

**FOREMEN IN UNIONS.**

The propriety or impropriety of admitting foremen as members of trades, is, we fear, with too many, still a disputed point. While we admit the reasons afforded by those who are opposed to their administration as entitled to careful consideration, we believe they are neither so cogent or as self-evident as the arguments presented by those who favor a different line of policy. The expediency, not to say justice, of excluding the class of men, who, above all others, are capable of thwarting the designs of unprincipled employers, who, in fact, might become the very pillars, the sentinels of our union organizations, and placing them, *volens volens*, in a hostile attitude, may well be called in question.

We believe there are few of our readers who were ever engaged in a "strike," who have not realized that the failure or success of the movement depended in a great measure on the attitude assumed by the foreman. In many establishments the routine of business, the work on hand, when promised, or the abilities of the various employees, are known only to him. If he refuses to direct, or if he makes common cause with the employees, no one can fill his position, especially at such a time. If, however, as is too often the case, he is made to realize that he is looked upon with suspicion or distrust, that he is placed without the pale of union organizations no matter how his sympathies run, thus creating a barrier between himself and fellow-workmen which virtually says: "We are satisfied that you cannot or will not do justice to both; your interests or preferences will be on the side of the employer, consequently the safest plan is to refuse admission to every foreman," the result may be anticipated.

If the societies who reason from these premises would reflect for a moment that the foreman, by their own action, is placed in antagonism to their interests; that he has no fealty or pledge of honor to break, no bond of sympathy to rupture, and he is made to realize where his interest is centered, simply because his fellow workmen have drawn a line of demarcation, a more comprehensive view would be taken of the matter.

If we look at the results, we find that when a foreman is in league with an employer, he is invariably made the confidant that a change is impending, and instructed to figure accordingly. Now, go where you may, men will be found who are lick-spittles, or cave-droppers, who are union men because it is profitable or popular to be so; who are always the defenders of the action of foreman or employer; who are ready, whenever it is demanded, to sever their connection with a union, if thereby their situations may be retained. These men are invariably known to such a foreman, and "booked" for the emergency. The employer, therefore, is prepared by the knowledge of these facts to commence his "aggressive" policy. The slack season is generally selected, or when a surplus stock is on hand. The test is now applied—cautiously at first—the weak-kneed acquiescing in the necessity for the change. The foreman is also the apologist, and by this means the clique is strengthened and the union weakened. And when, at last, the mask is thrown off, the tools, after a feigned resistance, resume work under the plea that necessity compelled them, or that the "strike" was unjustifiable. The employer thus accomplishes his purpose. The foreman and the "recreants" form a nucleus for future operations, and a sufficient force to run the establishment till the busy season returns, when it is expected the funds of the "strikers" will have become exhausted, and they be compelled to resume work on the terms offered. This, we have reason to know, has been the *modus operandi* recently adopted by more than one firm in the city of Chicago.

Ever since the organization of the Typographical Union, these truths have been recognized and acted upon, and the result is that its firmest, staunchest

members may be found among the foremen of the union offices. As an evidence that such is the case, we will state that the only unsuccessful strike ordered by that body was owing to the fact that the "foreman," imported for the occasion, proved recreant to his obligations, while it was admitted on all hands if he had made common cause with his fellow workmen the employers would have been compelled to accede to the request.

Let union mechanics give these facts a careful consideration, and we believe many of them will see that a more suicidal policy than the exclusion of these men could not possibly be adopted.—E.E.

**THE HONOR OF LABOR.**

There is the war of the idle. There is an old but true adage, "The devil tempts all other men, but idle men tempt the devil." There is nothing base in honest toil! Angels are workers! God himself built the world for His glory. Labor has been ennobled by the Divine Author of our holy religion. The great Ulysses built his own house and carved his own bed. The loveliest and gracefulest of heroines warred, drove their clothes cart, and washed their own linen with their own beautiful hands. Among the early Romans labor was free; among the Israelites it was honorable; among the Greeks it was beautiful.

Labor has produced many great and illustrious names in science, poetry, law and theology. From the farm started the astronomers Rittenhouse, Herschel, and Newton, and the poets Coleman, Beatty, Burns and Goldsmith. The anvil gave to the world such shining paragons as Robert Sherman, George Stephenson and Elihu Burritt. Dry goods sent out Blackstone, Littleton, Blair, the great rhetorician, and Stewart, Cardinal Wolsey, Shakespeare and Kirk White were butchers. Massillon, the preacher, and Scott, the novelist, were book-binders. Franklin, the philosopher of liberty, and Greeley, the great journalist, were printers. Roger Williams, Kitto and Drew were shoemakers.

When I reflect how much genius, how much wisdom, how much virtue and how much valor, and how many great statesmen, great writers, great thinkers, great speakers and surpassing soldiers have issued from the workshops of the world, I cannot withhold my condemnation and contempt for the narrow prejudices against labor which unhappily prevails to some extent among young men.—Exchange.



**TORONTO AUCTION MART.**

**SALE**

The undersigned have been instructed by the

**Department of Public Works,**

To sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st of MAY next, the Iron Railing and Gates and Cut Stone work to which they are attached, on line of Front and Yonge streets; also, Iron Safe and Iron Outer Doors of the old Custom House, about to be taken down.

