

Ontario Workman.

THE EQUALIZATION OF ALL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL SCALE SHOULD BE THE TRUE AIM OF CIVILIZATION.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1872.

NO. 36

Labor Notes.

The following is a list of the officers of the International Grand Lodge, K. O. S. C.: G. S. K., J. P. Wright, Baltimore, Md.; D. G. S. K., James Hennessey, Hopkinton, Mass.; G. K., Wm. Haines, Cincinnati; G. S., Michael P. Murphy, N. Y.

The labor reformers of Boston voted Wednesday night that no candidate shall receive the recommendation of the committee on nominations who was opposed to the furnishing of comfortable habitations for the poor, economy and retrenchment in expenditures, a more direct trade between the producer and the consumer, and free competition in all branches of business.

A committee of bricklayers of New York and Jersey City arrived in Boston, Monday, with a view of having the eight hour law enforced with reference to the work now in progress at Fort Warren. They were referred by the President to the Secretary of War, who has jurisdiction over the fort. The Secretary informed the committee that, so long as he held his present official position, the law should be enforced on all military works. The committee will, at his request, prepare a statement of the grievances for the action of the Secretary.

The following is the list of officers of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union, for the term ending September, 1874: Pres., John Fehrenbach, Cleveland, O.; 1st Vice Pres., Lewis C. Willcox, Buffalo, N. Y.; 2nd Vice Pres., Richard Swann, New Orleans, La.; 3rd Vice Pres., Wm. H. Hardman, Altoona, Pa.; 4th Vice Pres., James W. Leveley, Toronto, Ontario; Treas., Fred. P. McFeeley, Middletown, N. Y.; Sec. of the Ins. Department, Wm. F. Upright, Syracuse, N. Y. Judiciary Committee: Duncan Dewar, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. J. Illingworth, Utica, N. Y.; Robert Ennis, Warren, Pa.; James S. Graham, Rochester, N. Y.; W. D. Ballantine, Savannah, Ga.; John Munce, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. T. A. Van Sciver, Norwalk, O.

The great lock-out in the Staffordshire Potteries, which is said to have affected 35,000 workpeople, has been brought to a close by a reference of the wages question to arbitration.

The *Guard*, of Sunbury, Pa., says: The bituminous coal miners of Centre county have struck for an advance of ten cents per ton. Sixteen mines are idle, and it is not known how long the suspension will last, as the operators seem determined not to yield the advance.

At a meeting of the South Staffordshire Iron-Masters' Association on Wednesday, it was resolved to communicate with the Coal-masters' Association, that, in the opinion of the meeting, the time had arrived when the whole question of wages, hours of labor, and prices of coal should be re-considered.

A special meeting of the United Tinplate Workers of Edinburgh and Leith was held in the Tailors' Hall, Potterrow, on Monday night, when a member of the trade gave an able and exhaustive report on the confederation of the united trades of Scotland, showing the benefit to be derived from a confederation numbering, it is expected, over 50,000.

All the laborers employed at the Dundalk Junction have been on strike in consequence of one of their number having been dismissed for refusing to carry a message from an engine-driver to the foreman of the locomotive department. They induced the porters to join in the strike, leaving without notice. The work was considerably interfered with, but men were speedily drafted in to supply their places.

KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.—On Wednesday evening last, a meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel, Orillia, to organize a society of boot and shoemakers, to be known as Knights of St. Crispin. Officers—John McGinn, S. K.; James Turner, K.; W. J. Handley, C. & R. Sec.; Francis Noble, Treas.; C. B. King, Financial Sec. and Dep.; James Kidd, U.; Jonathan Sleo, A. U.; Thos. Houlahan, I. S.; Charles Bristow, C. S.

EDINBURGH HORSE SHOERS.—On Wednesday evening a large meeting was held in Buchanan's Hotel, High street. The chief business was the consideration of the propriety of seeking an advance in wages. After the matter had been fully discussed, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that a request be made for an advance in drivers' wages to 30¢ second fireman to 31s, and first fireman to 36s per week.

About 120 bricklayers and their laborers, chiefly employed at or near the West Hartlepool Rolling Mills, turned out on strike on account of their employers' refusal to entertain an application for the same system of diminished hours of labor recently conceded by the master builders of Middlesborough.

The strike of power-loom weavers at Barnsley continues, and threatens to end in a general lock-out, by which 1,500 persons will be thrown out of employment. At one of the factories—Messrs Taylor & Sons—some of the work people are stated to have been discharged on account of subscribing to the strike fund, and the result has been that a meeting has been held, at which the whole of the employees of the firm indicated have pledged themselves to join the Association.

The delegates of the iron workers of Edinburgh and Leith met on Thursday in the Waverley Rooms to hear a deputation from Glasgow express their views upon the present position of the trade in Glasgow. It was stated that there were between 6,000 and 7,000 workers out on strike in the iron trade, in consequence of the masters declining to agree to the 51 hours' movement. A motion was carried unanimously to the effect that the meeting approve of the Edinburgh and Leith iron workers giving their full support, morally and pecuniarily, to their brethren in Glasgow. During the evening several speeches were delivered upon the position of the workingmen of that country, expressive of their dissatisfaction with the present system.

The following are the officers of Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, Montreal, for the ensuing year:—President, Theophile Godin; Vice President, Joseph Lacroix, Rec. Sec. Treffe Berthiaume; Cor. Sec., P. A. Crosby; Fin. Sec., Chas. Belleau; Treas., Jno. Thompson; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michel Parent; Marshal, Alphonse Mondeau. Board of Directors:—A. Foisy, chairman; N. Lamoreux, Joseph Trudel, J. B. Fortin, U. Rondeau.

A conference between representatives of the Clyde Shipbuilders' and Engineers' Association and the Iron Trades' Short Time League, was held on Tuesday in the Religious Institution Rooms, Glasgow, for the purpose of discussing the questions in dispute between them as to hours and wages. It may be explained that the men have been locked out since Friday last, and the masters suggested a conference. A similar conference was held in February last, when it was understood by the men to have been agreed that the men should get on the 1st of March last the 54 hours instead of the 57 without a reduction of wages, and that from the 1st November they were to work 51 hours without a reduction of wages. There is a dispute as to the meaning of the agreement, the masters holding that the wages to be given for the 51 hours are the wages which were paid for the 57 hours in February last, and the men maintaining that the wages to be paid for the 51 hours are the wages which they had been receiving for the 54 hours up till the lock-out last week. The masters in their conference yesterday intimated their willingness to give the 51 hours, to be divided at such periods of the day as the men chose, and to submit the question as to the exact meaning of the agreement in February last to arbitration. The delegates from the men replied that they had no authority to comply with such a request, but added that they would submit the proposal to a meeting of the men to be held that evening. The delegates of the Glasgow iron trades met in the evening, when the result of the conference was reported. It was resolved to submit the proposal of the masters for arbitration to the various shops on strike, and to report their decision to the masters. Letters were read from Dumbarton and Inverkeithing, stating that boiler-makers and engineers could find employment there.

The *Anthracite Monitor* of Dec. 7th, contains the following sensible appeal from Mr. John Siney to the miners of Schuylkill Co., Pa.: I have just one word of counsel for you. A basis is about to be arranged to govern the trade in this country during 1873. You have had an opportunity of listening to and reading the views of those who are regarded as authorities. If they and your good judgment convince you that you are entitled to better wages next, than you have received this year, then demand better wages and fight (within the law) for them, if need be. But if, on the contrary, you think it will be to our interest in the future to continue working on the present basis, do so. Do not be made too

bold by radicals or too cowardly by the advice of the weak-kneed. Ask what is your right, what the trade will afford, and you are in no danger of being defeated; as more than you should ask, or show to the operators and the carrying company that you have not the heart to assert and maintain your right to "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and the result may be an irretrievable calamity.—*John Siney.*

HOW TO PROTECT WORKMEN.

Some time since we incidentally touched upon the subject of the insecurity of the position of a workman in regard to his master. It is quite clear that some more thorough safeguards ought to be provided, whereby all possibility of defrauding the laboring man, mechanic or artisan of his wages, shall be removed. As the law stands now no such protection is afforded, and instances in which workmen are compelled by dishonesty, incapacity, or misfortune to lose their hard-earned wages are of daily occurrence. The recent failure of a contractor in Ottawa, is a case in point, the circumstances of which are well known. Now, it is evident that this state of things should not be permitted to exist. No classes of the community ought to be more thoroughly protected from the contingency of loss, than those who depend upon their work from day to day, for the means by which to sustain themselves and families. Their little, however small, is for the time being, their all, while their labor is of such a nature that it is a positive cruelty to deprive them of it. There is, we believe, a legal provision that in cases of failure, bankruptcy, or assignment, "servant's wages" shall be satisfied in full, in preference to all other claims; but this does not cover all the ground. It only protects workmen of the lighter occupations, such as clerks, book-keepers, etc., etc. What remains to be done is to provide such classes as carpenters, stone-masons, brick-layers and common laborers, and others usually working in the employ of men without capital—constituting themselves, indeed, the capital of the contractor—from the danger of loss by the failure of the contractor for whom they may chance to work. The legislature of the country should place in the hands of these men ample protection from such a danger. The best method of accomplishing this would be by borrowing a leaf from the book of our American cousins, and passing an enactment similar to the "Workmen's Lien," law of the United States. By this law, in events of the bankruptcy of the contractor—an event which cannot ever be foreseen with certainty, or even provided against by the most careful contractor, the workmen hold the building or work upon which they are engaged as security for the payment of their wages, and if the amount due them be not forthcoming, they are authorized to proceed and realize it from the building. It may be advanced that such a law would be unfair towards the proprietor or builder. This we do not think would be the case. With such a law before them, the builder would be more careful to see that the securities of his contractor were not "straw," and satisfy himself against any possible loss on this score. Another good effect of the passage of this law would be, that persons having contracts to give out would not be so anxious to have them taken up at such ruinously low rates as are now rather the rule than the exception; nor would unscrupulous contractors care to accept a job out of which there could be neither profit, nor a loop-hole through which to evade the performance of their obligations. We trust that the subject may engage the attention of some of our public men, and that either this or some other method may be taken to afford common justice to a very large portion of our citizens.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

We copy from the *Ottawa Free Press* the following communication on the subject of a Workingmen's Lien Law:—
SIR,—In looking over the columns of your paper of Monday, the 9th inst., I find that you have again brought before the notice of the public, the necessity that exists for proper legislation to protect the workingmen against fraud on the part of employers.
I believe that the suggestion you make is the proper one, and that the enactment of a "Mechanics Lien Law" would ensure general satisfaction to proprietors, contractors, and employees.

And as I have every reason to believe that steps will be taken very shortly, by the workingmen, to have this matter laid before the Government, I trust they will be prepared to give it their most serious consideration, and I also trust that the press generally will discuss the subject thoroughly in all its bearings, in a fair and reasonable spirit, so that proper light may be thrown on it. For it is a fact that cannot be denied, that the workingmen of this Dominion, are becoming a power in the country, that will not allow themselves to be cast aside with impunity, and it is to be hoped that this, their first demand, which is both just and reasonable, will be received in a spirit worthy of the 19th century.

Thanking you for the great interest you take in the condition of the workingmen, and also for the able way in which you advocate their just rights.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
MECHANIC.

Ottawa, December 10th 1872.

RELATION BETWEEN STRIKES AND HIGH PRICES.

Many editors are loud in denunciation of strikes. They express much sympathy for persons of fixed incomes, who when prices rise they have to make shift with less in proportion. Those with £1000 a year, we are told, can not live as well now and occupy so respectable a position in society as they could a few years ago on £800 a year. They have to stint to keep up appearances, and curtail in all directions. The universal demand of the laboring population for shorter hours and more pay opens the sorry prospect of increasing hardship. These large-hearted sympathizers and denouncers lose sight of the fact that the poor man can not make ten shillings go as far now as eight shillings a few years ago, and that his stinting implies absolute deprivation of the necessities of life. The fact is, that high prices are simply the result of the continuous diminishing of the value of money, the quantity of which is increased beyond the real wants of society; therefore high prices, in place of being the result of strikes and increase of wages, the reverse is the truth, and strikes are the consequence of high prices; therefore the latter have in every instance preceded the rise in wages, and where advances have been obtained, they are out of all proportion to the advance in prices.

So, for instance, in England at the present day, the coal-miners are held responsible for the present exorbitant prices of coal; but the fact is, in some districts they have hardly recovered from the reductions that were made as late as two years ago, and they were made on the plea that the stock on hand was unsalable at the old rates. Since the revival of trade, however, all the old stock produced at the lowest wages has been disposed of at the highest prices, and the recent advance of wages does in no case exceed 6d. a ton, or 2s. a week to the miner, while within the last two months coal has risen 5s. a ton at the pit's mouth, and 10s. a ton in the London market. The prices set down by the coal-owners of the North for the month of August are more than double the prices during the same month last year.

What the miner gets as his share in this wonderful prosperity is just 2½d. a ton more than he had last year. But the miners are determined not to produce any dead stock again if they can help it, to have the little advance taken off as soon as the present extraordinary demand subsides. They are bent upon working only eight hours a day, and the coal-owners must accede to their demand. Not long ago, the Staffordshire coal-owners consented to the eight hours' working day, and now they are quarrelling whether the men shall be in the pit at six in the morning or only at the mouth ready to descend.

The iron trade is in the same position as to prices as the coal trade, and it is the demand of the iron trade for coal, both at home and abroad, that has made coal so costly. For twenty years the average price of bar-iron did not exceed £6 a ton. Two years ago it rose to £8; it is now above £14, and other kinds of iron in proportion, and it is now asserted by a certain class of editors that the nine-hour movement is responsible for that. The increase of the wages of the iron workers bears the same relation to the selling price of iron as the increase of the colliers' wages bears to the selling price of coal. The iron-masters are reluctant to book orders even at the present high prices; they want more. However, there

is no alarm among the editors about the price of iron, because it does not enter so immediately into every-day life. We do not buy pots, kettles, and pans every day; but we like to put them on the fire every day with something in them, and the costlier these articles are the less we procure. The workingmen strike, and the moment they do so they are reproached with causing the increase in price of everything. It must be remembered, says an aristocratic print, that wages and prices go together, and that if the collier wants higher wages the town operative must pay more for his coal, and that with an increase in the wages of the agricultural laborer, meat and other provisions must become more expensive. Were cost of production the only limit of the selling price, such arguments would be incontrovertible; but then, *per contra*, low wages would make cheap goods. Were it not for unions and strikes, the colliers and iron-workers would not have obtained the paltry advances they have, and coal and iron would be just as dear as they are now.

(To be Continued.)

HOW TO READ.

Read slowly; read understandingly. One page read thoughtfully and with care is worth a whole book glanced through. It is that which we remember and digest that "maketh a full and a ready man." Cursory reading leaves no lasting impression upon the mind—it is gone as soon as read, and so many precious moments are wasted. The definition of each word should be distinctly understood—its orthography noted. To do this a dictionary should be before the reader, and each word, not clearly understood, should be looked out and its meaning engraven upon the memory before proceeding a sentence further.

An atlas should be near at hand so that the topographical points, when they occur, may be looked out and carefully fixed in the mind. A few pages carefully gone over, the reader should write out, in his own language, the ideas he has just read. A systematic course of reading is of the utmost importance. One book should be finished before another is commenced; the important points committed to memory. The book read through we should catchise ourselves beginning at the beginning and ending at the end of the book, to make sure that our memories, when we call upon them, will not prove treacherous. In this way much useful and varied information may be stored away in the mind, which at any time, we can draw upon for a safe and delightful passport through the world.

A St. Louis man was pointing out on a map of New York city the spot where he resided before coming there. "The people with whom you stopped were sorry to part with you, were they not?" inquired an acquaintance. "Of course they were," responded he, frankly; "and they wouldn't part with my trunk at all—they had an attachment for that trunk. Yes," he continued, musingly, "I suppose I own as many trunks as any man in America, and it is quite likely that I'll never see them again."

Another startling discovery has been made by a Paris medico, namely, a method of killing animals and human beings by introducing air into their eyes. The system has been tested by experiments at the Veterinary School of Alfort, which have proved perfectly successful, the operation only lasting a few seconds, appearing to cause no pain, and leaving no trace whatever of the manner of death.

