

THE LAST DAYS OF THE HOMBURG AND BADEN GAMBLERS.

The year 1872 is known to be the last for the existence of gaming tables in Belgium and Germany, Spa, Hombourg, Wiesbaden, Baden, Ems, Nauheim, Wildbad and Wildungen, must take a long farewell of roulette and trente-et-quarante not later than the 31st of October, and for some time past, the contractors for the tables have been asking themselves in what country they will be allowed to continue their disgraceful trade, when both Germany and Belgium are closed to them. France, in spite of the mediation of M. Earnest Feydeau and of the *Figaro*, has turned a deaf ear to their prayers, and the depth of their despair (says the *Pull Mall Gazette*) may be guessed from the fact that they have now sent in an application to the Government of Russia. It is not at St. Petersburg or Moscow that the discomfited gambling impostors propose to recoup themselves for their coming losses. Keeping as close to Germany as possible, they desire to open a bank at a little town with an unpronounceable name on the other side of the Prussian frontier, in the kingdom of Poland. The name in question is written "Tsiekhotsinek." The place is celebrated for its mud baths, and the Russian Government has already declined the proposal to make it the seat of a gaming establishment.

CITY NEWS.

The young man, Mr. Frederick Spence, who was recently injured by the street cars, continues in a very precarious condition, and is not yet pronounced out of danger.

VICTORIA WOOD YARD, VICTORIA STREET.—We recommend our numerous readers to give J. & A. McIntyre's coal and wood yard their patronage, as they are liberal in their prices and prompt in attending to orders. See advertisement.

SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.—Tuesday and Wednesday a very numerously attended sale of Government timber limits on Lake Superior took place at the Parliament Buildings. The prices obtained averaged from \$50 to \$450 the square mile, and no less than 107 lots were sold on Tuesday.

REWARD.—In compliance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the City Council, the Mayor has issued a proclamation offering \$50 reward for the detection of the person or persons who have recently, or shall hereafter, give an alarm of fire on the fire alarm telegraph of this city without reason.

ACCIDENT.—The boy Impéy, who had his arm caught between two rollers of a biscuit machine at the factory of Messrs. Hessin last week, underwent an operation on Sunday morning at his residence, 175 Brock street. The arm was amputated four inches below the elbow. The lad is likely to do well.

THE LATEST OUT.—Some genius has invented a moustache protector. "It consists of a small silver plate, which can be fixed on to a glass or cup, and protects the moustache, whilst drinking, from moisture. It is fitted into a small case, and is a simple and admirable invention for the furtherance of the comfort of those who are martyrs to the fashion of the day." It is advertised for sale by W. Cornell, and can also be had of Hoopes & Co., and other druggists and jewellers in the city.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The fine band of the 10th Royals, under the leadership of Prof. Toulmin, proceeded to the residence of the Governor General on Saturday afternoon, and performed a choice selection of music on the lawn, as a compliment to His Excellency. Lord Dufferin expressed his appreciation of the compliment, and said he hoped, on some future occasion, to again have the pleasure of hearing the band perform.

THE PEOPLE'S GROCERY.—It affords us pleasure to refer our numerous readers to Mr. Wm. Mara's new brick store, on the corner of Queen and John streets. He has recently removed from 320 Queen street west, and has opened out with one of the choicest and most extensive stocks of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors and Provisions in Toronto. The store is considered one of the finest in the western part of the city, and is fitted up inside equal to any of the grocery establishments on King and Yonge streets, no expense having been spared in making it all that could be desired. We are confident that Mr. Mara will be well patronized, not only on account of his having an extensive and choice stock of groceries, &c., on hand, but for his energy and business talents.