Materials above mentioned to be paid for at time of sale, and taken down and removed at expense of purchaser, on or before the 12th of MAY next.

F. W. COATE & CO., Auctioneers.

Toronto, April 26th, 1873.

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**BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS!**

**WM. WRIGHT,**

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FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c.

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Hams, Bacon, Pork, Sausages, Boiled Ham, and Rolled Beef, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., always on hand.

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**GREY & BRUCE WOOD YARD, BAY STREET,**

(Opposite Fire Hall.)

Beech, Maple, Mixed, and Pine Wood constantly on hand.

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**HARD AND SOFT COAL**

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Practical Tailor and Cutter,

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Gentlemen's own materials made up to order.

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**N. McEACHREN,**

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191 Yonge Street,

Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work.

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Has just received a large and good assortment of SPRING GOODS for Ordered Work.

A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand

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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**

Wednesday, 2nd day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as Jordan Bay, in the County of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Shelburne.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

54-o

April 7th, 1873.

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**SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT."**

**WM. WEST & CO.**

200 YONGE STREET.

**OUR SPRING STOCK**

Is now Complete in all the

**LATEST STYLES**

From the VERY BEST TO THE LOWEST QUALITY.

We follow the good old motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show our Goods.

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**R. MERRYFIELD,**

Boot and Shoe Maker,

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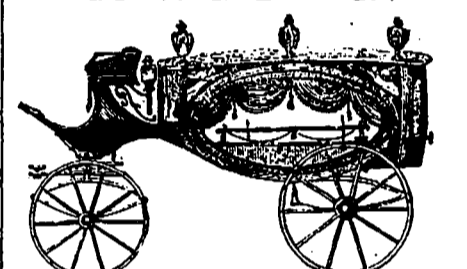
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**Undertaking.**

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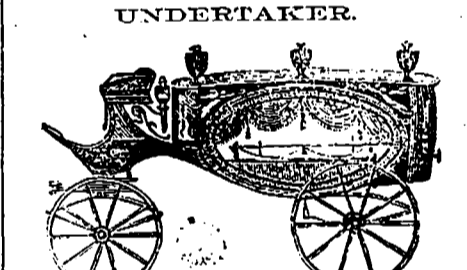
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Special attention given to the delivery of the Evening Papers throughout the Wards of St. John and St. James.

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248 & 250 YONGE ST.

Artizans call for a copy of Catalogue

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**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**

Wednesday, 2nd day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 6, intituled "An Act respecting Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Lindsay, Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry and Warehousing Port.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

54-o

April 7, 1873.

**Miscellaneous.**

**DAVID'S**

**COUGH BALSAM,**

An infallible remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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JOSEPH DAVIDS, Chemist, &c., 170 King Street East.

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WM. J. HOWELL, JR., PROPRIETOR.

Best Choice brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**

Wednesday, 2nd day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the Village of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs with warehousing privileges, and to be attached to the Port of Pictou.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

54-c

April 7th, 1873.



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**

Monday, 7th day of February, 1873.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of Act 31 Vic., cap. 6, intituled, "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Stratroy, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs of the Port of London.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

Clerk Privy Council.

54-c

April 3, 1873.



**GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,**

Wednesday, 12th day of February, 1873.

PRESENT:

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.**

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces and under the provisions of the 37th section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 42, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order that the following regulations for the protection of the timber on the lands of the Six Nation Indians and on the Reserve of the Mississague Indians of the New Credit Settlement, and to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indian under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada relating thereto, be, and the same are hereby made and established.

**REGULATIONS.**

No. 1.—No timber or firewood, railway ties, staves, shingle wood, or other description of timber or wood shall be taken from, or cut on, the lands of the Six Nation Indians or those of the Mississagues of the New Credit Settlement without either a special license issued by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, or otherwise by the Superintendent within whose agency or jurisdiction the said lands are situated; and such Superintendent shall in no case issue such a license except with the approbation and consent as respects the Six Nation lands, of the council of chiefs; and as respects the lands of the New Credit Settlement, with the joint concurrence of the head chief and the Local Superintendent; and this regulation shall apply to all lands whether located or otherwise.

No. 2.—Any timber or wood removed, taken or cut without such license shall be seized by the Local Superintendent, or the Forest Warden, or by any person duly authorized in writing by the said Superintendent or Forest Warden so to do, and wherever found, whether on or off the said reserves, may be seized and sold for the benefit generally of the land or bands, to whom the reserve may belong.

No. 3.—And whereas, it is desirable to provide for the mode of determining the location of lands, to be held, used and enjoyed by the said Indians, under the provisions of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada in that respect, it is therefore declared that in respect to the lands set apart for the use of the Six Nation Indians, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the council of chiefs of the Six Nation Indians; and in respect to the lands set apart for the Mississagues of the New Credit Settlement, the Local Superintendent, acting in concert with the head chief of the said Mississagues, is hereby authorized to allot and locate to the various members of the bands for whose use respectively the lands or reserves so held, as the case may be, the various lots in such lands or reserves; and acting in concert, or with the concurrence aforesaid, as the case may be, to settle, readjust and re-arrange such allotments and locations where disputes may arise, as to the original or subsequent allotment or location of any such lands or reserves.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,