

attributes rudeness to a system which he styles "almost universal suffrage." In other words, that so long as the artisan, operative and laborer have a voice in choosing those who are to make the laws they are called upon to obey and pay for administering; we may look for rudeness of this kind on the part of representative men. The time has ceased to be when this tirade against the mudsills of society will pass current unchallenged, for the day is passed when we can go back to the absolutism of kings and lords, or even the respectability that shall be measured by its ability to roll in a carriage. The time has come when those who govern must govern by the consent of the governed.

Yours for the rights of all men,
JOHN HEWITT.
Toronto, Oct. 29th, 1872.

CITY NEWS.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A quantity of coal in Myles' yard, Esplanade, ignited of its own accord on Friday last. One of the city engines was sent for, and after considerable work the fire was extinguished.

PRESENTATION.—The foreman of the Dominion Tin Works, Mr. E. Crooker, was presented with a watch and chain a few days since by his employer and fellow-workmen. An address accompanied the gift.

WM. WEST'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 200 YONGE STREET.—Our readers will find this place of business what it has been advertised to be, namely, just the place for bargains in boots and shoes. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will not be disappointed.

MANITOBA VOLUNTEERS.—Eighty-six of the volunteers, who have been doing service in Manitoba during the past twelve months, arrived in this city from Collingwood, in charge of Lieut.-Col. Villiers and Lieut.-Col. Le Montague, on Saturday morning, and are quartered at various places in the city.

Royal Irish Black Preceptory, No. 96, intend holding their second annual ball in the Music Hall, on Friday evening, Nov. 1st. From the well-known popularity of this order, and the unflagging efforts that have been put forth by an efficient committee, we have no hesitation in saying that the ball will be a grand success. Independent of the pleasure of the occasion, the fact that the proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes will be an inducement for many to patronize the R. B. K.'s ball.

FIRE.—At a few minutes past ten on Tuesday evening an alarm was struck from box No. 42, and it proved to be a somewhat serious fire at the residence of Mr. Osler, on Isabella and Gloucester streets. An out-house used as a store-room, and containing a quantity of furniture was in flames, and in spite of the strenuous efforts of the firemen, was almost completely destroyed. It is said there can be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. Loss to the value of \$600 was incurred. The building and contents were partially insured.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The new Public School house on the corner of Richmond and York streets, now approaching completion, will, when finished, present a very neat appearance, and will be an acquisition in more respects than one to that classic locality. We also observe that the Young Men's Christian Association building on the corner of James and Queen streets is in a very forward state, and understand it will be open to the public about the commencement of the new year. It is quite an ornamental structure, and will be as useful as it is beautiful.

CARELESS DRIVING.—A man named Wm. Rowland, a teamster for Davis & Co., brewers, was arrested on Saturday on a warrant charging him with careless driving. The offence was committed on the previous Thursday, when, as he was dashing past Hirst's hotel, Adelaide street, a front wheel of his vehicle struck a little girl, a daughter of Mr. Hurst, and knocked her down. Her head was then caught in front of a hind wheel, and thus she was dragged along the ground for some distance. The child was so seriously injured that the medical man who attended her feared for some time that she would not recover.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this association last Tuesday evening, Mr. A. M. Burgess read an essay on "Emigration, from a Scotch point of view." He advocated the better instruction of the British public through the press and the platform, on the advantages of emigration to Canada, and complained of the one-sided and contradictory information frequently forwarded by correspondents of the various journals. There was a very good attendance, and as the lecturer treated the subject in a very able and practical manner, he was listened to with the deepest attention.

LECTURES ON THE CREATION OF THE UNIVERSE.—On Tuesday evening the Rev. G. Field delivered the first of a series of nine lectures in the Temperance Hall, to an appreciative audience. It appears to be the object of the lecturer to establish some principle by which the work of God may be seen to harmonize with the Word of God—by which true science and Revelation may never be seen to be at variance with each other; and thus to wrest from the sceptic and infidel the weapons that have been used, with such fearful success, against Christianity. The next lecture will be delivered to-morrow (Thursday) evening in the same place.