The disease among the horses, that has been so widespread in this city, appears to be on the decline, and has been less fatal than was at first anticipated. While it is abating in this city, however, it seems to be extending east and west, and we have almost daily reports of its appearance in various parts of the Province.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Saturday morning a man named John Welch, residing on Elm street, complained of feeling ill, and medical aid was sent for, but the unfortunate man expired before it arrived. An inquest was held in the forenoon before Dr. Delahooke, and evidence showed that the deceased had been in bad health for some time. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The quarterly meeting of Loyal Mercantile Lodge, No. 46, C. O. F., was held on Monday evening last, for the purpose of appointing the officers for the ensuing session. The attendance of members was large, and after a most satisfactory and harmonious lodge had been held, the following appointments were made:—N. G., Wilmot D. Matthews; V. G., E. V. De' Laport; Secretary, Ed. Rogerson; Asst. Secretary, Henry Brown; P. N. G., Frank Wright; L. M., Joseph Hodgson; Treasurer, Alexander Gemmell; Surgeon, Dr. James Elwood Graham; Warden, David Sylvester; Conductor, Thomas J. Couch; Organist, W. E. Wickens; R. S. N. G., Lewis Samuel; L. S. N. G., Wm. Parson; R. S. V. G., Wm. Clarke; L. S. V. G., James Cleghorn; Inside Tyler, Chas. H. H. Nichoes; Outside Tyler, John Hussey.

WM. F. ROBERTSON'S "QUEEN CITY" GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.—This place of business was formerly called the "People's Grocery," and is situated on Queen street west, No. 320. It is now quite a favorite establishment, as the present proprietor has laid in an extensive and varied stock of the choicest Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Provisions, which he has purchased for cash in the best markets, and is consequently in a position to sell at prices that has secured for him a very extensive patronage, which is daily increasing. We have no hesitation in commending Mr. Robertson to the favorable consideration of our readers, as he is a worthy young man, and has had sufficient experience in the grocery trade to qualify him to compete successfully with others in the same line of business.

Communications.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

"The true interests of the workingman are cheap food, moderate rents, low taxes, good government, peace and contentment in the country. These things do not belong to countries under 'Protective' theories. They spring from free trade."

The above extract I take, Mr. Editor, from an article in a recent issue of the *Advertiser* of this city, entitled "The Workingman's Friend." If these things spoken of spring alone from free trade, how is it, I would ask, that there has been so much agitation in the old country on the labor question, where free trade has had its widest scope? If free trade be the panacea for the evils under which labor suffers, surely in the old land the interests of the workingman would have been secured, and peace and contentment would have been the lot of the operative there. But in place of that, we have heard for many months past of nothing but agitations and strikes among the working classes of England.

Yours truly,

WORKER.

London, Oct. 10, 1872.

"THE HOURS OF LABOR."

History of the Contest for Short Hours in England—Murder of the Innocents in Factories—History of the Contest in America and in Europe—Social and Political Aspects of the Question—Significant Statistics—The Sanitary Aspect.

(FROM THE HAMILTON STANDARD.)

(CONTINUED.)

In the New England States the same difficulties are encountered by the advocates of factory legislation as in old England. What practical legislation has taken place in the United States is confined to the works of the United States Government. In July, 1869, the State Legislature of Massachusetts resolved to establish a Bureau of Statistics of Labor, whose duty it shall be to issue annually a report on the condition of the laboring classes, from the first report of the Bureau, it appears that a ten hours movement among the building trades was on foot as early as 1825. At a labor convention held in the State-house of Boston, in September, 1832, the ten hour question formed one of the points of the programme. The agitation was so far successful that on April 10, 1840, a general order was issued from the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.,

that ten hours should constitute a legal day's labor in all Government workshops. This order had the effect of private yards and workshops adopting the same time, but the factory owners resisted.

In 1845 the factory operatives of the State of Massachusetts made a determined effort to reduce the hours of labor, which at that time were thirteen a day. Among their advocates were William Claflin, the recent Governor of the State, Henry Wilson, Benjamin F. Butler, N. P. Banks, and others. When, in 1852, public opinion seemed to incline to a compulsory ten hours law, a compromise was made to limit the hours of factory work to 66 a week. This agreement is binding on all who wish to observe it.

During the war the eight hours' agitation commenced. In all the large towns the building and other trades organized for the struggle, and in 1865 an eight hours' convention of trades union delegates was held at Baltimore, which resulted in the establishment of a distinct political labor party. The eight hours' question was to be the touchstone by which candidates for Congress were to be tested. The great point was to make eight hours a legal day's work in the Government workshops; the rest would follow. The Eight-hour law was carried in June, 1868, but the Government officials conspired to thwart it by reducing the wages accordingly. The organized unions set to work to counteract their schemes, and the matter was finally set at rest by the proclamation of President Grant, of May 21, 1869. "That no reduction of wages should be made on account of the reduction of the hours of labor to eight a day."