An extraordinary fraud upon the underwriters and Her Majesty's Customs has just been exposed at Halifax. It is said that a vessel was loaded with bonded goods, and soon after her departure she was reported to have been lost. However, it appears that her cargo was previously transferred to another vessel, and it is alleged that this was a double attempt to defraud, first of all the underwriters, and then the Customs. Several Halifax firms are believed to be implicated in the transaction.

WHITE HART, corner of Yonge and Elm streets, is conducted on the good old English principal by Bell Belmont, late of London, England, who has gained the reputation, by strict adherence to business, of keeping the best conducted saloon in this city. The bar is pronounced by the press to be the "prince of bars," and is under the entire management of Mrs. Emma Belmont, whose whole study is to make the numerous patrons to this well-known resort comfortable. Visitors to this city will not regret walking any distance to see this—the handsomest bar in the Dominion.

Poetry.

THE FALLEN GIRL.

Centless friendless, out in the street,
Hungry and homeless, with nothing to eat,
She who was once the beloved and admired—
She who had all that her heart had desired,
Now that she's fallen, wretched and poor,
Is pushed from the pavement as she sits by the
door,

Fallen too low to repent or to pray,
Say the Sisters of Mercy, as they pass on their
way,

Little they know what she suffers within,
As she thinks of her folly and the horrors of sin!
Nobody thinks, nobody knows,
Nobody cares where the sufferer goes,

She has travelled all day,
And the night has grown dark,
She has no where to stay,
She is sickened at heart.

The tears from her eyes that are falling like
rain,
Give ease to her heart and relief to her brain,
She has come to a bridge where the dark waters
roar,

She leans by the arch to travel no more?
She thinks of the future, she thinks of her home
She thinks of her childhood and feels she's alone
She thinks of her mother in grief and despair
But knows not her mother is pleading in prayer.

Her bosom is heaving, she's grasping for breath,
As she thinks of the future and the horrors of
death!

Frantic and wild she kneels down to pray,
Striving and thinking to know what to say.
Merciful God! in her grief she exclaims,
How shall I wash from my soul these dark stains?
Sins of omission that wrought my disgrace;
Sins of commission I cannot erase.
Merciful God! O where shall I fly?
I am hating to live; I am fearing to die.

Out on life's ocean I drift in the storm,
Oh! how I wish I had never been born!

Reckless and fearless, and desperately sad,
Has she fallen so low that none is so bad?
Off in the dark in the dead of the night,
Away from the living and out of their sight,
She travels all night and thinks she's alone,
Knows not that the angels are leading her home,
She lingers to rest in the dawn of the morn,
By the house and the home in which she was
born.

Her hand's to the bell, to ring in the hall,
She wonders if they will answer her call,
No: She won't ring; she clenches the door.
The bolt gives way and she steps on the floor.

The footstep is heard by a listening ear,
And a voice cries, "Mary is that you I hear,"
"Yes mother," that's all the sufferer can say,
Her mother to meet her hastens away;
She has spent the whole night in pleadings and
prayer,

And now she is thankful to know she is there,
The past is forgiven she's loved and caressed;
In the arms of her mother she weeps on her
breast,

Crying Mother, dear mother, I want to begin,
To tell you how far I have fallen in sin."

"Hush! tell it to Jesus when you are alone,
It's joy for your mother to have you come home.

"How happened it mother, on a night like the
last,

So dark and so dreary the door was not fast?
It never was fastened by night or by day,
Since you my dear Mary, wandered away.
For months, and for years I have prayed when
alone,

That you, my dear child, some day would come
home,
And the door was not fastened, believe me 'tis
true,
For fear you might think it was barred against
you,

Think not of the past, think not of your shame,
Your mother's a mother, she's always the same;
But think of our Father and his fostering care,
Who heard your dear mother and answered her
prayer."

Tales and Sketches.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW TRADES UNION STORY.

BY M. A. FORAN.

Pres. C. J. U.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Following Relvason, Mrs. Tatam Mahoney
was examined in chief, and then cross-examined
after this manner:

Lanspere.—You say you have not seen or
heard of your husband since the night of the
fire?

Witness (crying).—Never saw or heard of
him since.

Lanspere.—Did he say anything when you
saw him about leaving the city unex-
pectedly?

Witness.—No sir, he said he would be back
soon; he left the house about seven o'clock.

The prosecution seemed pleased at this
answer, and the friends of the accused seemed
equally depressed by it.

Lanspere.—When your husband left home
did he have on a pair of shoes?

Counsel for State.—We object; this ques-
tion can have no bearing on the case.

Lanspere (rising).—May it please the Court,

It has always been held, and will not be
denied by me, that circumstantial evidence is
competent to convict a murderer, and it is
just as necessary to the welfare of society that
such should be the case, as it is necessary that
this monstrous execrable crime should be
punished, but herein I feel bound to make a
distinction that the learned counsel for the
prosecution wish to ignore. Then I claim that
it should first of all be proven by direct testi-
mony, that the *corpus delicti* are the bodies of
the men charged in the indictment to have
been murdered by the prisoner. The prosecu-
tion have endeavored to prove that one of the
corpus delicti was the body of Tatam Mahoney,
and this they claim or will claim to have
proven by a watch, which it is claimed belong-
ed to the said Mahoney. Now in so far as it
served their purpose, the prosecution has ad-
mitted, as a principle of law, that articles of
raiment are legal evidences of identity. In
this I fully agree with the learned counsel,
and as we wish to prove that the body in
question was not the body of Tatam Mahoney,
we claim the same right to make articles of
raiment a legal evidence of identification.

Counsel for State.—Your Honor—
Judge (interrupting).—The question is
proper and competent, (sharply) let the trial
proceed.

Witness.—My husband never wore shoes to
my knowledge.

An apostate member of the union was pro-
duced by the State to prove that Arbyght had
threatened Tatam Mahoney's life. But in the
cross-examination, he had to admit that
Arbyght merely said he would "expose"
Mahoney's treachery. (See Chapter XV).
This witness was also compelled to admit that
in testifying as he did, he had violated a moral
oath. His testimony did not injure the de-
fence in any material manner.

It took two days to examine in chief and
cross examine the witnesses for the State. The
identification of the bodies was made a special
point. Much time, of course, was wasted in
arguing technical points of law, and deciding
upon the admissibility and relevancy of direct
and leading questions. The counsel for the
State manifested an acrony rarely evinced
by members of the bar, but when the prosecu-
tion had closed, it was generally conceded by
the balance of the bar, who had listened to the
trial, that their case was considerably obfus-
cated by legal points, which few were able to
understand. Mr. Lanspere was a young law-
yer, clear headed, full of common sense and
common law, and everybody admitted that he
had managed the cross-examination with ad-
mirable tact, ability, shrewdness and skill.
His motto was keen trenchant brevity.

On the third day of the trial, after the Court
had been opened, he arose and addressed the
Court in substance as follows: "May it
please your Honor; Gentlemen of the Jury:
We are called upon to reply to a charge of
murder, based, for the most part, upon con-
jectural, presumptive and improbable testimony.
Facts have been proven, we admit, but when
they are placed under the eye of practical
analysis, or when viewed abstractly, they show
no evidence of the commission of a crime.
Circumstances have been proven, also, but
they are so remote that they can have no bear-
ing upon the case before you. In the first
place, then, we deny that the prisoner has
committed a murder, and in the next place we
deny that a murder has been perpetrated at
all. We also deny that the prisoner is guilty
of arson. We in like manner deny every
charge made in the indictment, and every
statement made by the prosecution that in any
manner reflects upon the prisoner. We shall
prove to you, Gentlemen of the Jury, that it
was absolutely impossible for the prisoner to
fire the building in the space of time that
elapsed during his going in and coming out of
the shop, unless he ignited the naphtha stored
there, and we shall prove that he had no
knowledge of the existence of such a fluid in
the shop, and that no one knew of its exist-
ence except Relvason, his clerk, the foreman,
and the man that carted it there. We shall
also prove that the prisoner had no knowledge
of the self-shutting door, leading from the
office to the shop, and that it was impossible
for him to re-enter the office from the shop,
where it is claimed that the fire originated.
We have already shown that the bodies found
and claimed to be those of Mahoney and
Miller, had been dead at least a day before the
fire occurred. In the evidence we shall pro-
duce we intend to prove that these bodies died
a natural death and not a violent one. This
we will prove by the testimony of reliable and
able medical men who examined the bodies,
not more than ten days ago. And hence they
could not be the bodies of those who it is
claimed were murdered. In support of this
argument we will prove, as we have already,
that Tatam Mahoney was never known to
wear shoes, and that the body said to be his
had shoes on when found. The prosecution
has not explained this matter, although ample
opportunity was given them to do so. Again,
we will show that the prisoner did not organize
an association of labor for the purpose set forth
in the plea of the prosecution. It may be
asked what the prisoner was doing at the shop
or office at such a late hour, but we will show
conclusively that he was there upon the in-
vitation of Mr. Relvason; to confer with him
upon a matter in dispute between that person
and his men; that Mr. Tatam Mahoney came
to him on the morning in question, and said to
him that Mr. Relvason wished to see and
speak to him; that he innocently and unsus-
pectingly went with the said Mahoney, and

with him entered the office; that Mahoney
went from the office into the shop, in search of
Mr. Relvason, as he said; that shortly after
he did so the prisoner heard the shots already
spoken of; that he then tried to enter the
shop, but found the door closed and fastened;
that he then ran into the yard and saw the
fire, and acting upon a noble impulse he ran
toward the gate to give an alarm, and was
there arrested; that the pistol found upon
him he knows nothing of, never saw it before.
How it came in his pocket may be easily
imagined in view of the manner in which he
was decoyed to the shop, and the subsequent
events that happened there. These facts,
Gentlemen of the Jury, we are now prepared
to substantiate beyond doubt or cavil."

The evidence for the defence was then pro-
duced, and in the main seemed to corroborate
the plea set up by Mr. Lanspere in almost
every particular. Many of the witnesses for
the prosecution were also subpoenaed for the
defence. Relvason denied flatly having sent
for Arbyght, but could not deny that he had,
to a certain extent, persecuted the prisoner.
The defence proved this fact so thoroughly,
that Relvason was afraid to deny it. When
the evidence was all in, the case closed, and
the prosecuting attorney made the opening
argument, which was followed by a masterly
effort by one of his colleagues; Mr. Lanspere
then addressed the jury for four hours. His
argument was plain, practical and logical,
mixed with occasional bursts of impassioned
eloquence and pathos, and spiced with keen
thrusts of cutting satire. When he sat down
a loud murmur of approbation ran through the
room. The judge frowned, the sheriff threat-
ened, and the crier cried until order was re-
stored. The remaining counsel for the State
now made the closing argument, which was
very long, verbose, very learned, ponderous,
and abounded in citations and quotations in-
numerable. The charge of the Judge was
brief, pointed and impartial.

The jury retired, and the crowded court
room was soon comparatively empty; the
Judge continued to call the docket until an-
other case was found wherein both sides were
ready to proceed, and everything went on as
before.

Twelve hours rolled wearily away, but no
verdict had yet been rendered. Many were
the conclusions as to what it would be, the
most general opinion being that the prisoner
would be acquitted.

Twenty, thirty, thirty-six hours, still no
verdict.

Forty hours—the jury came into the Court,
reported through their foreman that they could
not agree, and were discharged, and thus it
ended.

It was afterwards learned that the two
farmers were the only jurors who favored
acquittal, and but for them the prisoner had
been hanged. The honest, intelligent farmer
is the only real representative juror in the
country.

It was now determined on by the defence to
move for a change of venue.

When it was understood that the jury had
disagreed, Bertha went home almost broken in
spirit. She had worked hard, and almost ex-
pected a favorable termination of the case;
her hopes in this direction were heightened
since the close of the trial, as every one whose
legal or common sense judgment was worth
estimating, claimed that the case was fairly
won by the defence; then to have the jury
disagree, and a verdict, justly earned, snatch-
ed away, was exasperating in the extreme.
Bertha lay awake nearly all that night. She
thought and thought until something like an
inspiration darted through her mind. Under
such circumstances as these it has often been
noticed that the female mind has a remark-
able, almost a supernatural power, for divin-
ing or arriving at conclusions that show traces
of wisdom of an order far above the scope of
ordinary mortals. She formed a plan before
she fell asleep which she next day confided to
the sergeant, who, when he heard it, pro-
nounced it capital, admirable, a *coup de main*
in fact, but he feared Arbyght would stub-
bornly refuse to enter into the compact, be-
sides he thought it was impracticable, as well
as decidedly dangerous, and would ruin the
prisoner should it fail. Bertha pressed the
matter warmly and constantly upon the ser-
geant's attention, until he consented to aid her
in the scheme. The next thing was to obtain
her brother's consent. He opposed the idea
with inflexible obstinacy for a long time, but
he finally yielded through the vehement, im-
portunate urgency with which his sister and
Paul Geldamo pressed the matter. It may be
here remarked that during the trial and ever
since his imprisonment, Paul Geldamo was his
constant, and next to Bertha, his best friend.

One morning the startling intelligence that
Arbyght had escaped from prison astounded
and astonished the good people of the city.
Those who believed him blameless before shook
their heads doubtfully, and seemed willing to
admit guilt now. If he was innocent, why
should he seek to avoid the issue? "The
righteous are bold as a lion," wrote the in-
spired writer, and if the prisoner was righteous
he would not have fled. He was guilty, hence
fearful, and therefore he cowardly fled from
justice. Thus argued the press; thus argued
the public, with very few exceptions. Bertha
bore all this calmly, and said nothing in ex-
tenuation of the act. Many of his friends
claimed the breaking jail justifiable, since jus-
tice in his case was a farce. The next great
question that occupied public attention was

the manner of the escape. But here an *clair-
cissement* was evidently needed, as the whole
affair was mysteriously, occultly, awfully
obscure; there was about it a complexity of
intricacy that baffled the most astute detec-
tives who were engaged to work up the case,
but who, after exhausting all their ingenuity,
proved no better than guessing conjecturalists.
The escape was planned by the prisoner him-
self; he was a thorough mechanic, practically
in one branch, theoretically in nearly all
branches, besides he was deeply versed in
mathematical lore, being in reality a natural
geometrician; he could, by the eye alone,
determine the height of a building, tree, or
other object, the length of a line or pole, the
breadth of a door or board, so closely, that in
his school-boy days he was known as the
"Guesser." On the blackboard, he could
draw a line of any required length, and never
deviate the sixteenth of an inch. As phrenolo-
gists would say, form and size were unusually
large and very much developed in him.

(To be continued.)

RACHEL AND AIXA;

OR,

The Hebrew and the Moorish Maidens.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL TALE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—The Levites.

The night in which Burdett departed with
his company, Don Pedro, in order to soothe
the sadness of his heart, strolled through the
streets of the city, accompanied by Blas and
Perez, his other foster-brothers having re-
mained in the Castle of Larrac with Rachel.

He was desirous of knowing if the new ex-
pediton, on account of the tax it had been
necessary to levy, had excited discontent
among the people; and if, as Burdett had as-
serted, the calumnies spread against him, as
the murderer of Blanche of Bourbon, had
raised the popular hatred against him.

Disguised, therefore, as a fisherman, he left
the monastery after the curfew, and bent his
steps towards the quarter inhabited by the
humbler classes.

The night was dark and foggy, and he passed
along for sometime without any incident
awakening his attention. All was quiet; not
a shadow, not a human being was to be seen
but themselves, and they had decided to re-
turn, when they discovered that, misled by
the darkness of the night, they had lost their
way; and after wandering about, making vain
efforts to regain it, they found themselves in a
solitary little street, the houses of which were
half-destroyed, as if they had been given to
fire and pillage.

At length they came out on a spacious
square, and Don Pedro perceiving a large
building blackened by fire, exclaimed, "Surely
this must be the Jewry of Bordeaux; here is
an old synagogue that appears to have suffered
as disastrous a siege as the temple of Jerusa-
lem. But this is easily accounted for; the
Jews of Bordeaux having been sentenced to
banishment, the quarter is now inhabited only
by a few fanatics, who, rather than quit the
home of their ancestors, have paid an enor-
mous ransom to my noble ally for the privilege
of shutting themselves up in this old asylum,
like bats in a cavern."