EATON'S CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.—Our numerous readers have long since become aware of the fact that the above-named establishment is considered one of the few places in Toronto where goods are sold as they are advertised. When Mr. Eaton placards the city that he has goods and cheap dresses, shawls, blankets, or anything else in his line of business, you will invariably, on visiting his store, find him ready and prepared to sell just as he has advertised to do. At present he is making announcements that he is offering decided bargains in dry goods, and the public are invited to participate in the advantages promised. Mechanics and their families in want of dry goods are recommended to make Mr. Eaton an early call, and we can assure them that they will be well repaid for so doing.

A NEW MOVE.

The Employers' Central Executive Committee, of New York, (which is nothing else than a Trades Union of employers), are flooding the States with circulars propounding the following questions:—

1. What, in your opinion, are the best practicable means of avoiding Strikes?
2. What are the most desirable means of resisting Strikes, consistent with a proper regard for the interests of the community in which they occur?
3. Would it be possible to enact and enforce laws without encroaching upon the liberties of the people, that would wholly, or to any considerable extent, prevent the interruption of industry and the other evil consequences of Strikes?
4. Is a Combination of Employers advisable for the purpose of resisting Strikes of workmen? If so, how should such Combination proceed?
5. Would a Combination of Employers engaged in one business be able to successfully overcome a Strike of their workmen if the Strikers were supported by means of assessments levied upon workmen of other trades, then in employment?
6. Would a GENERAL Combination of Employers, representing diverse business interests, be successful in such a case as is supposed in the last questions?
7. Do you employ in your establishment any Officers, Agents, or other members of "Trades Unions" or Combinations of workmen? If so, have they given you any trouble? Can you arrange to replace them with others who are not members of such Combination? Do you consider it advisable to make the effort?
8. What restrictions are imposed upon you as an Employer by Combinations of workmen assuming to regulate the pay or other conditions of Labor?
9. What restrictions, if any, are imposed by "Trades Unions" or other Combinations, upon persons who seek or obtain employment in your establishment?
10. Assuming that a large proportion of workmen are opposed to the restrictions and aggressive measures sought to be enforced by "Trades Unions," can you suggest any means of organizing this element so as to make its influence felt? Would you consider such a course advisable?
11. Can you suggest any condition more favorable for the workmen, seeking the largest results of his labor, than that which leaves him full liberty to dispose of it to that Employer who will freely pay him the greatest value therefor?

In view of the great rise in the price of the necessities of life, we (*Edinburgh Courier*) understand that several of the banks in Edinburgh have presented gratuities to their employees. The Royal Bank have given 15 per cent. on their salaries to their staff; and the Clydesdale Bank and the Bank of Scotland have also given bonuses to a considerable amount.

THE WHITE HART, corner of Yonge and Elm Street, is conducted by Bell Belmont, on the good old English principle, which gives the greatest satisfaction to its numerous patrons. The bar is most tastefully decorated, and pronounced by the press to be the Prince of Bars. Under the entire management of Mrs. E. Belmont, who is always proud to attend to the customer's wants. A spacious billiard room, and attentive waiters, render the WHITE HART a popular place of resort. A day

REST AFTER LABOR.

In making an effort to acquire brain-power, our first struggle is to gain control of the will—the chief engineer under whose direction our mental and bodily habits will be established. The will is commander-in-chief in the battle of life. It should have absolute power to insure the presence of every division, brigade, regiment and company at the post of danger, prepared by discipline to stand and wait, though under fire, to march, or storm the enemy's forts. Whosoever cannot, by order of his will, compel his faculties to come into line and face the adversary, may as well hoist the white flag or surrender at once. But even when full command of the will is gained, the battle is not fought. It is by hard study, persisted in so long as the full strength of thought can be maintained, that we accumulate brain-power or capacity. But the more intense the current, the shorter time it should be allowed to flow. The ordinary processes of thinking are not attended with fatigue. Those exercises of the brain which may be called "intellectual gymnastics," if not too long continued, are useful in developing strength and endurance. When the power derived from the natural forces of the body has been consumed by long-continued brain-work, it is the practice of some persons to increase their flagging energies by artificial stimulants. The mind seems fresh, eager and energetic, the body feels weary, and thus the student imagines that while his spirit is willing it is only his flesh that is weak. But this is not so; of all the laws of our organization, none is more inexorable than that which demands rest after work. Day and night are emblematic of a law of nature which is applicable to the vital forces. Muscular action, so far as it has been observed, obeys that law. Continuous strain of muscular fibre in one direction leads to its destruction, continuous stretch of the mind to insanity. Even if we never apply our faculties to excess, we must have repose after labor, but those who are inclined to disregard this law look to themselves, or they may have to pay dearly for their temerity in the future, when the powers which they now abuse forsake them altogether.