The extension of the eight hours' system to private establishments the employers have resisted with more or less success. Some of the great strikes undertaken to enforce the adoption of the eight hours' system have failed, and where it has been adopted by State Legislatures, as at New York, it has remained a dead letter.

While the eight hours' agitation for the Government works are going on throughout the Union, the factory operatives of Massachusetts revived the ten hours' agitation. Several commissions were appointed to investigate the matter, and all reported in favor of a reduction and a legal mitigation of the hours of factory labor. In May, 1867, a law was passed, according to which no child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any factory; none between the ages of ten and fifteen without having three months schooling during the year next preceding such employment; and none shall work more than sixty hours a week. This law is a dead letter. One man is appointed to see the act enforced without any authority to inspect the mills, and without power to prosecute offenders. The establishments to which the act applies are scattered over a surface of 8,000 square miles, and distributed in 35 towns.

(To be continued.)

IRELAND AS A SOURCE OF COAL SUPPLY.

Attention is being directed, now that coal is becoming so dear, to the supply which may be obtained from the sister country. Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, about nine miles from Carrick-on-Shannon (a station on the Midland Great Western railway), is surrounded on three sides by mountains, all of which contain mineral deposits, and, for many years, coal obtained from these mountains has been burnt in the village of Drumbambo and the town of Carrick, the country people being in the habit of paying 5s. per ton, and carting it themselves. The coal is very black and soft, makes a clean and hot fire, but the deposit of ashes is very great. Up to the present time it has been got in very narrow seams, the borings in the sides being limited, and no proper system of tramways in the mining channels have been adopted. About 15 years ago an attempt was made to open up this district, both for iron and coal, but the development of the enterprise was checked by the ruffianly murder of the manager of the company, who was suspected of having a large quantity of money in his possession for the payment of wages. We understand that within the last few months some Manchester capitalists have purchased the mineral rights possessed by Colonel Tennyson, who is the owner of a portion of the land, and that arrangements are in progress for re-suscitating the old iron works, and opening out the coal seams. The seams hitherto worked are very thin, but experienced colliers who have inspected the ground believe that borings at certain points will reveal deep-seam coal. Should this prove to be the case, the mines will, no doubt, be extensively worked, as carriage facilities can easily be provided. A short tramway from the side of the hill to the lake would admit of the coal being loaded into barges and carried down Lough Allen to the Shannon, whence it could be conveyed to Carrick station, and from that point to all parts of Ireland. The Midland Great Western Company of Ireland, with their usual liberality and enterprise, are, it is said, prepared to afford every facility for the development

of these coalfields. The coal from this district might, it is thought, be delivered in Liverpool or other ports at the rate of about 16s. per ton. There is a nucleus of colliery labor already on the ground, which could be soon greatly increased, and would, no doubt, at least for some time, be uninfluenced by the extortionate claims which are being made by colliers on this side of the channel.

A LANDED PROPRIETOR.

The Duke of Sutherland, a Scotch nobleman, and proprietor of an estate whose traditions are more than ordinarily ill-favored, is addressing himself to the interests of his tenantry with a sagacity and vigor which is entitling him to the respect and regard of all classes of his fellow-men. While some of the Scotch landed proprietors, with a criminal selfishness, are converting extensive reaches of their estates hitherto under cultivation into clear solitudes, involving, as such a policy does, the eviction of the tenants hitherto making a livelihood there, the Duke of Sutherland, reversing this policy, and that too on a scale of the broadest liberality and enterprise, is reclaiming the wild tracts of his domain from barrenness. The moss and hill sides heretofore abandoned to the growth of stunted grass and heather, and serving no higher purpose than to gratify the artificial taste of a fastidious aristocracy in supplying cover for game, are being converted into grainfields and rich pastures. A large capital in particular is being invested in providing against the contingency of drought as liable to overtake the sheep walks. The hill sides, which are specially appropriated to this use, are being provided with lead pipes, laid below the surface of the ground, with openings, which under pressure will furnish an artificial rain-fall sufficient for all purposes of irrigation. As indicative of the value of such generous forethought to social economics, it is stated that by the general adoption of such a policy—and there is capital sufficient for the purpose—the number of sheep now produced by the north of Scotland could be increased ten or even twenty fold. "Such," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "is the great work which the Duke of Sutherland is beginning to execute in one part of the Highlands, and it is a task worthy of one to whom the nation commits the immense privileges of a noble."