Blas expressed a desire to quit the silent and
desolate quarter, and Don Pedro, after rally-
ing him on his want of courage, was preparing
to retrace his steps, when he suddenly stooped
for, silently marching in the shade, they saw
ten men dressed in long white robes, with
naked feet, bending their steps towards the
synagogue.

Arrested by curiosity, and the danger of
being discovered in so suspicious a place, they
waited quietly against the wall of the syna-
gogue, and observed, with anxious and pro-
found attention, the movements of the pro-
cession.

He who walked at the head of the band
stopped before the old edifice, and, noiselessly
opening the gate, made his companions enter
in turn, counting them, and addressing to each
a single word, "*Sophetim*," in a whisper, so
as to be heard only by him whose hand he
held. The initiated answered by another word
of the same number of syllables, but equally
unintelligible to the astounded listeners; and
all having gone through this formula, the
chief entered last and carefully closed the
door.

"I sought adventures," said Don Pedro,
"and here is one most singular; it seems to
me that something horrible is about to happen
in this synagogue;" he therefore determined
to await the event. Just as he came to this
conclusion, a feeble light appeared through
the windows. By the aid of his companions,
Don Pedro managed to reach the ledge of the
window, from which he gazed eagerly into the
interior of the synagogue. It was a melan-
choly scene of grandeur in ruins. Brazen ves-
sels lay broken around, and before the altar
stood the chief of the band; turning to his
companions, he addressed them in a low, sad
voice:—"Ministers of vengeance, we have
found a night propitious to our meeting; we
have been able to escape those devouring
lions, whose claws are ever ready to clutch
the people of Zion." After a long and gloomy
description of the persecutions they had suf-
fered at the hands of the Christians, he con-
cluded thus: "But ought the rage of the
Gentiles to surprise us, when from the very
bosom of our tribes arise, like serpents, the

traitor and impious, disowning the faith of
their fathers, and extending a sacrilegious
hand to the enemy."

A deep murmur escaped the Levites at these
last words, and Don Pedro, struck by a sud-
den idea, listened with increased attention to
the Jew, whose preamble had but little inter-
ested him.

"Let us hasten then," said one of the
Levites, "let us not give the spies of the Gen-
tiles time to surprise us."

"Thou art right, Jacob," replied the chief,
without appearing hurt at this suggestion.
"Assure thyself, then, that no Christian lurks
about the synagogue. Woe to him who would
assist at this judgement! He will have run
his race."

The Levite obeyed, and having searched
every corner of the synagogue, he returned,
saying, "Brethren, all is quiet; not even a
wandering dog is to be seen about the tem-
ple."

The candlestick with seven golden branches
upon the altar now emitted a brighter light,
and the Levites having thrown back their
cowls, Don Pedro uttered a low cry of sur-
prise and alarm at recognising, in the dark
and wrinkled countenance of the chief, the
features of the frantic Zedekiah, whom he con-
cluded had been, along with Samuel, swallow-
ed up in the storm on the sands. He turned
away his eyes with an expression of supersti-
tious terror, and his looks rested on another
Jew who leaned against the altar, and in whom
he recognised his former treasurer, Samuel
Ben Levi.

When his surprise had in some measure
subsided, and he was again enabled to turn
towards the singular scene, Zedekiah was still
addressing the Levites.

He preached the judgment of God against
some woman whom he resigned "A daugh-
ter of Belial," and his denunciations were con-
firmed by the other Jews.

Although no name had been mentioned in
this vague appeal, the limbs of Don Pedro
shook with horror, as his thoughts turned to
Rachel, lest the sanguinary vengeance of these
fanatics should reach his well-beloved.

"You will then be the avengers of Heaven,"
cried Zedekiah, addressing the band, "since
you are about to condemn this daughter of
our race, whom we mistook for a piece of fine
gold, but who is only a base counterfeit. She
has not stolen the treasures of her brethren—
she has not sold their clothes to Babylonians—
but she has betrayed the truth, which is more
precious than silver and jewels. God is with
us, since he has protected us in our nocturnal
meeting in the synagogue."

At that moment Don Pedro saw old Ben
Levi totter towards Zedekiah, as if his eyes
were suddenly opened, and he no longer doubt-
ed that the question was respecting Rachel.

"Why hast thou brought me here, brother?"
said the old man, "hast thou deceived me, to
make me fall into thy snare?"

But Zedekiah, without deigning to answer
him, continued his oration. "Yes,
God is with us! for, by a miracle, He saved
me and Samuel Ben Levi, in that terrible hur-
ricane where so many Christian knights perish-
ed; and I vowed, if saved, to devote my life
to the accomplishment of the holy work for
which we are assembled. That infamous wom-
an must die."

"What is her name?" demanded Samuel,
making an effort to appear calm, although his
attenuated body shook like an aspen leaf, and
his lips trembled convulsively.

"Her name would defile our lips," answered
Zedekiah. "Her name ought to be erased
from our memory, but Jacob is going to place
before you the waxen image that represents
her, so that our brethren of Bordeaux who
have not yet seen her, may be able to recog-
nise her. It is that image we are all going to
destroy this day with the broken stones of the
synagogue, awaiting the day when we can
slay the criminal herself."

Jacob then placed on the altar a waxen
image, about two feet high, habited like the
Jewesses of Andalusia.

This coarse figure attracted the curiosity of
Don Pedro, and he leaned forward, at the risk
of being discovered, and sought to recognise
the features, while his forehead was bathed in
a cold perspiration.

As to Samuel, he sprang forward, in order
to overthrow the image; but, at a sign from
Zedekiah, Jacob stopped him, and pushed him
violently from the altar.

"That woman," continued Zedekiah, "is
unworthy to wear the costume of our pure and
chaste daughters. She is dishonoured in lov-
ing a Christian; she has revealed the secret of
her brethren; in short, by abjuring the faith
of the living God, she has rendered us the
laughing-stock of our enemies, Jacob, remove
the raiment she has defiled."

The Levite quickly tore the veil from the
image, which then appeared dressed as a Chris-
tian lady. He now lighted in a brazen basin
an essence, which emitted a pale bluish light.
This flame glimmered for some instants, and
then expired; but it had lasted long enough
for Don Pedro, as well as Ben Levi, to recog-
nise in the figure a coarse resemblance to
Rachel. It was only by an extreme effort that
the king could restrain the cry of grief and
indignation that was escaping from his lips.

"Judges, you have seen the countenance of
the daughter of Belial," said Zedekiah, in a
cold tone of voice, "and will be able to recog-
nise her among a thousand."

"Yes!" answered the eight Levites.

"What is the punishment that the law of
God enjoins against apostates?" demanded he.

"That the woman shall be stoned," replied Jacob, with a ferocious expression.

"Is she guilty in your eyes?" continued Zedekiah.

"Yes," repeated the Levites, still unmoved.

Samuel Ben Levi terrified, paralyzed, and unable to utter a word, supported his burning brow on his hands, and regarded his old friend and the other judges with astonished eyes. He heard, but he no longer comprehended anything. It seemed to him that some unmeaning noise assailed his ears, that he was dreaming, or had become mad.

"One of our brethren has preserved silence," resumed Zedekiah, sternly. "Must I repeat my question to him? Probably there is a doubt in his mind, and he has not been enlightened by inspiration from above." Then casting on Samuel a harsh and menacing look, he repeated the terrible question, "Is the woman guilty?"

The old man answered at first only by satisfied sobs, but his eyes meeting those of the judge, which flashed like lightning, he humbly bent his head.

"She is guilty," murmured the unfortunate man, with a shudder of horror, as if nature caused his heart to rise against the decree that had passed his lips; "but she is my daughter. Zedekiah, she is my daughter—my daughter Rachel," added he, in a heart-rending voice, which resounded mournfully through the synagogue.

"What matters that," replied the fanatic, with emphasis. "Did Abraham hesitate to offer his innocent son a sacrifice to the will of the Lord? The heart of a father must, like that of another man, humble itself, and not rebel against the commandment of Heaven."

The most profound silence reigned throughout the building, but soon the deep and sorrowful voice of Samuel was heard, saying, "I cannot condemn my child."

Zedekiah, rising to his full height, exclaimed indignantly, "Dost thou then defend the impure Amalekite, who has brought a malediction on us?"

"I do not defend her, Zedekiah," replied the unfortunate father. "Do not irritate thyself against me, I wish not to offend thee; I wish not to brave the Lord; but I crave pardon for the poor misguided child, who has shut her eyes to the true light. Do not condemn her before weighing well her offence. She is young, void of reason and counsel, and is not conscious of what she has done. Only let me go to her—I will speak to her—persuade her,—she may return to the faith of her fathers, and renounce her errors. I will pray to her so earnestly that she will listen to me—she will pity my agonies—she will repent. Her heart is innocent, I tell you. I will make her comprehend her fault—she will not resist the advice of her aged father—she will obey me. Be then merciful, for I cannot see the blood of my daughter on my hands. If she refuse to hear me, oh, then indeed, she will be guilty," stammered he, feebly; "but even then it would be a crime before God to force a father to assist at the condemnation of his own child, and coldly, blindly, to pronounce her doom."

"Thou blasphemest, Samuel," interrupted the fanatic, "thou sufforest thyself to be led away and softened by the weakness of the flesh. The apostasy of that woman ought to inspire thee only with shame, grief, and contempt. Tear her from thy heart, from thy remembrance. If thou wouldst remain faithful to the Lord thou must curse her."

"Curse her!" repeated the poor old man, dropping his arms, which he had extended in supplication to Zedekiah, in despair; then he added, in a hollow voice, "I have already cursed her, but I cannot forget her."

(To be Continued.)

WINDFALLS.

There are some medicines and intoxicating draughts which cannot, without extreme danger, be largely used at first. It is only by beginning with small doses, and by gradually increasing them, that the system becomes habituated to their qualities, and in a manner fitted for their reception until at last the original quantity produce no perceptible effect or excitement, and copious drenchings are undergone with apparent impunity. In the same way that drugs of this kind act upon the body, the possession of wealth operates on the mind. When money is amassed by slow degrees, by the regular profits of business, the use of it is learned during the acquisition; but when it plumps upon a man suddenly, and he who yesterday was a hard working tradesman, obliged to fare frugally, and to be content with coarse clothing, finds himself to day the master of a fortune capable of supplying a luxurious table, splendid furniture, and rich attire, he is as it were taken by assault, reduced under subjection to a powerful invader, and frightened from his propriety, so as to be incapable of managing affairs discreetly for the future.

He who has formed a resolution to go cautiously and steadily forward in the pursuit he has chosen, accommodates his desire to the station in which it places him. There is no one, indeed, devoid of ambition, and he, like other men, hopes to better himself, and looks forward to enjoyments beyond its present circumstances, but it is by almost imperceptible steps that he advances to attain them. He does not see the full height of the mountain before him, nor pant with eagerness to reach its top; but terraced eminences present them-

selves successively, and with patient foot he climbs one after the other, saving his breath most methodically, although his views does not extend to the next ascent. Has from losing his all upon a cast, we would no risk the moorest trifle on the chances, and his is the heart that never fluttered responsive to the most flattering *perhaps*. His last pace is measured with the same steadiness and self possession that characterized the whole of his progress, and, knowing every inch of ground over which he had passed, he is prepared to recede, if it should be necessary, with no less composure. Such is the character of the prudent men of business—unwearied industry being its strongest feature. All acknowledge him to be clear headed, and many load him with the imputation of being cold hearted; but this is very frequently a mistake: He knows how he has got every penny he possesses, and he never parts with the smallest sum, without being assured of a good and sufficient cause for the outlay. He is not wanting in the common kindnesses and charities of life; on the contrary, he devotes the whole of his time and talents to the acquisition of means by which he may confer benefits on all who are connected with him—but they are every one sober unostentatious benefits, distributed considerably from a sense of duty, and not from any high flown notions of generosity. By steady attention to the concerns of trade, he makes himself the stay of many industrious families, who in his service are sure of employment, and equally sure of their wages. He whose hand gives liberally to the poor is blessed, but doubly blessed is he who enables them to live without depending upon casual bounty.

The man who looks to lucky times in trade, and makes bold ventures, is sometimes as successful as his neighbour who plodson his regular routine; but he seldom employs his advantages to wisely for himself, and so beneficially for others. He is of a sanguine temperament, and has accustomed himself to think that money is only to be made by fortunate hits. Excitement and stir present to him chances that are irresistible; so he takes care to devise and execute a number of schemes, sufficient to keep him constantly upon the tender-looks of expectation. They often fail; but he is not discouraged. Persuading himself that his plans were the best possible, and conducted in the most judicious manner, he attributes their discomfiture solely to casualties which nobody could have foreseen. If it had not been that that fellow who bought my last consignment from—was a villain, I should at this moment have been in possession of a fortune of £30,000," says the disappointed speculator; and he speaks truly, but he overlooks the circumstance that he sold his goods so very advantageously, that it would have been apparent to any one, not blinded by any over-largeness of gain, that the purchaser had little intention of paying the price. A person with better regulated notions would aim rather to dispose of a great number of commodities, at moderate returns, than of a few at a large profit, but for this sure and liberal system of dealing the daring commercial adventurer entertains a sovereign contempt, a small advantage he does not think worth accepting, and accordingly his translations are all of a hazardous kind, either issuing in a dead loss or in enormous gains. By this hap-hazard species of traffic, an immense fortune is occasionally made, and may be considered in the light of a windfall to the owner, as much as if it had presented itself in the shape of an unexpected legacy. It comes upon him as unprepared to use it in moderation, and is for the most part as injudiciously squandered. Indeed, in whatever way it comes, the result is nearly the same.

"What an unfortunate wretch I am," exclaims he who finds himself the holder of an unsuccessful lottery ticket, "to pitch upon No. 999, when if I had taken the one above it, I should have got the £20,000 prize." Now, mark the bad logic of the man: he calls himself unfortunate in not selecting No. 1,000, as if he were certain it would have turned out a prize if he had held it. But so willing is he to interpret chances in his own favor, that a doubt on this exceedingly problematical point never enters his head; and he considers himself to have been so very close upon gaining a large sum, that he is sure of it the next time he makes the trial. Well, perhaps he does succeed the second time, or the next, or the time after; and how does this vast influx of wealth find and affect him? It finds him very much in need of it, and very eager to wallow in it, and ten to one, he is soon in a worse condition than over. This suddenly acquired wealth does not seem to have the same blessing with it that generally accompanies the gains of patient industry, or of an honest ingenuity, exerted from day to day. Sudden wealth may be compared to a tornado, which produces havoc and desolation; the slow earnings of industry to the silent dews, by whose influence the face of nature is beautified and vegetation invigorated and refreshed.

The above arguments bear with full force upon the life of a gambler, who is simply a person given up to delusive hopes of acquiring wealth without working for it. In general, we find moral writers and dramatists, in their endeavors to check this vice, go no farther than to show the horrible results which are apt to spring from its indulgence. It might be advantageous also to explain the rational principles upon which gambling is a worse means of endeavoring to obtain money than an industrious course of life. To assume a lan-

guage which will be intelligible to those who are addicted to it, it is attended with a *vorace* chance of ending in the desired result. If twenty persons are engaged in one street, each in his own honest business, it is certain that some profit will be made amongst them, so that most of them, at least, will be able to exist without coming upon their capital. But if twenty persons be engaged as industriously in gambling, it is certain that no profit will be made amongst them—on the contrary, money will be lost in paying for the rooms, and for the materials of the sport. Supposing the twenty persons were kept by themselves, and that they begun with a considerable stock of money amongst them, they would by and by find themselves reduced to penury by reason of this constant drain upon their resources. Now, if money cannot be made by any community of gamblers amongst themselves, what hope is, there, except in that vanity and self-love which speaks delusively to every bosom, that an individual will enrich himself? Evidently none whatever. Thus gambling, in every case where it does not suppose a simpleton to be pillaged, is proved a mere fallacy; while, in cases where that is supposed, it is the meanest, because the safest of robberies. In no point of view can there be any advantage in this course of life, for if wealth be lost, it produces all the usual evils of that contingency; if it be gained, it never thrives, and is apt to be again quickly lost, either by play, or by irregular and expensive living. Upon the whole, while some must be greater losers than others, there is no general chance in favor of the gambler, as there is in favor of the honest and industrious man. He is almost certain of being, in the long run, worse than when he began. He may be compared, indeed, to a rich merchant who exposes his capital to an almost absolute certainty of being impaired, by assuming a line of speculations in which the chance of loss is invariably and palpably greater than the chance of gain. The only individual who can thrive by this unhappy vice is the person who keeps the gaming-house; the players, as a whole, *must* be losers.

