering along Plum street, and finds only one or two dilapidated-looking houses on Plum street, which isn't a street at all, being more like a sheep-walk; and then he finds himself, upon asking his location, going the opposite direction to that which he intended. There are several fine private residences in Hamilton. The city gaol is one of them.

It has an average sprinkling of churches, and a larger number of saloons. The saloon-keepers do a good business, and so do the undertakers. King street is a fine street, much better than ours. The market is a commodious market. The police court does its business much the same as it is done in Toronto. The scale of prices is \$5 and costs for a stranger, and \$1 or 20 days for an old hand. The evidence is given almost in a whisper to the magistrate, and the prisoner is asked if he has any questions to put. If he says he did not hear the witness, he is sure to get an extra 10 days, as a special punishment for giving the magistrate the trouble of reading it over. It is a pretty sight to see the cows grazing on the public streets, for there is much grass in the place. Sometimes the cows get run over, but they don't seem to

mind it—it does them no harm, but it doesn't do the vehicle any good. I saw one wagon scattered about in instalments. The owner was a little emphatic in his vocabulary; but the animal got up lazily and went on feeding as unconcernedly as possible. It is so refreshing to see so much nature among bricks and mortar.

The Hamilton youth will compare with his Toronto brother. The small boys curse the most.

Hamilton glories in a mountain. Even a near-sighted person can see it without spectacles—if he is close enough. The geographical situation of this large mound is at the top of several broad flights of wooden steps, between the apertures of which, weeds, long and rank, grow in all their botanic ugliness. The tourist, if he is not careful, or is anyway nervous, will be likely to get "slipped up," and come down rather precipitately, receiving in his descent of man, sundry bumps in divers places, too numerous to mention. Indeed, I should not be surprised if he found one of his limbs at the bottom, by the time he had reached the base. The medical profession regard this mountain with gratitude. Up these steps are seats for the weary traveller or happy lovers. It is a sweet place to contemplate a first-class suicide. The view from the summit upon a moonlight night is indeed grand. The silvery sheen casts lengthened shadows of phantastic forms of trees, which appear like huge giants guarding the sleeping city. The lurid light from the streets give them a peculiar appearance. The softened breeze blows refreshingly upon the heated brow, and, altogether, the scene is very charming. When you gain the top you can hear the voices of the lovers seated on the steps below, speaking gently, but distinctly. Now and then you can hear a report like the uncorking of a champagne bottle. It really makes one feel very dissatisfied if you are alone, and you wish you had company. The sighs proceeding from the human specks below come to you borne upon the air, and you wonder at first whether it is asthma—or something else. Once in a while you will see a pretty face upturned to the moon revealing a singularly happy expression; presently a sound full of melting emotion is wafted to you, which says, "Charley, darling, isn't this bully!" The recollection of this scene is too much for my sensitive organism; and I wish that something would supply the aching void in my heart when I think how Charles must feel. These cases of temporary insanity can be seen any fine evening. They form, so I am told, an Alpine club here in the winter, the members of which climb up and down the mountain at regular intervals, and fancy it is the great St. Bernard. There is a great deal in imagination.

The Bay presents a fine expanse of water; the glimmering of the whitened sails has a pretty effect. The placid bosom of the water and the calm stillness of the air makes one feel that the Hamiltonians have much to be thankful for.

The hotel-keepers are the most unsuspecting people I ever saw. I have stayed here three days without luggage (which I seldom carry in the summer season), and have never been asked to pay my bill, though the proprietor has more than once wanted to know when I was going away. Such confidence is worthy of encouragement. I have thought it would be conferring a moral kindness upon him by "letting him in for it," not from any want of integrity on my part, but simply to teach him the deceitfulness of (apparent) riches, and the frailty of human nature. I really think it would be doing him a kindness.

I like Hamilton and Hamilton's mountain. You can see a great deal, and it don't cost anything—I mean from the mountain.

TOMMY TUB.

SEND HER TO CANADA.

The following *morceau* from the *Yarmouth (Eng.) Independent*, illustrates the very high estimation in which Canada is held by some of the people of that country. From it we may also judge pretty accurately on the character of most of the emigrants sent out by these guardian societies:—"AN INCORRIGIBLE.—A letter was read from the Hon. Mrs. Wey, matron of the Brockham Home, to the effect that Amelia Bitten, a girl about 14 years of age, who was sent to the Home some time ago from the Workhouse, was so incorrigible that she could not be permitted to remain in the establishment. She was at present shut up in a room by herself. Mrs. Wey asked if she should remove her to a stricter school, where she might perhaps be reformed, or whether she should send her back to Yarmouth. She thought it would be a good thing to send the girl to Canada. Mr. Dumbleton thought Canada a good idea. If they could get her sent out by Miss Ryo it would be a good thing for her."

CONSPIRACY LAW AMENDMENT.

The following is the Bill to Amend the Law of Conspiracy as applied to masters and servants, introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Mundella, Mr. H. James, and Mr. Straight:—

Whereas, by the Act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth of her Majesty, chapter thirty-two, entitled "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to violence, threats, and molestation," it is provided that no person shall be liable to any punishment for doing or conspiring to do any act on the ground that such act restrains or tends to restrain the free course of trade, unless such act be one of the acts in the said Act specified, and be done with such an object as is therein mentioned; and whereas it is expedient further to amend the law relating to conspiracy in respect of trade combinations and disputes arising between masters and workmen.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. A prosecution shall not be instituted against a person for conspiracy to do any act or to cause any act to be done for the purposes of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence indictable or is punishable under the provisions of some statute for the time being in force relating to violence, threats, intimidation, or molestation; and no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the consent of her Majesty's Attorney-General or Solicitor-General.