FINANCE.

We are glad to see the following computation going the round of the press:

One thousand dollars loaned at 6 per cent. in 12 years will accumulate to \$2,000; in 24 years to \$4,000; in 36 years to \$8,000; in 48 years to \$16,000; in 60 years to \$24,000; in 72 years to \$36,000; in 84 years to \$52,800; in 96 years to \$79,200; in 108 years to \$112,800; in 120 years to \$153,600. Multiply this sum by 1,024 and it will give the accumulation for 120 years more, or 1,048,576,000. Multiply this product by 1,024 and we shall have the accumulation during the next 120 years, or a total period of 360 years—\$1,073,747,824,000—one trillion, seventy-three billions, seven hundred and forty-one millions, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

This is rather an incomprehensible amount for even a nation to manage, but perhaps we can make use of one year's interest on the sum, which amounts to \$64,424,709,440, or over \$20 a minute for every minute in the age of the world, allowing it to be 6,000 years old. Or if this calculation is too complicated to be readily apprehended, we can take the interest of it for four months and pay off our whole national debt.

Our table of the accumulations of one dollar, alluded to above, we again subjoin for the benefit of any who may perchance never have seen it, as well as those who have not as yet fully considered the important lesson it teaches.

If one dollar be invested, and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rates named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of one hundred years:

One Dollar, 100 years, at 1 p. cent.	22
Do do 3 do	191
Do do 6 do	3403
Do do 8 do	2,203
Do do 9 do	5,543
Do do 10 do	13,809
Do do 12 do	84,675
Do do 15 do	1,174,405
Do do 18 do	15,145,007
Do do 24 do	2,551,799,404

THE COMING MEN.

While our fine girls are bemoaning the lack of young men and the scarcity of beaux who are marriageable and who mean marriage, there is a class of young men whom they do not recognize at all, yet who will furnish the next generation its men of enterprise, of position, and of wealth. It is not the sons of the rich who will, as a rule, remain rich. The sons of the poor will get rich; and these are, to-day, drugging in offices, and counting-rooms, and storehouses, and machine-shops, and printing establishments; the men who, in twenty-five years will control the nation socially, politically and financially. Every man of them means to be married; they will, as a rule, make excellent husbands; they are all at work trying to win success. They are men who would be easily improved by a recognition and by bringing

them into good, intelligent society; yet they are but little noticed; as if they were so many dogs. Virtuous young men from the country come into the city and live for years without any society, and are regarded by the fashionable young women with indifference and contempt; but these young men have a hold upon the future, and when their success is won, in whatever field or enterprise it may be, the fashionables may be glad to receive them as belonging to their own number. We regret to say, as a rule, the young men for whom a position has been won by virtuous and enterprising fathers amount to but very little in the world; and we rejoice to say that companions chosen from those who have their fortunes to make and their positions to win, are those to whom a well-bred woman can generally with safety entrust her happiness and herself.—*Waverly Magazine*

DISCOVERIES AMONG THE STARS.

At the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in London, Dr. Huggins, the eminent spectroscopist, made an extraordinary statement respecting the motions taking place among the stars. The results he announces are wonderful. Four years ago he applied the spectroscope to the bright star Sirius, though his instrumental means were not then sufficient to render him quite certain as to the result. Still he was able to announce with some degree of confidence that Sirius is receding at a rate exceeding twenty miles per second. In order that he might extend the method to other stars, the Royal Society placed at his disposal a fine telescope, fifteen inches in aperture, and specially adapted to gather as much light as possible with that aperture. Suitable spectroscopic appliances were also provided for the delicate work Dr. Huggins was to undertake. It was but last winter, says the *Spectator*, that the instrument was ready for work; but already Dr. Huggins has obtained most wonderful news from the stars with its aid. He finds that many of the stars are travelling far more swiftly than has been supposed. Arcturus, for example, is travelling toward us at the rate of some fifty miles per second, and as his thwart motions are fully as great, (for this star's distance has been estimated), the actual velocity with which he is speeding through space cannot be less than seventy miles per second. Other stars are moving with corresponding velocities.