Of all classes of society, the young are the most apt to give themselves up to a practice of longing for windfalls. The male human being, from six to sixteen, is constantly dreaming of pots of money found in the earth, or of large fortunes made in foreign adventure, after the manner of Whittington and his cat. From sixteen to four and twenty, he dreams of handsome fortunes made by the simple and rather agreeable process of taking a handsome woman to wife; and he is constantly on the out-look for such a chance of placing himself, as it is called, upon his feet. Others dream of legacies from rich and hitherto unheard of uncles, who will be dying some of these days in India, fifty years after they had been given up by their relations for lost. *All are, more or less, taken up by the idea of ready-made fortunes, which are to save them the trouble of making one for themselves; and in this gasping and grasping hope of becoming suddenly enriched, they spend perhaps the time and energies which ought to be directed to better objects. We would warn our young readers against giving themselves up to these vain phantasies. The proportion of those who have been so fortunate, as it is called, as to fall in possession of windfalls, is so very small, as compared with those who do not, that it ought never to be taken into account in our calculations as to the means of providing ourselves with a subsistence. If we would just reflect for a moment upon what the most of us are at our outset in life—bare, unlicked creatures, with merit all to be proved, if it really exists at all, but most probably it does not exist—merely individually in the great herd of the beardless, none of whom seem any different from the rest—we would never flatter ourselves that there was any chance of fortune singling us out as her own peculiar favourites, or our gaining any thing whatsoever, till we had somehow asserted our right to it. It is nothing but an over-weening self-love, and a blindness to the degree of estimation in which, while as yet untied, we are likely to be held by the rest of mankind that leads us into this error; and he for certain, has the best chance of quickly investing himself with the good things of fortune, who is soonest cured of so fatal and bewildering a delusion.*

HOME AMUSEMENT.

Many very pretty chemical experiments may be made by the young people, which will amuse and astonish those around them. As for instance, with so simple an article as red cabbage, a very beautiful effect can be rendered in the following manner: Cut three leaves of cabbage into small pieces, and after placing them in a basin, pour a pint of boiling water over them, letting them stand an hour; then pour off the liquid into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take four wine-glasses; in one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another six drops of solution of soda; into a third a strong solution of alum; and the fourth remain empty.

Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly become a beautiful red; that in the glass containing the soda will be a fine green; that poured into the empty one will remain unchanged.

By adding a little vinegar to the green, it will immediately change to red and on adding a little of solution of soda to the red it will assume a fine green; thus showing the action of acids and alkalis on vegetables blues.

"REMINDE ME OF THE KING."

La Fontaine, chaplain of the Prussian army, once preached a very earnest and eloquent sermon on the sin and folly of yielding to a hasty temper. The next day he was accosted by a major of the regiment with the words:

"Well, sir, I think you made use of the prerogatives of your office to give me some very sharp hits yesterday."

"I certainly thought of you while I was preparing the sermon," was the answer, "but I had no intention of being personal or sharp."

"Well, it is of no use, said the major; "I have a hasty temper, and I cannot help it, and I cannot control it; it is impossible."

And still adhering to this opinion, after some further conversation he went his way.

The next Sabbath La Fontaine preached upon self-deception, and the vain excuses which men are wont to make.

"Why," said he, "a man will declare that it is impossible to control his temper, when he very well knows that were the same provocation to happen in the presence of his sovereign, he not only could, but would control himself entirely. And yet he dares to say that the continual presence of the King of kings and the Lord of lords imposes upon him neither restraint nor fear!"

The next day his friend, the major again accosted him.

"You were right yesterday, chaplain," he said humbly, "Hereafter, whenever you see me in danger of falling, remind me of the king!"

WIT FROM THE PULPIT.

It is related of a certain New England divine who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that one Sabbath morning, while reading to his congregation the parable of the supper, in which occurs this passage: "And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee have me excused. And another said, I have married a wife, and therefore cannot come"—he suddenly paused at the end of this verse, drew off his spectacles, and looking round on his hearers, said, with emphasis, "The fact is, my brethren, one woman can draw a man further from the kingdom of heaven than five yoke of oxen!"

The hat was passed round in a certain congregation for the purpose of taking up a collection. After it made the circuit of the church, it was handed to the minister, who, by the way, had "exchanged pulpits" with the regular preacher, and he found not a penny in it. He inverted the hat over the pulpit-cushion and shook it, that its emptiness might be known, then raising his eyes toward the ceiling, he exclaimed, with great fervor, "I thank God that I got back my hat from this congregation."

Another preacher, who had been annoyed several times by finding buttons in the collection for the heathen, once admonished his congregation to take heed that the buttons they dropped into the hat were not those with flattened eyes, "for," said he, "while the heathen are not deceived into the belief that they are coin, they are rendered wholly worthless as buttons."

DOGS.

A French editor brings forward some new ideas concerning dogs. He is disposed to consider idleness as injurious to dogs as to men, and as a contrast with what he considers the wretched existence of unemployed dogs, quotes the instance of four honest workers he has seen at the marble quarries of Bagneres de Bigore, earning their livelihood by turning an immense wooden wheel, which is the motive power of some machinery used for sawing marble. The eldest of these dogs, and true, is Cesar le Gris, a brown bull dog, who carries off his twelve years, seven of which have been spent in his present employment, remarkably well. His master taught him his business by himself turning the wheel on all fours. Negret is almost as old as his comrade, and possesses the same estimable qualities. He belongs to the respectable corporation of shepherd dogs. Cesar le Noir is in the prime of life and something of a *viseur*, but a good workman. Fyraud, a shepherd's dog of unexceptionally happy disposition, is extremely intelligent, but has one fault—ho "attitudinizes." When spectators are present he is apt to turn the wheel with breathless haste, only to let it rest when left to himself. Each of the comrades works for hours a day on the meals of dog biscuits.

A YOUNG MAN REBUKED.

A young man, fashionably dressed, one morning bought a good-sized fish in the Boston market. Looking around, he said, aloud: "I will give a sixpence to any one who will carry this fish home for me."

An elderly man, very plainly dressed, stepped forward and said:

"I will do it."

Taking the fish, he followed the young man to his house, delivered it to a servant, and received his sixpence. Turning to the young man he said:

"My name is William Grey, and whenever you want another fish taken home, if I am in reach I will carry it for you."

in Boston, as being a millionaire—the richest man in Massachusetts. The effect of this telling rebuke upon this young man may be imagined. We will venture to say, that he was never afterward prevented by false pride from carrying his own fish home.

TRAVELLERS GUIDE, TORONTO TIME

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Suspension Br.	7.00	12.40	4.40	9.50
Hamilton	7.20	9.00	2.10	6.20
				11.30
				2.55

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Paris	0.00	10.25	3.23	7.50
London	6.45	12.50	5.25	0.00
				2.45
				5.45

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Windsor	4.20	7.45	8.25	11.30
Chatham	6.05	11.20	9.55	1.10
London	6.00	8.40	0.00	12.35
				3.55
				11.25

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Paris	7.40	10.20	0.00	2.10
Hamilton	9.10	11.35	0.00	3.35
Sus'n Br	10.55	1.00	p.m.	5.35
				9.30
				4.00

TORONTO TO HAMILTON.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Toronto - Leave	7.00	11.50	4.00	8.10
Hamilton - Arrive	8.45	1.40	p.m.	6.00
				9.50

HAMILTON TO TORONTO.

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Hamilton - Leave	9.10	11.30	3.35	7.40
Toronto - Arrive	11.00	1.15	p.m.	5.30
				9.30

GRAND TRUNK EAST, DETROIT TO TORONTO.

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Detroit - Leave	6.50	4.00	6.30
Port Huron	9.25	7.00	9.00
Sarnia	10.20	0.00	9.45
			0.00

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
London - Leave	11.20	7.30	2.45
			p.m.
			a.m.
			a.m.

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Stratford - Leave	1.50	0.00	1.25
Guelph	3.45	7.30	3.10
			11.05

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Toronto - Arrive	6.00	10.15	5.25
			p.m.
			1.05

TORONTO TO MONTREAL.

	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Toronto	6.22	0.00	5.37
Whitby	8.00	0.00	7.07
Oshawa	0.00	0.00	7.15
Bowmanville	0.00	0.00	7.35
Port Hope	9.25	0.00	8.30
Cobourg	9.40	0.00	8.55
	9.55	0.00	9.13
			11.00

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Belleville	11.30	0.00	11.15
			1.00

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Napanee	12.15	0.00	12.00
Kingston	1.10	0.00	1.35
Brockville	3.00	0.00	3.35
			5.15

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Ottawa - Arrive	10.00	12.00	noon
			10.00

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Prescott Jn	3.00	0.00	4.10
Cornwall	5.50	0.00	6.25
Montreal - Arrive	8.00	9.10	9.30
			10.30

GOING WEST—MONTREAL TO TORONTO.

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Montreal - Leave	8.00	5.00	6.00
Cornwall	11.00	0.00	9.15
			11.40

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Prescott Junction	1.10	0.00	11.25
Ottawa - Arrive	3.45	0.00	0.00
			6.15

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Kingston	4.05	0.00	2.00
Cobourg	8.25	0.00	6.15
Bowmanville	9.35	0.00	7.35
Oshawa	10.00	0.00	8.00
Whitby	10.12	0.00	8.12
Toronto - Arrive	11.30	0.00	9.30
			11.00

TORONTO TO DETROIT.

	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Toronto - Lve	11.30	3.45	7.30
			11.45
			5.30

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Guelph	1.50	5.25	9.25
Stratford	3.30	7.45	12 n'n.
London - Arrive	0.00	9.10	2.10
			p.m.
			10.45

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Sarnia	6.45	0.00	3.30
Port Huron	6.35	11.00	3.30
Detroit - Arrive	9.15	4.05	6.05
			10.00

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY.

GOING NORTH.

	a.m.	p.m.
Toronto	7.05	3.50
Markham	8.30	5.10
Uxbridge	9.45	6.35
Midland Junction	11.35	8.25

GOING SOUTH.

	a.m.	p.m.
Midland Junction	6.30	2.00
Uxbridge	8.05	3.35
Markham	9.20	5.10

FOR
CHRISTMAS!

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BEAVER OVERCOATS,

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GAMES, DOLLS,

TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AND

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All communications should be addressed to the Office, 124 Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1912.

CONVICT LABOR.

The *Globe* recently published an article entitled "objections to convict labor," and, no doubt, many of its readers may admire the ingenuity of the arguments adduced, and conclude, with the manifested complacency of the writer of the article, that it furnished a sufficient reply to the "objections" which it combats, and that therefore the whole matter is now "quite settled," and there is no use saying anything more about it. Yet, after all, the "objections" which have been so ably combated and entirely annihilated are only those which have been specially "set up" for the occasion by the writer of the article, and do not represent the objections that have been taken by the working classes to the arrangements that have been entered into between the Ontario Government and the Canada Car Company—consequently, the arguments being based upon false premises, the entire article—elaborate though it may be—shoots wide, very wide, of the mark which, we presume, it was intended to hit. It certainly must be admitted that "it is always a difficult thing to determine what is to be done with the convicts of a country," but we do not think that any one, for a moment, could contend that they should be kept in enforced idleness—and yet this is the standpoint from which the writer in the *Globe* has been discussing the question. Few, we think, will object to convicts being

compelled to work, and thus, to some extent, contributing to their maintenance while undergoing sentence, but, as our correspondent put it last week, the exception taken is not to the employing of criminals, but to the manner of so employing them, as proposed by the Ontario Government.

The question of convict labor has occupied considerable attention in the United States during the past few years, and in 1871 a commission was appointed by the Legislature of New York, to examine and consider the whole question of prison labor in its relation to free labor. The commissioners visited some fourteen State Institutions, and examined orally some ninety-six witnesses. Our space forbids that we should give anything like a synopsis of the report presented by the commissioners, but from an analysis of the mass of testimony gathered, the following propositions are fairly deducible from, and sustained by, the evidence, as taken at the mouth of the witnesses, or furnished in writing:—

1. "That the contract system of prison labor is bad, and should be abolished."

The evidence taken preponderates greatly on the side of this proposition, and the names of the witnesses examined is a sufficient guaranty of the value of their testimony. The judgment of the workingmen, too, was unanimous, and very decided in opposition thereto. So far as their knowledge extended, they believed it injurious to the prisoners, but were positive, without exception, in the belief that it was an injury to them.

2. "The industries of a prison, as well as its discipline, ought, ordinarily, to be managed by its head."

The *Globe* remarks: "It is naturally thought that those who add so much to the public expense ought to be made, as far as possible, to contribute to their own maintenance;" and yet it advocates a system that operates to the special advantage of speculators. The mass of evidence adduced on the above point goes to prove that the contractors realized from 66 to 100 per cent. on the capital invested in the business, and that several contractors at the end of an administration of from five to ten years, retired with an ample fortune. In view of these facts, we ask whether, under the contract system, the prisoners contribute as far as possible to their own maintenance? But let us proceed: Another proposition is:

3. "The opposition of the workingmen of the State is to the contract system alone, and not at all to industrial labor in prisons."

Here, we think, the whole matter hinges. While the evidence in this particular went to show that the products of prison labor did not sensibly affect prices or wages, taking the whole country together, yet it was equally true that prices in some localities were affected. We quote an example: According to the testimony taken by the commissioners, fully one-half of the commercial values produced by shoe-making in New York result from prison labor, consequently it is those who follow that branch of industry who complain of the competition of prison products, as it very materially affects them. And what remedy do they propose for the evil which exists so much to their prejudice? Is it to forbid all industrial labor in the prisons, close the workshops, and lock the prisoners in their cells, to be a burden to the community, and to sink them still lower in the scale of humanity? Not at all. But the cure they suggest is simply to multiply the trades pursued in prisons—to diffuse them as it were, among the different crafts. If this were done, of course the prison products would not so materially affect the market of that particular industry, and no one trade would be overcrowded by an influx of discharged criminals. Now, in reference to the Canada Car Company, the entire available labor of the Central Prison will be utilized in one branch of industry, and consequently the creation of this "state-pampered monopoly" cannot but affect injuriously the free labor that has hitherto been employed in that branch. It is true that "our criminals are part of the population of the coun-

try, and if they had not become what they are, would just so far have increased the amount of competition among the different classes of free laborers;" but in that case the country would have reaped the benefit of their industry, whereas now, on the one hand, the benefit will go into the pockets of the contractors, and on the other, it is not at all probable that the competition would be confined to one branch of industry.

Other propositions deducible from the evidence do not bear upon the subject in hand. But like causes produce like results, and it is because the workingmen here believe the contract system to be most pernicious, and one of the very worst evils of which our social system has to complain, and also that prison labor being confined to one particular branch of industry is "evil only, and that continually," that they have raised their objections—and intend to continue to urge those objections—against convict labor being so utilized.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT;
OR, WHAT WE OWE TO THE
MECHANIC.

To nothing are we so much indebted for the improved condition, increased comforts, and elevation of mind and intellect among all civilized people, as to the discoveries, inventions, and improvements in the mechanical arts.

Since the days of Watt, Bolton, and Arkwright, all the great movements affecting the condition of the different orders and ranks in society owe their origin, or have been made practicable, only by the introduction and use of machinery as aids to human industry.

In the "good old times" those who, by hereditary rights, or by superior prowess, assumed or usurped the right to rule over the great laboring masses, were content to have their wants supplied, whether of courtly display and extravagance, or of predatory warfare upon their rivals, without a thought or care as to the amount or kind of labor required for gratifying the demands of their pride and ambition.