A person who is convicted upon any such prosecution shall not be liable to any greater punishment than the punishment provided by law for such act as aforesaid.

A person shall not be liable to any punishment for conspiracy or otherwise, under the provisions of the Acts mentioned in the schedule to this Act, by reason only of his being a member of or a party to a trade combination: Provided, that nothing herein shall exempt a person from any liability for a mutinous or seditious purpose.

For the purpose of this Act, "trade combination" means any combination between masters or workmen or other persons for regulating or altering the relations between any persons being masters or workmen, or the conduct of any master or workman in or in respect of his business or employment or contract of employment or service, and "act" includes a default, breach, or omission, and "workman" includes a workman, servant, artificer, or laborer within the meaning of any statute or law, and "master" includes any person employing any workman or workmen, and "offence indictable by statute" means an offence which is by some statute declared or enacted to be a felony or misdemeanour, or to be punishable on indictment, or for which a punishment is prescribed by statute which cannot be inflicted except on conviction upon an indictment or criminal information.

Nothing in this Act shall in any manner affect any prosecution for any of the conspiracies mentioned in the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth of her Majesty, chapter one hundred, section twenty-eight, or in the Act of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of her Majesty, chapter one hundred, section four.

DURHAM MINERS' DEMONSTRATION.

To those who do not thoroughly understand our working classes, the great displays which they sometimes make must be rather puzzling. Sir Isaac Newton, it is said, spoke of Milton's "Paradise Lost" as a very ingenious performance, but objected that it proved nothing. The same may be said of demonstrations, and yet when examined in an understanding spirit they do in reality prove a great deal. Fifty or a hundred thousand men, moving through the streets of London or any of our other great cities in reference to any political question, prove very conclusively to a Government which only moves through what has always been called the "pressure from without," shows that the public mind is made definitely up on the question at issue, and that it is time to be doing something to satisfy popular requirements.

A miners' demonstration has something besides in this. It is first of all a special holiday in which the people all rejoice together in a spirit of brotherhood, and in such a way as that women and children may be participants in the enjoyment. Then, as a rule, they make their thoughts known in reference to some important point or two, in which, as a class, they are especially interested, and in this way they couple their enjoyment with the improvement of their condition as workers, or perhaps with the promotion of some

wider measure of good, intended for the advancement of the nation's interest. The miners' demonstration at Durham was a magnificent display of this sort. The day itself was a glorious specimen of an English summer, full of sunshine, tempered by the rains of the previous day, and from an early hour in the morning nothing was to be seen but long files of men marching from all quarters into the old city; with rich silken banners and strains of music which floated through the air from every roadway that led in the direction of the point of meeting. The men came to this gathering with the consent and good-will of their employers, and numbered altogether somewhere about 50,000, besides about 30,000 on-lookers from the city and surrounding country. The race-course upon which the meeting was held, is a low-lying field bordered by wooded slopes covered with gardens and villas, and on the town side the magnificent cathedral and the old castle—now the college—looking down on the busy gathering moved by thoughts little akin to those which animated their builders. The banners, of which considerably above a hundred were placed all around the field, formed a beautiful framework to the lively picture of the of the densely peopled course.

When the men had nearly all entered the field, the gentlemen who were to take a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the public meeting, headed by the mayor and by certain of his officials in their costumes of office, left the county hotel and walked two and two to the scene of action. The three platforms were soon filled, and opposite each was an immense audience which paid marked attention to the speakers. The resolutions were the same from each platform, and expressed pleasure at the progress of the past year—recommended manhood suffrage as necessary to secure direct representation for labor; and finally pronounced in favor of arbitration for the purpose of settling trades disputes. It was curious to see how earnest the Durham miners are on the question of manhood suffrage, and to observe how frankly and strongly they insist on it as a safeguard for the country. They feel that they must be political whatever other trades may be. They have derived great benefit from the action of Parliament, and they see that the politics of the future, whether they like it or not, will have to include social and industrial questions. They have no fear of political divisions in their Union as they are all liberal, and they know that industrial interests to them—upon which they are all united—are of far more importance than the old cries upon which politicians, as a rule, divide against each other.

There is great hope in connection with the great Miners' Union as regards the future of labor. Indeed, there can scarcely be a question, but that in a few more years, the workingmen of England, seeing the necessity for influencing the nation's policy, will not take an active and important part in the affairs of the House of Commons, and will, by a proper exercise of any power they may possess, make their own welfare the basis of the general welfare; and by so doing, bring to an end, or greatly mitigate, the evils of poverty and crime daily endangering the safety of the nation.

When do your teeth usurp the functions of the tongue?—When they are chattering.

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow than to have ruled an empire, to have conquered millions, or to have enslaved the world.

JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

Mechanics can find useful Household Furniture of every description at the above Salerooms, cheaper than any other house. Cooking and Parlor Stoves in great variety.

SALEROMS:

45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East.

EST Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.
58-10

EATON'S

NEW

DRESS GOODS!

We show to-day a choice lot of Dress Goods, in checked, plain, and striped material—all the newest shades and colors. A job line of Black Lustrés, at 25c per yard—a bargain.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS,

COME AND SEE THEM TO-DAY.

55-20