THE LATEST ROMANCE.

The romance of the season is found, not at the great watering places, but in New York, or rather in Harlem, which lies at the upper end of the island. The story is well vouched for, and we presume of the great throng of novel writers will snatch up the incident for a touching tale of love. It appears that a gentleman named Moore, who had amassed a fortune of \$300,000 by honest labor as a builder, died a few months since, leaving his wealth unconditionally to his devoted wife. Mrs. Moore paid the last tokens of respect to the memory of her husband, donned the ordinary signs of mourning, and settled up the business of the departed as any sensible widow might be expected to do. In the employ of Mr. Moore, as night watchman, had been a man, John Hughes by name, at the moderate wages of eight dollars a week. He was an awkward fellow, uncouth and unattractive, passing in the circle where he was known as a "greenhorn," but was faithful. Mrs. Moore retained him in her service. But rumour, ever active, soon spread abroad the news that in his nightly round of duties, John Hughes was accompanied by Mrs. Moore. The charitable said it was because of her anxiety as to the safety of the property, while another circle of neighbors thought it a departure from propriety on the widow's part. The midnight walks became more frequent, but curiosity and scandal were soon set at rest by Mrs. Moore, who apparently following her own inclinations and seeking no advice from her neighbors, sold a block of houses for \$186,000, and accompanied her awkward servant to Manhattanville, where they were married. And now they are living quietly at an elegant house in Twenty-second street, and another than John Hughes watches the property. And let all night watchmen in the service of wealthy widows take courage.

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. Adv.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A special despatch from Berlin to the *Daily Telegraph* says it is believed in official circles in that city that the decision of the Emperor William in the San Juan boundary question will be favourable to the Government of the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special despatch from Paris to the *London Telegraph* says that President Thiers yesterday said he had received information that the released Communists now in Paris had in their possession 2,000 bombs, similar to those used by Orsini and his compatriots when they attempted to assassinate the ex-Emperor Napoleon in 1848.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Minister Washburn and the Count de Remusat have agreed on the draft of a postal treaty which the Post Office authorities of both countries accept. It is believed the Minister of Finance will approve of the treaty, and it is highly probable that it will receive a regular ratification before the end of the year. It fixes letter postage at eight cents for one-third of an ounce, and newspaper postage, which was eight cents is reduced to three cents. Registered letters and transmission of letters are provided for.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—A Republic insurrection has broken out among the troops garrisoning the arsenal at Ferrol, in the Province of Corunna. The Government has despatched a force of troops to the town, and summary measures will be at once adopted to suppress the revolt.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—Carlists continue their agitation in Catalonia, where several have been arrested, including some soldiers on furlough.

Soon after the Cortes was convened in session to-day, the Minister for the Colonies announced that the Government received information of a Republican revolt at Ferrol. He said 1,500 men belonging to the garrison of the arsenal at the town, together with a portion of the naval coat guard and some of the population were joined in the movement. The leaders of the revolt are Montijo and Rogas.

Later details of the revolutionary outbreak at Ferrol have been received. The garrison of the fortress and the crew of the Spanish war steamer *Majaredo* continued to withstand the overtures of the rebels, and remained faithful to the Government. Notwithstanding this, the insurgents had succeeded in gaining possession of the gunboats which were anchored in the harbor. They also obtained possession of the light house, and imprisoned the keeper. By this means they have closed the port so that Government reinforcements cannot reach this place by sea. When the Minister of the Colonies announced the facts in the Cortes the Alphonzists and Republican deputies took occasion to disavow any complicity of their partisans with the movement, and to declare their sympathy with the Government as against the insurrectionists.

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