The tillers of the soil, the artisan, and the manufacturer, all upon a common level, were regarded as mere serfs, useful only as producers of what was required by the higher order.

Labor-saving machinery has changed all this. It has been the great elevating and equalizing agency of modern times, and made it possible for the mechanic and the laborer to supply his wants and to surround himself with comforts, conveniences, and luxuries unknown in former times to even the very highest order. He is no longer the serf or dependent of other ranks, compelled to devote his life, subject to their will, in ministering to the wants of others, for the mere right of existence for himself.

All this we owe to the mechanic and mechanical arts. The great movement in this direction is still going on at constantly accelerated ratio. One improvement only stimulates to another; a comfort or luxury for to-day is a necessity for to-morrow; one improvement or advance secures the means and opportunity for still further triumphs.

The mechanic of to-day is not defined, as he once was by a literary lion of the old aristocratic court circles, as "a low, mean fellow." He may, if he improves his opportunities, be the peer of men in any rank or profession.—*Iron Moulders' Journal.*

THE POSITION IN ENGLAND.

The labor crisis in England is more important than most Englishmen imagine. The alienation that has been year after year and decade after decade fostered by the indifference of the clergy and the pride of the wealthy laity is now bringing forth its fruits. Our advices from the old country by each mail inform us of a deeply seated and wide spreading disaffection in the minds of every class of wage-earning people from the Tweed to Land's End, and from London to Dublin.

The well-drilled London police have been in open revolt, and far-sighted men see in this a sign of insecurity, when the inevitable collision shall occur

in the wealthy metropolis. The servile telegraph messengers of Dublin have rebelled. The gas men in London placed the metropolis in darkness. The abject agricultural laborers of the rural districts have been on strike and have formed an immense union. The potters of Staffordshire have been locked out, and 25,000 persons have been out of employment. We cannot give space to enumerate Barnsley, Congleton, and a hundred other towns where capital and labor are in disagreement, and inferior and superior officials are at loggerheads. The labor crisis is, we say, most serious for the capitalist and the statesman.

If legislation had been by the people, for the people; if capital had viewed the laborer as the possessor of a human soul—then this crisis had never happened.—*Trade Journal.*

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

We have spoken of the advisability of workingmen agitating the question of a mechanics' lien law. We are pleased to know that the subject is receiving attention, and gladly reproduce from the *Ottawa Free Press* of the 9th inst., an article bearing upon the question. We commend this matter to the earnest attention of Mr. Witton, M. P. for Hamilton, and hope that through his efforts legislation may be had upon it during the coming session. In the meantime, we invite further correspondence in relation to it.

CHAMPION FIRE KINDLERS.

Mr. C. H. Annis of this city, is manufacturing a new fire kindler. It is a highly inflammable compound, and of such power, that one small cake will, without shaving or paper, kindle any wood fit to burn. The introduction of this article supplies a want that has been long felt, as it is without doubt the cheapest, cleanest, and best fire kindler we have seen. We are sure, from our experience of the article, that those housewives who give them a fair trial, will not any longer be without them. They can be had of Messrs. Wm. Sparrow, 87 Yonge st., A. McFaren, 186 Queen st. east, and many other stores in the city. The wholesale manufacturer is 77 Oak St. Mr. A. is a practical workingman, and we hope his enterprise will be successful.

THE FORESTALLER.

There is no evil with which the honest toiling masses have to contend, more intolerable to be borne than the forestalling of the necessities of life. We know of no wretch in society more thoroughly contemptible and infamous, withal, than the forestaller.

No language of condemnation is too strong to be applied to the trader, who deliberately buys up the food and fuel that are absolutely essential to the sustenance of human life, for the purpose of extorting the highest possible prices. He is infamous all over. He is worse than the highway robber; because, in the case of the foot-pad there are some chances of his being arrested and punished. Your money, to the full amount, may be returned. But the forestaller robs you without detection and without redress. He takes your money from your pocket, under the plea of the laws of trade, and he never returns it. His head is lifted above yours in society at the very moment that he picks your purse of your hard earnings. He is called a gentleman—and you—are only a poor mechanic!

How long shall this outrageous abuse continue? How long? Why it will continue until labor, everywhere, takes its redress into its own hands. Not by violence. Not in putting down the wrong-doer by doing wrong. But by the organization of labor for self protection—by purchasing direct of the producer, and letting the forestaller go—to Halifax! By establishing co-operative stores among ourselves, where we can buy our own food, clothing, groceries and fuel. By employing trusty agents, of our own choosing, who will secure for us everything we want for cash, at prime cost.

That's the way to do it. That's the way it can be done. Down with the forestaller!—*Shopmate.*

[CONTRIBUTED.]

ONLY A MECHANIC!

SIR,—In my ramble through the world, I have frequently come in contact with individuals who, often speaking of a mechanic, generally express their feelings in words something like: "Oh! a poor workman; is that all!" and expressed in such a contemptuous tone as would lead people to believe that the speaker must be somewhat of a superior being when compared with the "poor tradesman." The individuals who delight most in thus giving vent to their feelings are generally to be found in the class known as "counter-hoppers," "quill-drivers," &c. Mark the swagger of that dry goods clerk as, arrayed in his best suit, for which he has not yet paid the tailor, he sallies forth in the evening to take a stroll in the "pawk" or sponge on his more affluent acquaintance. Do you not mark his lordly mien, how like a true noble he daintily steps aside to let pass the sturdy blacksmith whom he encounters on his way, afraid that he may be contaminated by the vile touch of that "poor tradesman." Often has my blood boiled with indignation when by chance I had been brought in conflict with such individuals, and I have frequently attributed their opinions to ignorance or prejudice; but on calmer reflection I am grieved to say that they have some grounds for their conduct. The truth is, workingmen, as a rule do not respect themselves sufficiently. They do not, when they should, look upon their respective trades with the same feeling of pride and honor as the doctor or lawyer regards his profession. They do not, by their conversation and conduct, seek to elevate labor to the same dignity as the professions, and prove to their fellow-men that in all things labor is honorable. True, in this "Canada of ours," we have in the ranks of the workingmen many who will yet take their places in society as judges, senators, merchants, &c., but, alas! how few are they when compared with the number who consider it more genteel to stand behind a counter and deal out pins and tape than to swing the sledge, plane a board, or cut stone. Is not the money made at blacksmithing as good as the money made by your two-penny clerk, and does not the blacksmith always get more pay? Look down the broad roll of fame, and you will find that the majority of the men whose names are inscribed on it, worked their way up from the ranks, and obtained their first lessons from the book purchased by the money earned by the sweat of their brow. Are not the workingmen the mainstay of a country, and were it not for their labors could society exist? Must not the artist lay down his brush and the poet his pen, must not the philosopher suspend his operations and the voice of the orator be dumb, would not the jewelled crown become a worthless bauble, and the most stately palace a region of desolation were it not for the labor of the agriculturist and craftsman? Then, why should not workingmen feel proud at being able to stand forth and say, "We are tradesmen!" Let workingmen ever remember that labor has been ennobled by the chosen ones of the earth, nay, even the Saviour of the world, having worked at a trade. Let them ever keep this in mind; let them be as jealous of the reputation of their fellow-workmen as they are of their own good name; and in time, instead of the sneer of "tradesman" being thrown at them, they will yet hear those individuals exclaim, "Oh, that I were a tradesman!"

PETLEY AND DINEEN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN CASH.—Our lady readers will please remember that a special discount of ten per cent. will be allowed on all cash purchases during the remainder of this month, at Petley and Dineen's silk and clothing house.

THE "GOLDEN BONNET"—This establishment, No. 115 King Street East, are offering great bargains in dry goods and ready-made clothing. J. & J. W. Cox deserve the thanks of the laboring classes for their liberality in selling goods to them at very low prices.

MR. JOHN CLEMENTS A CANDIDATE FOR ST. GEORGE'S WARD.—This gentleman's card will be found in another column. His friends are confident that he will be elected, as he is very popular in the Ward, and made a good representative when he served the city as Alderman on a former occasion.

A. S. Irving, King Street West, has just published one of Josh Billings' side-splitting works—the "Spice Box." No lover of quaint humor can afford to be without this work, and a perusal of one of its chapters will save in medicine treble the amount of the price of the book. "Laugh and grow fat," is a well known maxim.

"The Bazaar," 164 Yonge Street, is literally crammed with goods suitable for presents at this season. Our readers would do well to visit this place at once and make their purchases, as the prices of the articles offered are very low, which will be a boon to the working classes. The proprietor (Mr. Crawford) of "The Bazaar," deserves to be encouraged in his laudable efforts to gratify his customers in the matter of variety of goods for these holiday times at low prices.

G. M. LYNN'S CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—This favorite establishment for the sale of boots and shoes is at 133 Yonge street, opposite Temperance street. The goods sold are equal in quality to any in the market, and yet the prices are exceedingly low. Mechanics are especially invited to visit Mr. Lynn's

store, and be satisfied for themselves that they can buy boots and shoes so cheap, that they have saved money in making their purchases at his establishment.

WRIGHT AND WIDGERY.—This firm are doing a lively business on the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets. The oyster parlor they opened sometime ago has become very popular, and is patronized by ladies and gentlemen. At this place is where H. M. Rowe's world-renowned oysters are always to be found by the can or quart. The senior member of this firm, Mr. Wright, has had a long experience in this line of trade, and he is well qualified to build up one of the most extensive businesses of the kind in Toronto, which he is fast doing. The store is very attractive at present, filled with goods suitable to the holiday season.

C. HUNTER'S CENTRAL FAMILY GROCERY.—This popular place of business is on the corner of Queen and Terrauley streets, where families and housekeepers will find great inducements in fresh groceries and provisions. The teas are of high quality and good flavor; fresh ground coffee of several grades. The stock of fruits are large and varied, such as new raisins, new currants, jams, and canned fruits. A full stock of provisions is always on hand:—Butter, eggs, ham, bacon, fish, flour, cornmeal, oatmeal, cracked wheat and buckwheat flour. Also a large stock of first-class brands of liquors. Our readers would do well to give Mr. Hunter a share of their patronage, as he is worthy of it, and his prices are low.

T. Eaton & Co. are offering Canadian socks—excellent goods—cheap.

Communications.

CONVICT LABOR.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—In your last issue I referred to the prison labor question, condemning at large two principles in connection with the prison that is soon to be one of the settled institutions in this city, the western capital of our Dominion. With regard to the first—the contract system—the *Globe* speaks with satisfaction, and points to its workings in the United States. But of all the importations that we have received from our American cousins, the contract system must be looked upon by those most interested as the most rotten and corrupt—socially, morally and politically—that we have ever borrowed from that quarter. Moreover, the injustice and inefficiency of the system, both to the State and the prisoner who is sought to be reformed, are becoming more and more apparent every day to the enlightened and interested people of that country, before the public opinion of which the corrupt contract system is rapidly dying a natural death—a system that is only calculated to enrich a few fat contractors at the pecuniary loss of the public, and, in a very great measure, at the expense of the moral and reformatory discipline of the convict.

Now, I hold—and believe I can do so without intelligent dissent—that the reformation of the offender should be the question in prison management. The position of the prisoner in undergoing the sentence of the law should not be solely that of punishment, but more in the sense of giving temporary security to society from the depredations of one who had rendered himself obnoxious by his disregard for the usages of such society; and society then should fairly demand that the very best possible means for the reformation of the law-breaker should be adopted, and that the prisoners shall not be made victims to the avarice of any Car Company or other private enterprise, while in the custody of the State.

With regard to the occupation, I will say that no greater injustice could be heaped on any industrial community than that the Commonwealth should provide buildings, appliances, and collect together six or seven hundred convicts, at the expense and continued responsibility of the people, to be handed over to a few private speculators, to be engaged by them in the monopoly of a particular business, for the mere consideration of fifty cents per day—a sum that will about half meet the outlay of the State in the prosecution and imprisonment of the convict, while the margin will go into the pockets of the contractors, without risk or encumbrance.

But the main objection to a speciality of a calling in a city of this extent is, that no one trade can bear the introduction of six hundred men into it without ruining the free industry carried on in that particular trade. Outside whatever it may be, both employers and workmen will have to succumb to the competition, aided and abetted, as it will be, by those who should be the guardians of the people's interests.

The whole question takes this shape, so far as the labor of the country is concerned: that the State should be responsible, not only so far as running the institution and meeting all deficits is concerned, but that it should also assume the responsibility of seeing that the prisoners are properly employed in a way that will least conflict with honest outside labor, upon which rests the burden of sustaining such institutions.

And here is the query: How shall our convicts be employed? Well, I don't know that any honest mechanic has any particular ambition to have them employed at his calling, more than a doctor, a lawyer, or a minister would wish to see the convict element of the country led into the mysteries of their professions at the expense of the State during their

three or five years' imprisonment. But then, if it is really necessary to give convicts professions, in hope that they may become respectable when liberated, by all means give them decent ones, such as are at a premium, and by this influx place the professional services of those mentioned above within the means of the operative classes. For why should the mechanical element have to suffer all the degradation and competition from this lawless class, and pay as largely as any other class in the community for having introduced into the mysteries of their crafts some of the worst elements of society, when, according to the statistics of most civilized countries, the mechanical class furnish but about ten per cent to the crime of those countries?

I shall close for the present, and shall endeavour to notice in your next issue how convicts might be employed in this city profitably to the State and to the satisfaction of all, with, perhaps, the exception of a few State contractors.

Yours truly,
JOHN HEWITT.
Toronto, Dec. 18, 1872.

COACHMAKERS' UNION.

(To the Editor of the Ontario Workman.)

SIR,—This Union was organized in Toronto about twelve months ago, and is the first Union of the craft, we believe, in Ontario. Although small in numbers, owing to the limited amount of carriage business carried on in Toronto, its members are composed of men made of the right kind of metal. Since its formation, it has, like its sister Unions, had a great deal to contend against. We are happy to state that it is an established fact, and in a flourishing condition. The members meet every second and fourth Monday in the month. We should like to see Unions of the craft started in every city of the Dominion where carriage business is done. Unions are not only for the advancement of the craft, but for benevolent purposes as well. If a member is sick, he is attended to; in want, assisted; out of employment, every member lends him a helping hand in getting another job; their meeting nights are social reunions, where the interest of their trade is discussed and ideas interchanged, thereby benefitting not only themselves but their employers as well. Long may the Coachmakers' Union flourish, and long may its members continue bound in the links of brotherly love. Next meeting night the election of officers takes place, and we trust there will be a full attendance of members present, as business of an important nature will be brought before the Union.

Yours truly,
UNIONIST.
Toronto, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

(To the Editor of THE WORKMAN.)

SIR,—Observing that your journal is open for the discussion, through its columns, of questions pertaining to the rights of the workingman, I will give you a short synopsis of the manner in which some of the craft are treated who "went back" on the Union and worked on the *Globe*. During the "strike," it is a well known fact, that almost fabulous inducements were offered to country printers, holding situations elsewhere, to come and work on the *Globe*; and in too many instances this nefarious plan succeeded. In this way many really good printers were induced to forsake offices in which they had passed through the various grades from errand-boy to that of foreman, and come to Toronto to sign yearly engagements, only to find their bright visions of prosperity suddenly dashed to the ground. It is not my intention at present to censure these young men; had the writer been placed in their position, and unacquainted with the managing director of that journal, it is not at all likely but that he might have been "taken in and done for" along with the others. As to the interior working in that office, the old hands—i.e., those who "went back" on the Union—are favored with nearly all the "fat" matter, while the poor dupes are left to complain of this treatment amongst themselves and vow that if ever they got the upper hand, they will let the *Globe* know "who's who." This is only as it should be, and it is really cheering to know that many of our country friends have abandoned the principles inculcated in their susceptible minds by that insidious poisoner, and are slowly but surely enrolling their names among the list of those who nobly fought for the general good. Probably they might have remained firm to the *Globe* for a much longer time had the managers of that journal treated them as they had been led to expect, but it must ultimately result in that one word—discontent. Independent of this, few, if any, had ever been accustomed to night-work, for which no consideration was ever made. From this but one conclusion can be arrived at, viz.: that if a publisher anticipates running a daily morning paper with "green" hands—showing partiality to a few workman who happen to have been in the office the longest, and who could not obtain work elsewhere through debauchery and drunkenness—then he will be gloriously disappointed when the result is made apparent. The time is almost past when such inducements will have any attraction—more especially in Toronto, certainly not in the *Globe*—and it does not require a very vivid imagination to picture the time when

that office will have to submit to the stern decrees of fate and be governed in its interior working by men who wish for nothing but their rights and justice.