But amid the motions thus detected, Dr. Huggins has traced the signs of law. First he can trace a tendency among the stars in one part of the heavens to approach the earth, while the stars which are approaching lie on the side of the heaven toward which Herschel long since taught us that the sun is travelling. But there are stars not obeying this simple law; and among these Dr. Huggins recognizes instances of that community of motion to which a modern student of the stars has given the name of star-drift. It happens, indeed, that one of the most remarkable of these instances relates to five well-known stars, known to the astronomers as Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon and Zeta, of the Great Bear, all of which are drifting bodily through space, and receding from the earth at the rate of about thirty miles per second.

This result at once illustrates the interesting nature of Dr. Huggins' discoveries, and affords promise of future revelations even more interesting.—*Waverly*.

Princess Louis of Hesse—of England—has been chosen first president of an International Association for the protection of the rights of women; and the Congress of Darmstadt, which made this election, has chosen several Englishwomen as corresponding members.

TO THE MECHANICS OF THE DOMINION.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the men lately in the employ of J. H. Bray, Contractor for the Free Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, Ont., not having been paid, the members of the various Trades Unions in that city have resolved not to work on said church until all men who have been employed on said work have received their pay in full, and they would ask that all good Union men do assist them in maintaining their rights.

By Order,

DONALD ROBERTSON,
Secretary of Committee.

J. PRYKE,
Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store,
KING WILLIAM STREET,
HAMILTON.

Copies of the ONTARIO WORKMAN can be obtained at Five Cents per copy.

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29-30

H. K. DUNN,
51 QUEEN STREET WEST,
OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET.

In returning thanks to the Workingmen for their liberal support for the last six months, I would call special attention to the extensive alterations in my store. To further facilitate the supplying of their wants I have added an English Butter Counter and Tray to my provision department, where can always be found

Fresh Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard,
HAMS, BACON, &c., &c.,
Arranged and kept in the good old English style.
To my Grocery Department I have added a fresh supply, comprised of the best Groceries to be found and bought in this market. In my Liquor Department can be found an assortment of the choicest brands, and which, as the above, can be bought at the lowest cash prices.
Remember the old place and call again.
H. K. DUNN.

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IN GREAT VARIETY,
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CHEAP FOR CASH.

Call and see for yourselves.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
COUNTY OF WELLAND.

The Reform party, in convention assembled, have unanimously nominated me as their Candidate in the forthcoming election for a member to represent the County in the Dominion Parliament, and I have accepted the nomination.

It is possible that many good men somewhat differing in politics may deem it advisable for the interests of the County to support me on this occasion. To such, as well as to my political allies, I make the following declaration:

1. I am a Liberal, and while the Reform Party remains true to its principles I shall support it faithfully.
2. I consider that the Confederation of the Provinces was a wise measure, and believe that it would be impolitic to disturb a full consolidation of National life under it. All the best thought and talent in the country should be concentrated in developing a broader system for the industrial life of the people.
3. The present condition of industrial life is unjust. It makes the rich richer; and the poor, poorer; in a country like this where the soil and climate will produce almost every kind of crop in an abundance, a thousandfold more than at present, a more beneficial legislation is needed in behalf of farming, mechanics, and all other labor. The unaided "Sweat of the brow," has mainly made Canada what it is. Farming and mechanical life has had no fostering care or aid from any Legislature, while law and commerce have been protected to an extent relatively detrimental to every other interest. If elected, I shall in Parliament work earnestly for the material interests of the people.
4. Should I have the honor of becoming your member, I shall endeavor to advance your interests to the very best of my ability, and aid you in advancing this country to a more exalted position in agriculture, manufactures, shipping, commerce and general success.

WM. A. THOMSON