Trusting this news will be hailed with satisfaction by many,

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
A "GLOBE" PRINTER.
Toronto, December 16, 1872.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

IN CASH.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

BY BUYING YOUR

DRY GOODS

AND

CLOTHING,

AT THE

Grand Christmas Sale,

NOW GOING ON AT THE

Golden Griffin,

A Special Discount of TEN PER CENT. will be given on all CASH PURCHASES, during the remainder of this month, as we prefer giving our Customers their

Christmas Presents in Cash,

Rather than the paltry gift usually given at this season of the year.

PETLEY & DINEEN,

MANAGERS,

GREAT SILK AND CLOTHING HOUSE.

128 TO 132

King Street East

HUGHES & CO.'S OLD STAND.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.

Master's Celebrated Virginia Shag

(Registered), sold in packets, only at 10c, 20c, and 35c each.
THE IMPERIAL, 324 YONGE STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

- DESKS,
- WORK BOXES,
- ELEGANT CARD BOXES,
- TARTAN INK STANDS,
- TARTAN CARD CASES,
- PEARL JEWEL BOXES,
- LADIES' COMPANIONS,

J. EDWARDS,

136 YONGE STREET.



Post Office Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Post Office will be open for delivery on

CHRISTMAS DAY.

From 8 to 10 a.m.
Usual daily mails will close at 6 a.m. United States mails will close at 10 a.m.

JOSEPH LESLIE,
Postmaster.

Toronto P.O., December, 1872.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.

The Imperial Smoking Mixture.

Is manufactured solely by W. MASTERS & CO., and sold in registered packets, at 15c, 30c and 50c each.

Ward of St. Lawrence.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having received a requisition signed by a large number of the merchants and influential electors of the Ward of St. Lawrence to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman at the ensuing election, I do not feel justified in declining the support so kindly proffered. I therefore beg to announce myself as a candidate, and respectfully solicit your votes and support.

Your obedient servant,
P. G. CLOSE.

Ward of St. John.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of many of the Electors, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Ward, at the ensuing Election, which takes place on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1873, and I respectfully solicit your votes and support in my favor.

Your obedient servant,
F. W. COATE.

Ward of St. John.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1873.

GENTLEMEN:—

At the request of many of the Electors, I have consented to offer myself as a Candidate as Alderman for the Ward, at the ensuing election, which takes place on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1873, and I respectfully solicit your votes and support in my favor.

Your obedient servant,
M. STAUNTON.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully requested for

ROBERT BELL,

AS ALDERMAN,

For the Ward of St. Andrew,

For the year 1873.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

St. Andrew's Ward.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

JOHN GARR,

AS ONE OF YOUR

Alderman for the Coming Year, 1873.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

St. David's Ward.

GENTLEMEN:—

I have felt for some time that after my long service as your representative, I might fairly think of retiring. But so general I find to be the desire that I should remain in the Council, and so kind have been the promises of renewed support, that to allow private considerations to prevail, would be ill-repaying the continued confidence of my friends. I therefore again announce myself a candidate, and rely on your indulgence to take the will for the deed, if I am not able to call on you all, before the day of election.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM ADAMSON,

Toronto, Dec. 4th, 1872.

1873.] ST. GEORGE'S WARD [1873.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

JOHN CLEMENTS,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1873.

The Election takes place on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1873.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

The original English Cut Tobacco House,

THE IMPERIAL, 324 YONGE STREET.

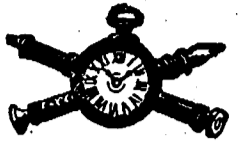
W. MASTERS, Importers.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.

VOTE FOR

JAMES SPENCE

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1873.



Christmas & New Years Presents.

AT

E. M. MORPHY'S
141 YONGE STREET.

Consisting of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, new style Gold Chains, Fine Gold Sets, Brooches, Bracelets, Rings, Pins, Studs, Lockets, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods and Spectacles (pebble and Glass), for every sight.

LOW PRICES, GOOD VALUE, EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

30 YEARS IN THE SAME SHOP

Christmas and New Years' Gifts

CHEAP, AT THE

IMPERIAL,

324 YONGE STREET,

W. MASTERS & CO., Importers.



THE MOST SUITABLE PRESENT

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

IS A

HANDSOME SET OF FURS,

AND

THE BEST PLACE

TO GET THEM IS AT

COLEMAN & Co.'S,

"HATS THAT ARE HATS,"

55 King Street East,
OPPOSITE TORONTO STREET.

First-Class Fur Sewers and Finishers wanted.



FURS! FURS!

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Furs

- IN MINK SETS,
- IN SABLE SETS,
- IN GREBE SETS,
- IN ERMINE SETS,
- IN S. S. SEAL SETS,
- IN GREY LAMB DO.

BUFFALO AND FANCY SLEIGH BOBES,

Ladies' S. S. Seal Jackets, trimmed and plain.

The Latest Styles of Silk Hats,

English, American and Canadian Felt Hats.

J. & J. LUGSDIN,

101 Yonge Street.

EATON & CO.

ARE OFFERING

Extraordinary Bargains,

IN

BLANKETS.

ALL THIS WEEK,

\$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 90, \$4 50,

A SPECIAL LOT JUST RECEIVED,

7 lbs., for \$4 50.

CORNER YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.

ANTHONY GILLIS,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. ROBINSON),

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,
12 QUEEN STREET WEST.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Hair Dyeing done in first-class style.
Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting promptly and carefully attended to.

The Home Circle.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Woman's influence differs greatly from that of man. Her power lies in her weakness. In her hand she holds a more potent sceptre than that wielded by the most potent monarch. In the great social and moral reforms that have been carried on from time to time, we find that women have taken an active part. We cannot fail to perceive, in the political history of France, how important was the influence exerted by Madame de Staël in the troublesome convulsions of her age. Her star shone brightly, and was not extinguished when the great conqueror—jealous of her power—banished her from her native land.

As woman's influence is so great, her responsibility is great in proportion. Upon her devolves the duty of training up the future men of the nation. It is the mother who moulds the character; under her gentle influence the youthful mind receives its first impressions. In society she is queen, and too often lures her subjects to destruction. Too often the glass of sparkling wine, proffered by the fair hand of woman, has proved the utter ruin and degradation of a man strong in intellect; but who could have resisted the tempting glass when accompanied by a winning smile? It is true, a man should have stamina enough to refuse the temptation; but if he has not, woman should not be the tempter. Many a wife bitterly deplores the effects of the first glass, and many a child is sent to the heart by the knowledge that his father is a drunkard. A woman must be careful in her deportment. By a word, or even a look, she can encourage or effectually check all attempt at familiarity. If women, and especially girls, would do this—if they would show their displeasure at what they know is wrong—it would not be repeated in their presence. Though the aggressor might feign anger, in his heart he would feel more true respect for one who had thus reproved him, than if she passed his fault unrebuked.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that the indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendour of an iceberg surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth, than one of these families without a heart. Who has experienced the joy of friendship, and would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasure of the heart? Who would not rather follow his children to the grave than entomb his parental affection? Indulge in the warm gushing emotions of filial, parental and fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. Bind your whole family together by the strong cords of love. You cannot make them too strong by anything you do. Religion is love; love to God, and love to man.

FRIENDSHIP.

"Friendship," says Goethe, "is an elective affinity, based upon the spiritual consanguinity which, though frequently coexistent with, is different from any tie of instinct of blood relationship."

Friendship has its origin in the nature and condition of man. He is a social being, and loves to frequent the society of those who are like himself, but still he finds his happiness incomplete unless participated in by one in whom he places his entire confidence, and confidence, and considers his friend. When in difficulty and distress, he looks around for consolation and advice.

We can scarcely open any volume of antiquity without being reminded how excellent a thing is friendship. But it is to be feared that, in modern times, friendship is seldom remarkable for similar devotedness.

What indescribable happiness must it be to possess a real, true friend—a friend whom we can rely on; who, when enemies gather around, when sickness falls on the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, will bear a willing part in our calamity.

Adversity tries true friendship. If you have a friend who loves you, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity, while rare, still exists in the heart. Who has not felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have never either loved or labored to make others happy.

The good and kind, the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and happiness to promote the happiness of others; and, in return, they receive the reward of their love by sympathizing hearts and countless favors when they have been brought low by distress and adversity.

If you have a friend, try to retain him, for the time will come when you will be willing to give all you have, and ever hope to have, for one true, sincere friend.

It is a favorite theory of mine that all our disappointments and reverses are the result of our own folly. If we are truthful and honorable in all things, and do as nearly right as we can, there'll not much happen to disturb us. Our friends don't forsake us without some provocation.

I don't mean those summer butterfly friends. They are not worthy the name. But I do expect you to be careful of the few true friends you have, and stand by them through storm and sunshine. Keep them; for when the dark day of your own desolation comes, there's no anchor like the true, firm friendship of one you have tried and not found wanting.

GOOD RULES FOR EMERGENCIES.

Prof. Wider, of Cornell University gives these short rules of action in cases of accident. It would not be a bad thing to cut this out and carry them in one's pocket-book, or, better yet, commit them to memory:

For dust in the eyes avoid rubbing, dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a pencil.

Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into your ear.

If any artery is cut, compress below.

If choked, get up all fours and cough.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc., water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low, but if carbonic is suspected walk erect.

Suck a poisoned wound, or, out out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or the end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm mustard.

For acid poisons give alkalis; for alkaline poisons, give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting lie flat.

If in the water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with varnish.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BEAUTIFUL

What are half the crimes in the world committed for? What brings into action the best virtues? The desire of possessing. Of possessing what? Not mere money, but every species of the beautiful which money can purchase. A man lies hid in a little, dirty, smoky room for twenty years of his life, and sums up as many columns of figures as would reach round half the earth, if they were laid at length; he gets rich, what does he do with his riches? He buys a large, well-proportioned house; in the arrangement of his furniture he gratifies himself with all the beauty which splendid colors, regular figures, and smooth surfaces can convey; he has the beauties of variety and association in his grounds; the cup out of which he drinks his tea is adorned with beautiful figures; the chair in which he sits is covered with smooth, shining leather; his table-cloth is of the most beautiful damask; mirrors reflect the light from every quarter of the room; pictures of the best masters feed his eye with all the beauties of imitation. A million of human creatures are employed in this country in ministering to this feeling of the beautiful. It is only a barbarous, ignorant people, that can ever be occupied by the necessities of life alone. If to eat, and to drink, and to be warm, were the only passions of our minds, we should all be what the lowest of us are at this day. The love of the beautiful calls man to fresh exertions, and awakens him to a more noble life; and the glory of it is, that as painters imitate, and poets sing, and statuaries carve, and architects rear up the gorgeous trophies of their skill, as everything becomes beautiful, and orderly, and magnificent, the activity of the mind rises to still greater and to better objects. The principles of justice are sought out; the powers of the ruler and the rights of the subject are fixed; man advances to the enjoyment of rational liberty, and to the establishment of those great moral laws which God has written in our hearts, to regulate the destinies of the world.—*Sydney Smith.*

In all things preserve integrity: the consciousness will alleviate the toil of business, and soften the harshness of disappointments, and give you a humble confidence before God, when ingratitude of man, or the iniquity of the times, may rob you of other due reward.

Bad men are never completely happy, although possessed of everything that this world can bestow; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of everything the world can take away.

Among mechanics, punctuality is a great desideratum. Show us a mechanic who will get our work done by the time specified, and we will cherish him as the apple of our eye. But to the mechanic who makes us call twice (fire and sickness excepted), we bid farewell—"a long farewell"—he is not the man for our money. The mechanic gains nothing by false promises, except a bad name. In order to grasp at all the work in the neighborhood, many a mechanic will promise when he knows it is not in his power to perform. What is such a man but a liar? To say nothing of the enormous vice of lying, than which there is nothing more low and contemptible, the mechanic, in the end, gets far less work by false promises than he would by a strict adherence to the truth. Punctuality in a mechanic is the soul of business, the foundation of prosperity, and the security of a good reputation.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather round; when sickness falls on the heart; when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you, who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

"Let the toast be, dear woman," the man said to his wife when he wanted to eat it all himself.

Sawdust and Chips.

A colored man in North Carolina pulled a mule's tail to show his docility. His funeral procession was a mile and a half long.

A HOPEFUL ALDERMAN.—An alderman of a city in Maine, being invited to attend a centennial jubilee, replied, "I can't attend this one, but I'll go next time."

A person asked Chapman if the tolling of a bell did not put him in mind of his latter end. He replied, "No, sir; but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

A contemporary suggests that a lady, on putting on her corsets, is like a man who drinks to drown his grief, because in so-lacing herself, she is getting tight.

An elderly lady told her son to list the door, in order to keep the wind out: "That will make it worse, mother," he replied, "for you know the wind bloweth where it listeth."

"Are you not afraid that whisky 'll get into your head?" asked a stranger of a man he saw drinking at the bar. "No," said the toper, "this liquid is too weak to climb."

"Pompey," said a gentleman to his servant, "I did not know until to-day that you were whipped last week." "Didn't you, massa?" replied Pompey. "I—I knowed just the time it occurred."

A gentleman was introduced to a young lady recently, and addressed her as follows: "Where do you live when at home?" To which she promptly replied: "When I'm at home I live there."

There was once an independent old lady who, speaking of Adam's naming all the animals, said she didn't think he deserved any credit for naming the pig—any one would know what to call him.

A lady wishes some one would invent a "legometer" to attach to men's pedals, that wives may determine the distance traveled by their husbands when they want to "just step down to the post office" of an evening.

"Come, Bob," said an indulgent father to his hopeful son, the other morning, "remember it is the early bird that catches the worm." "What do I care for worms?" said the young hopeful, "mother won't let me go fishing."

An indulgent Kansas parent sold his cooking stove for eleven dollars in order to take his thirteen children to the circus. He says a circus only comes two or three times a year, and, besides, he never had much to cook on the stove anyhow.

An impudent rascal had such faith in the good lasses of Worcester, Eng., that he bet he would kiss fifty girls in going down the High street of the faithful city. Unfortunately for his speculation, he caught a Tartar the first attempt, and got three weeks' hard labor for his pains.

An old Scotchman, when rallied by his friends for marrying a young wife, who would be sure to outlive him, said, "Well, then she'll be near me to close my een." "I don't know about that," retorted the neighbor "I've married two wives, and they opened my een!"

A colored serenader is making his fortune down South. He sings "domestic songs" to perfection, viz:—

"De last time dat I saw my love,
She was standing in the door;
With shoes and stockings in her hand,
An' her feet all over de floor."

A lazy dyspeptic was bewailing his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's hearty appearance. "What do you do to make yourself so strong and healthy?" inquired the dyspeptic. "Live on fruit alone," answered the friend. "What kind of fruit?" "The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion."

A WITTY OFFICER.—At a banquet when solving enigmas was one of the diversions, Alexander said to his courtiers: "What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year, and will not come next year?" A distressed officer, starting up, said: "It certainly must be our arrears of pay." The king was so diverted, that he commanded him to be paid up, and his pay increased.

Here is an epitaph, framed by a forlorn widower, from a Parisian cemetery: "Sacred to the memory of Theodora, the beloved wife of Mr. —, proprietor of the — newspaper, yearly subscription — francs, payable in advance. She was a good wife and an excellent mother. The publishing office is in — Street. Knock loudly at the door. Thou art bitterly regretted, O much-loved wife. Rejected manuscripts are not returned."

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather round; when sickness falls on the heart; when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you, who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

"Let the toast be, dear woman," the man said to his wife when he wanted to eat it all himself.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST.

Are requested for

WILLIAM HAMILTON, JR.,

AS

ALDERMAN,

FOR THE WARD OF ST. LAWRENCE

32

FOR 1873.

St. Andrew's Ward!

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

WILLIAM THOMAS,

As Alderman for 1873.

32-a

TO THE ELECTORS OF
ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

GENTLEMEN—

For several years past I have been solicited by many prominent electors of the Ward and other citizens, to become a candidate for civic honors. I was, under the requirements of my business, obliged in the past to decline the honor so kindly proffered me. The request having been this year again renewed and urged, I have yielded to the desire of my fellow-citizens, and now declare myself in obedience to their wishes a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Alderman at the approaching Municipal Elections for the city. I have a considerable stake in the Ward, and feel a deep interest in everything calculated to advance the prosperity of the city of Toronto, in which for the last twenty-five years, from boyhood, I have lived. Leaning professions, I make none. I will merely say, that if elected, I shall exert myself to discharge the duties of the office efficiently—at all events, honestly; and that I hope, at the end of my year of office, to be enabled to exhibit a stainless record, one on which to base my claims to a continuance of your support and confidence. I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

31-td

JOHN MALLON.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

ST. PATRICK'S WARD

Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited for

JOHN BALL

AS ALDERMAN FOR ST. PATRICK'S WARD
FOR 1873.

The Election will be held Jan. 6, 1873.

34-r

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

Ward of St. David.

GENTLEMEN,

Having been urgently requested by a large number of influential friends and ratepayers to allow myself to be put in nomination for the office of Alderman for your Ward, and having ample time at my disposal to devote to the duties, I have acceded to their request and now beg to announce myself a candidate for municipal honors. If elected, I will do my utmost to fill the office with credit to myself and benefit to the City, and more particularly to the Ward of St. David.

Yours obediently,

THOS. DAVIES.

34-r

St. Patrick's Ward.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. PATRICK'S
WARD.

Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited for re-election as ALDERMAN
for the year 1873.

JOHN KERR,

34-r

St. Andrew's Ward.

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for

FRANK RIDDELL,
AS ALDERMAN FOR 1873.

The Election will take place on the first
Monday in January, 1873.

34-r

G. W. HALE,
DENTIST,
No. 6 TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO,
First house off Yonge St., North Side

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

WARD OF ST. JOHN.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

**THOMAS DOWNEY,
JAMES FLEMING,
JOSEPH GEARING,**

AS ALDERMEN,

FOR 1873.

35-w

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

At the solicitation of many of the ratepayers of the Ward, I have determined again to offer myself as a candidate for aldermanic honors.

I do so fully impressed with a sense of the responsibility which I seek to assume, and well knowing that if you elect me you place a trust in my hands for which you will require a strict account. The rapid growth of the city, the large public works it has undertaken, and the heavy indebtedness which it has now to liquidate, render an economical, wise, and business-like management of municipal affairs more than ever necessary.

I would gladly confine my attention to my private business and leave the management of municipal affairs to others, if I did not feel it to be the duty of every good citizen to do his share of the public work, and to endeavour to keep public offices from being used for mere private advantage.

Having resided in the Ward for about fifteen years, I am so well known to most of you that it is unnecessary to assure you that, if elected, I will to the best of my ability do my duty, regardless of nationality, creed, or politics.

Having (like most of yourselves) to give time to business every day, you will excuse me if I fail to call personally on every voter, although I will endeavor to do so.

To the Electors who advocate an honest and business-like management of city matters, I appeal for support, confident of the result.

35-w

H. L. HIME.

COAL!

COAL! COAL!

LEHIGH COAL,
FOR FOUNDRY PURPOSES.

BIG COAL HOUSE.

OFFICE: 45 YONGE STREET.

W. MYLES & SON.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A LARGE TWO-STORY

Rough-Cast House,
On Caser Howell street. Price, \$1,700.

A two-story Rough Cast House on Dummer street, near St. Patrick's Church. Price, \$1,100.

A Lot on Kingston Road, west of the toll gate, with small house thereon. Price, \$340.

About 60 building lots North of the Kingston Road, at from \$100 to \$250 each, according to size and situation.

A Lot on Bathurst street, 53x125 feet. Price, \$320.

A Lot on corner of Baldwin street and John street, 30 x 120 feet to a lane. Price, \$600.

Several desirable Building Lots in Yorkville, in sizes to suit purchasers.

CLARK & FEILDE,
Jordan street.

PETER WEST,

(Late West Brothers.)

GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.

Every description of worn out Electro-Plate, Steel Knives, &c., re-plated equal to new, Carriage Irons Silver-Plated to order.

POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET.

35-rh



GEORGE ELLIS,

Manufacturer and Importer of

Hair and Jute Bands,

Chignons, Curis, Wig-Bands, Puffs and Perfumery.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR NETS.

No. 179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

BOX 267, P. O.

Special attention given to Shampooing, Cutting, and Dressing Ladies' and Children's Hair. Price lists and instructions for self-measurement of wigs sent on application—either wholesale or retail.

23-oh

BAY STREET
BOOK BINDERY.

No. 102, Late Telegraph Building.

WM. BLACKHALL.

Account Book Manufacturer, and Law, Plain and Ornamental Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, Toronto.

35-ho

HARRY E. CASTON,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

OFFICE—48 ADELAIDE STREET,

Opposite the Court House,

34-oh

TORONTO.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, November, 1872.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner.

26-ff

M. EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST. Office and Residence—84 Bay Street, a few doors below King Street, Toronto. 20-hr

N. AGNEW, M. D., (Successor to his brother, the late Dr. Agnew.) CORNER OF BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO. 28-oh

J. A. TROUTMAN, L. D. S., DENTIST. Office and Residence—127 Church Street, Toronto, opposite Metropolitan Church. Makes the preservation of the natural tooth a specialty. 20-oh

D. R. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT, DENTIST. GRADUATE OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE. Office—Corner of King and Chuch streets, Toronto 27-oh

F. G. CALLENDER, DENTIST. Office—Corner of King and Jordan Streets TORONTO. 27-hr

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST, 53 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT., Opposite Toronto Street. 28-oh

R. MERRYFIELD, Boot and Shoe Maker, 100 YONGE STREET. A large and well-assorted Stock always on hand. 28-oh

W. C. ADAMS, DENTIST, 35 King Street East, Toronto, Has given attention to his profession in all its parts. 28-oh

WILLIAM BURKE, LUMBER MERCHANT, Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Sheeting, Packing Boxes, &c., &c. CORNER SHEPHERD AND RICHMOND STREETS, TORONTO. 28-oh

E. WESTMAN, 177 King Street East, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS, SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. 30-oh

L. SIEVERT, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF, And every description of Tobacconist's Goods, 70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."

BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! 23—Queen Street West—23 NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE STORE. Next to Knox Church. Special attention is directed to our Stock of Cheap Furniture, Stoves, &c. Mechanics will do well to visit this store before purchasing elsewhere. 28-hr

ALEX. KING, 28-hr

ALFRED BUTLER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS DEALER, 85 Queen Street West, TORONTO. Nearly opposite Elizabeth street. Subscriptions received for all Periodicals. Any Book procured to order. Bookbinding executed in any style at lowest rates. GENERAL DEALER IN JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS. 28-hr

W. MILLICHAMP, Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches MANUFACTURER OF Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases and Window Bars, 14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. 28-hr

HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c., NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE—68 CHURCH STREET. 7-11

MADAME VON BEETHOVEN'S MUSIC ROOMS, No. 48 KING STREET EAST, 1st FLOOR, (Over Bain's Book Store.) MADAME VON BEETHOVEN begs to announce that she is now prepared to accept pupils for instruction on the pianoforte at her rooms between the hours of 9 to 1 and 3 to 6. Circulars, with full particulars as to terms, &c., can be had upon application at the rooms. Special arrangements will be made with Ladies' Colleges and Seminaries. 31-hr

J. PRYKE, Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Store, KING WILLIAM STREET, HAMILTON. Copies of the ONTARIO WORKMAN can be obtained a Five Cents per copy. 29

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO, BY WILLIAM COULTER, On the shortest notice, and in a manner as to give entire satisfaction. Home-made bread always on hand. Remember the address—CORNER OF TERAULEY AND ALBERT STREETS. 38-oh

LAUDER & PROCTOR, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ETC. OFFICE:—Masonic Hall, 20 Toronto street. A. W. LAUDER. JAS. A. PROCTOR. 28-hr

DAVID'S COUGH BALSAM. An infallible remedy for COUGHS, COLD, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. JOSEPH DAVIDS, Chemist, &c., 170 King Street East. 32-1c

THE GREAT Dominion Clothing House! G. BAWDEN & Co. Beg leave to announce to the Workmen of Toronto and vicinity that they will on FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, Open out with one of the largest and best selected stocks of goods suitable for the Tailoring Department; also, a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING! AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Having engaged the services of Mr. WM. HARWOOD who has been long and favorably known as a First-class Cutter, we have no hesitation in saying that we will get up our ORDERED CLOTHING Second to none in the Dominion. REMEMBER THE ADDRESS—95 YONGE STREET, 2nd door north of Gurnoy's Foundry. 31-k

JOHN KELZ, Merchant Tailor, 358 YONGE STREET, A LARGE AND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS FOR ORDERED WORK. A Cheap Stock of Ready-Made Clothing on hand. 30-oh

J. W. BRIDGMAN, Portrait Painter, Life Size Portraits in Oil. Inspection invited. STUDIO—39 King Street West, over Ewing & Co.'s N.B.—Copies made from Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c. 30-1c

123 YONGE STREET. 133 YONGE STREET. G. M. LYNN & CO. celebrated for their BOOTS AND SHOES. No Better Stock in the Market. G. M. LYNN & CO. Opposite Temperance Street. YONGE STREET.

The Central Family Grocery, COR. QUEEN AND TERAULEY STS Offer great inducements to families and housekeepers in fresh Family Groceries and Provisions, Comprising Teas of high quality and good flavor, fresh ground Coffee several grades, Cocoa, Chocolate, New Raisins, New Currants, New Caudled Peel, Crosses & Blackwell's Jams and Fruits, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Wyatt's Pickles, etc., Canned Fruits, Corn, Peas, etc., Canned Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, Sardines. A full stock of Provisions always on hand—Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Fish, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat and Buckwheat Flour. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS BRANDS OF LIQUORS, Brandy from.....\$1 50 to \$4 Scaled Brand. Port Wine.....\$1 00 to \$4 Sherry Wine.....\$1 50 to \$3 Grape Wine.....\$1 00 Jamaica Rum.....\$1 50 to \$3 O. T. Gin.....\$1 50 to \$3 Holland Gin, J. D. Kuyper, a large stock of Bottled Liquors, Guinness and Blood's Stout, Ale and Porter. Cash traders would do well to give us a trial. Remember the place. 32-1c

WEST END FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS. JAMES McQUILLAN, FURNITURE DEALER, 258 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT. Strict attention paid to repairing in all its branches. City Express delivery promptly executed. Household Furniture removed with greatest care. First-class Furniture Varnish always on hand. 32-oh

MECHANICS! Look Out for Christmas Groceries. JAMES A. SLOAN, Begs to inform the readers of the ONTARIO WORKMAN that he has received his Christmas Fruits, and a large assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, suitable for the Holiday Season. Remember the Number 213 QUEEN ST. WEST. 32-1

BEST COAL & WOOD! LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY, AT THE VICTORIA WOOD YARD, Victoria Street, near Richmond St. N.B.—LOW RATES BY THE CAR LOAD. 33-1

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY BOTH FOR New & Second-Hand Furniture. A good assortment of SIDEBOARDS, LOUNGES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Of every description. Always on hand, CARPETS, STOVES, &c. FURNITURE EXCHANGED. All kinds of Furniture neatly repaired, Sofas Re-covered and Re-caned. Call before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES WEEKES, 247 and 249 Yonge Street. 28-1c

GOLDEN BOOT, 200 YONGE STREET, WM. WEST & CO. A SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY, Suitable for Workingmen and their Families, CHEAP FOR CASH. Call and see for yourselves. 25-1c

CARPETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, AND WOOL CARPETS, In Newest Designs. Also, a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS WOOL, and other MATS. HENRY GRAHAM & CO., 3 King Street East. 28-1c

JOHN JACKSON, TINSMITH, PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, Galvanized Iron Worker, 252 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT. HARDWARE, ROCK OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS House Furnishing Goods. 28-1c

J. & T. IREDALE, MANUFACTURERS OF Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copperware, DEALERS IN LAMPS, STOVES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, WATER COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., No. 57 Queen Street West, First Door West of Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT. JAMES IREDALE, Late Foreman to Wm. H. Sparrow. THOS. IREDALE, Late Ishmail Iredale & Son. 27-1c

MAT'S, MAT'S, MAT'S. FOR CHOICE DRINKS GO TO MAT'S. IF YOU WANT TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING, GO TO MAT'S. 20-oh

THOS. H. TAYLOR, 271 YONGE STREET, Has a Splendid Stock of Woollens for Winter Clothing. HIS CLOTHING is noted to LOOK WELL! FIT WELL! WEAR WELL! HIS PRICES compare with any one's in the city. HIS TERMS ARE CASH ONLY. For particulars, 31-1c

CHRISTMAS' AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR MECHANICS, AT THE BAZAAR, 164 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE THE "GLOBE" HOTEL. 19 Kinds of Tea Sets, from \$1 75. Cups and Saucers, from 50c. per dozen. Sauce Tureens, 25 cents each. 24-oh

EASTERN NARROW GAUGE COAL AND WOOD YARD, CORNER ESPLANADE AND PRINCESS STREET. Superior Wood, nearly all Maple, extra length. Scranton and Lackawanna Coal, &c. Cut Wood always on hand. DRUMMOND & CO. 20-1c

COAL AND WOOD A large supply on hand, and receiving daily best quality. HARD AND SOFT COAL, FRESH MINED. ALSO Beech, Maple and Pine Wood. M. DWAN, Church Street Wharf. 28-1c

COAL AND WOOD. ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF Hard and Soft Coal, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Also, the best of CORDWOOD, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. Wood, Sawn only, or Sawn and Split, supplied to order. JOHN SNARR, IMPORTER, TORONTO. OPPOSITE CITY WEIGH SCALES, NELSON STREET. 28-1c

COAL AND WOOD AT LOWEST PRICES, FOR SALE BY CAMERON & BOVELL, FOOT OF GEORGE STREET. Cut Wood always on hand. 29-1c

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, &c., IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL, DEALERS IN CORDWOOD, CUT AND UNCUT. OFFICE AND YARD—Corner Queen and Sherbourne Streets. WHARF: Foot of Sherbourne St., Toronto. 29-1c

VOL. W. CORIN, PRACTICAL SIGN AND CARD PAINTER, 13 AGNES STREET. All kinds of work done on time and guaranteed. 1-1c

\$20,000 BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT 181 YONGE STREET, T. BROWNLOW Having purchased a Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing at a great sacrifice, consisting of Fancy Dress Goods, French Merinos, Wool Plaids, Winceys, Shawls, Jackets, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Hosiery, &c. Also, Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Tweeds, &c., &c. The great portion of the above is Fall and Winter Goods, bought this season, and will be found superior in quality and style to most bankrupt stocks. Great bargains will be given. In order to save time, the lowest prices will be asked first. Sale to commence on Saturday morning, November the 30th. T. BROWNLOW, 181 Yonge Street. 34-1c

CHEAPEST HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE IN THE CITY. SILK HATS FROM \$2 50 UP. FELT HATS FROM 50c UP. CAPS The following variety:— BROWN BEAVER, BLACK VELVETS, BROWN SEAL, BLACK CLOTH, SEAMLESS, GLENGARRY, AND GLAZE CAPS. FURS! FURS! FURS! Cheapest ever offered to the public. EVERYTHING NEW. CALL AND SEE. J. C. PRITTEE, Practical Hatter and Furrier, 284 YONGE STREET. 20-1c

Society Seal Presses, RIBBON AND DATE STAMPS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., ENGRAVED ON HAND STAMPS. CHAS. A. SCADDING, 88 Bay Street, Toronto.

JOHN McCORMICK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, SPADINA AVENUE, Nearly opposite St. Patrick's Street, Toronto. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Agent for the Western Assurance Company of Canada. HEAD OFFICE—Western Assurance Buildings, corner of Church and Colborne Streets, Toronto. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS. A. S. IRVING, 35 King Street West, Toronto, Keeps on hand a large stock of all kinds of Mechanical and Scientific Books AND ALSO ALL THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES. Give him a call. 30-1c

STEAM DYE WORKS 363 AND 363 1/2 YONGE ST., TORONTO, (Between Gould and Gerrard Sts.) THOMAS SQUIRE, Proprietor. Kid Gloves Cleaned with superiority and despatch. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired on the shortest possible notice. 30-oh

THE RUSSELL WATCH is available for Ladies and Gents both in gold and silver. But the accompanying cut presents in proper proportions. The \$25 Russell Hunting Lever Watch. In sterling silver case and gold points, full jewelled—no more for the price. The watch is a gold watch. A silver chain which will be sent to any part of Canada on receipt of \$25, or G.O.D. per express. W. E. CORNELL, Watch Importer, 38 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.



CHARLES TOYE,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
 72 QUEEN STREET WEST.
 A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.

F. PEIRCE,
 DEALER IN
 Provisions, Cured Meats, Butter,
 POULTRY, ETC.,
 230 Yonge Street, Toronto,
 (Opposite Louisa Street.)

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.
ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE.
D. MACDONALD
 Has to inform his friends and the public that he has recently fitted up and re-arranged at considerable expense, the store
 ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF
 TERAULEY AND ALBERT STS.,
 here he has opened out with an extensive and well-ordered stock of
Fresh Groceries and Provisions,
 WINES AND LIQUORS, of the choicest brands.
CHRISTMAS FRUITS,
 Valencia, Seedless Sultanas, Layers, and other Fruits.
TEAS A SPECIALITY.
 The Subscriber having had many years experience in the Tea Trade has, as a consequence, peculiar advantages in buying his Teas, and can therefore supply his customers with the
VERY BEST KIND OF TEAS
 At Prices that will defy Competition. Parties wanting Teas would do well to call at the ST. JOHN'S TEA WAREHOUSE before purchasing elsewhere.
 Remember the address: on the North-West Corner of Terauley and Albert Streets.
 Goods delivered to all parts of the city. 33-4c

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST END AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY
NOW IS YOUR TIME
 TO BUY YOUR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' FRUITS AND LIQUORS,
 At the following low prices:
 New Valencia Raisins, 3lb. for 25c.
 Currants, 5c. per lb.
 Figs, Lemons, Orange and Citron Peels, Marmalade, Jams and Jellies; also a large assortment of Canned Fruits.
 Port and Sherry Wines, of the best brands, from \$1.50 to \$5 per gallon.
 Butter, Eggs, and Ham always in stock.
WM. F. ROBERTSON,
 320 QUEEN ST. WEST.
 Goods sent to all parts of the city.

TO MECHANICS.
S. C. JORY, PHOTOGRAPHER,
 75 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
 This is the place for Mechanics to get cheap pictures. All work done in the best style of the art. 31-oh

T. CLAXTON,
 Importer and Dealer in
First-class Band Instruments,
 Violins, English, German and Anglo-German Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Pipes, Bows, Strings, Instruction Books, etc.,
 197 YONGE STREET.
 Special attention given to repairing and tuning every description of Musical Instruments. 23-oh

M'COLLOCH & MORTON,
 Beg to inform the public that they have purchased the business at one time carried on by the late
F. A. RATRAY,
 AT
220 YONGE STREET,
 Where they are receiving a fresh supply of Teas, Sugars, and all goods usually kept in a
First-Class Grocery Establishment.
 A call solicited.
CITY TEA MART, Corner Yonge and Albert Streets. 32-7

WM. WRIGHT,
 DEALER IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
 237 FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c., &c. 23-7
 237 Yonge Street, Toronto. 32-4c

TO MECHANICS.
S. M. PETERKIN,
 Carver and Gilder, Picture Frame and Looking Glass Manufacturer,
 AND DEALER IN
 PLAIN AND CARVED BRACKETS,
 No. 71 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO. 20-4c

CHINA HALL,
 71 KING ST EAST, TORONTO.
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
 Fancy Toy Tea Sets,
 Fancy Mugs, with names,
 Fancy Cups and Saucers,
 Fancy Jugs and Bottles,
 Fancy Toilet Sets,
 Plated Tea Sets,
 Plated Forks and Spoons,
 Plated Cruet Stands,
 Plated Sugar Baskets,
 Fancy Table Lamp,
 New Table Glassware.

GLOVER HARRISON,
 PORTER.
 23-4c

PIDDINGTON,
 As usual, has, not only the
Largest Collection of Books
 in the city, but also the finest variety of
Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.,
 For Xmas' Presents and New Year's Gifts, at his
MAMMOTH STORE,
 248 & 250 Yonge Street.
 20-4c

PROCLAMATION!
 To all whom it may concern, Greeting.
MONTHLY DISCOUNT SALE.
 The Public are hereby informed that
S. McCABE,
 Proprietor of the Big Blue Boot Store,
 No. 59 QUEEN STREET WEST,
 is prepared henceforth to sell Boots and Shoes of all shapes and sizes, of all qualities and prices, Fifteen Per Cent. cheaper than any other store in the city. He can afford to do so, as he buys for cash, and has come to the conclusion that he serves his own, as well as the public interest, by having large sales and light profits. He also intends having a Discount Sale to favor the working classes, on the first Monday of every month, when he hopes for the increased patronage of his numerous friends and customers.
 We have a magnificent variety of goods not enumerated here owing to the want of space. We would further say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that if they want fashionable, well-made and easy fitting boots and shoes, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
 Respectfully,
S. McCABE,
 Sign of the Big Blue Boot, Fashionable Emporium, 59 Queen St. West, 3rd door West of Bay St. 27-4c

JAMES S. COOK,
 392 Yonge Street,
NEWSDEALER, &c.,
 ENGLISH MAGAZINES,
 AND
 AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS,
 30-4c FOR SALE.

COLEMAN & CO.'S
COAL OFFICE
 REMOVED TO
65 YONGE ST. 65
 NEXT TO
Henderson's Auction Rooms.
J. F. COLEMAN & CO.,
 (Successors to Geo. Chaffey & Bro.)
 24-4c

CELEBRATED
Millinery & Mantles.
CELEBRATED
STABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
CELEBRATED
Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.
CELEBRATED
BOOTS & SHOES.
 The only Family Furnishing House in the St. Lawrence Buildings.
 LADIES.
 Our Millinery, Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, &c., are the very latest Styles, and sold at the very lowest prices.
 GENTLEMEN,
 Our Ready-made and Ordered Clothing cannot be surpassed for Style, Material, and Workmanship!
 Do not fail to examine our immense Stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES.**
 Remember the Address,
SHAVER & BELL,
 2 St. Lawrence Buildings,
 KING STREET EAST.
 Rear Entrance—East Side of the Market. 23-4c

FARMERS AND MECHANICS
TRY THE LION

 FOR YOUR
 Ready-Made Clothing,
 Heavy Tweed Suits,
 Fine Tweed Suits,
 Warm Overcoats,
 Red River Coats,
 Boy's Clothing.
 THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.
 Millinery, Mantles, Shawls.
R. WALKER & SONS
 TORONTO AND LONDON.
 23-4c

CELEBRATED
Millinery & Mantles.
CELEBRATED
STABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
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 Remember the Address,
SHAVER & BELL,
 2 St. Lawrence Buildings,
 KING STREET EAST.
 Rear Entrance—East Side of the Market. 23-4c

CELEBRATED
Millinery & Mantles.
CELEBRATED
STABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
CELEBRATED
Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.
CELEBRATED
BOOTS & SHOES.
 The only Family Furnishing House in the St. Lawrence Buildings.
 LADIES.
 Our Millinery, Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Trimmings, &c., are the very latest Styles, and sold at the very lowest prices.
 GENTLEMEN,
 Our Ready-made and Ordered Clothing cannot be surpassed for Style, Material, and Workmanship!
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 KING STREET EAST.
 Rear Entrance—East Side of the Market. 23-4c

TO THE LABORING CLASSES.
 All who wish to have Good, Nont, and Comfortable
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 Call at the **WORKINGMEN'S SHOE DEPOT,**
 131 York Street.
 BOOTS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
 P. MCGINNES.
 23-w

D. HEWITT'S
West End Hardware Establishment,
 365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.
 CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
 24-oh

MECHANICS, ATTENTION!
STOVES! STOVES!
J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
 COAL STOVES!
 WOOD STOVES!
The American Base Burner,
 FOR HALLS.
 Mechanics will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.
 161 YONGE STREET.
 20-4c

THE ROYAL TEA MART.
H. K. DUNN,
 51 QUEEN STREET WEST,
 OPPOSITE TERAULEY STREET,
 is now showing his Christmas Stock of New Season Fruits, comprised as follows:
 NEW VALENTIAS, NEW FIGS,
 "SULTANAS," "DATES,"
 "LAYERS," "PRUNES,"
 NEW CURRANTS,
 NEW LEMON, ORANGE AND CITRON PEEL,
 NEW MARMALADES, JAMS, AND JELLIES,
 Also, a Choice Stock of CANNED FRUITS.
 Particular attention is called to our stock of Wines and Liquors, which will be found to be unsurpassed. All goods delivered to any part of the city.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
 For Winter Wear.
 WE ARE SHOWING
 Heavy Overcoats for Teaming, from.. \$5 50
 Heavy Pilot Overcoats, only..... 6 00
 Beaver Overcoats in all colours, from... 7 75
 Hudson Bay Coats and Sashes.
 Strong Heavy Pea Jackets, from..... 4 50
 Boys' Pea Jackets, from..... 3 00

AT THE
"STAR"
Dry Goods & Clothing House
 Corner King and West Market Streets.
 All Goods marked in plain figures. 25-4c

Dresses for Christmas.
 Special lots of Dress Fabrics, at 20 and 25 cents per yard. original prices were from 30 to 60 cents, at
CRAWFORD & SMITH'S.
 All Marvel of Cheapness:
 Heavy Wool Beaver Jackets, with cape, trimmed with Dogskin, in black, blue, and brown, only \$8, at
CRAWFORD & SMITH'S.
 Imitation Fur Jackets.
CRAWFORD & SMITH
 91 KING STREET EAST,
 Invite special attention to their stock of
JACKETS AND MANTLES,
 made up especially for the Holiday Season.
 25-4c

CLOTHING.
 COATS, VESTS, PANTS, OVERCOATS, AND UNDERCOATS,
 All kinds of Clothing,
 READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.
 A First-Class Cutter kept on the premises.
 A General Stock of Dry Goods.
 JOB LOTS FOR PEDLARS VERY CHEAP.
MEAKIN & CO.
 207 YONGE STREET,
 Three doors below Green Bush Hotel, and directly opposite Albert Street.
 20-4c

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
H. M. ROWE & CO.'S
 WORLD RENOWNED
BALTIMORE OYSTERS,
 BY THE CAN OR QUART.
 Every Can Stamped.
OYSTER PARLOR NOW OPEN,
 PATRONIZED BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRIGHT & WIDGERY,
 CORNER YONGE AND RICHMOND STS.
 30-4c

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
 Look out for Cheap Bargains in
Stationery, Toys, Fancy Goods,
BASKETS, &c.,
 And you will be sure to get them at
G. HOWSON'S,
 239 Yonge Street.
BOYS' SLEIGHS—The cheapest in the city. 32-4c

TO CONTRACTORS.
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
 The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for Track-laying and Ballasting on the following Divisions, viz.:—
 No. 1, on Sections 3, 5, 9, and 15,—a distance of about 78 miles.
 No. 2, on Sections 16, 10, and 20,—a distance of about 46 miles.
 No. 3, on Sections 21, 22, and 23,—from the Miramichi River to Moncton, a distance of about 72 miles.
 All the above sections are in the Province of New Brunswick.
 Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, and at the offices of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.
 Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders," and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 31st of January, 1873.
 A. WALSH,
 ED. B. CHANDLER,
 C. J. BRYDGES,
 A. W. McLELAN,
 Commissioners.
 Intercolonial Railway Commissioner's Office,
 Ottawa, Nov. 30th, 1872.
 N.B.—Separate Tenders will be required for the Divisions Numbered 2 and 3. 34-w

TO CONTRACTORS.
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
 The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, give Public Notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of Passenger and Refreshment Buildings at New Castle, N.B. Plans, Specifications, and forms of Tender may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, and the Engineer's offices at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle and Moncton.
 Tenders may be for the whole, or any less number of these Buildings, and will be received marked "Tenders for Buildings," at the Commissioner's Office, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1873.
 A. WALSH,
 ED. B. CHANDLER,
 C. J. BRYDGES,
 A. W. McLELAN,
 Commissioners.
 Commissioner's Office,
 Ottawa, Dec. 4th, 1872. 35-w

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.
 NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this office until noon of Friday the 10th day of January next, (1873), for the construction of Nine (9) Locks, and Nine (9) Weirs—the excavation of the Lock and Weir Pits connected with them—the intervening Reaches, Races-ways, &c., on the new portion of the WELLAND CANAL, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie.
 The work will be let in sections, four of which numbered respectively, 8, 9, 10, and 11, are situated between St. Catharines Cemetery and the Great Western Railway, and Sections Nos. 15 and 16 are situated between Brown's Cement Kilns, and what is known as Marlett's Pond.
 Tenders will be received for certain portions of the enlarging and deepening of the prism of the Canal above Port Robinson, and for the removal of part of the West bank of the "Deep Cut," &c., &c.
 Maps of the several localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office, on and after Friday, the 18th day of December next, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished. A like class of information relative to the works north of Marlett's Pond, may be obtained at the resident Engineer's Office, Welland.
 All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the contract.
 This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
 By order,
 F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 22nd November, 1872.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.
 NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
 Contractors are hereby informed, that the Plans, Specifications, &c., of the nine Locks, Weirs, and other works, on the new portion of the Welland Canal, between Thorold and Port Dalhousie, will not be ready for inspection before Friday, the 20th instant.
 By order,
 F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 7th Dec., 1872.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
 Monday, 25th day of November, 1872.
 PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make the following regulation:
 In addition to the Warehouse Ports mentioned in the 5th section of the Act passed during the Session of the Parliament of Canada held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," and also in addition to the Ports named in Lists sanctioned by subsequent orders in Council passed under the authority of the said Act, the following Port shall be and is hereby declared to be included in the List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, viz.:
 The Port of Wallaceburgh, in the Province of Ontario.
 W. A. HIMS WORTH,
 Clerk, Privy Council
 36c

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
 Look out for Cheap Bargains in
Stationery, Toys, Fancy Goods,
BASKETS, &c.,
 And you will be sure to get them at
G. HOWSON'S,
 239 Yonge Street.
BOYS' SLEIGHS—The cheapest in the city. 32-4c

TO CONTRACTORS.
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 All the above sections are in the Province of New Brunswick.
 Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, and at the offices of the Engineers at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle, and Moncton.
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 A. WALSH,
 ED. B. CHANDLER,
 C. J. BRYDGES,
 A. W. McLELAN,
 Commissioners.
 Intercolonial Railway Commissioner's Office,
 Ottawa, Nov. 30th, 1872.
 N.B.—Separate Tenders will be required for the Divisions Numbered 2 and 3. 34-w


TO CONTRACTORS.
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
 The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, give Public Notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of Passenger and Refreshment Buildings at New Castle, N.B. Plans, Specifications, and forms of Tender may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, and the Engineer's offices at Rimouski, Dalhousie, New Castle and Moncton.
 Tenders may be for the whole, or any less number of these Buildings, and will be received marked "Tenders for Buildings," at the Commissioner's Office, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1873.
 A. WALSH,
 ED. B. CHANDLER,
 C. J. BRYDGES,
 A. W. McLELAN,
 Commissioners.
 Commissioner's Office,
 Ottawa, Dec. 4th, 1872. 35-w


OUR
CHRISTMAS PRICES,
 FOR FRUITS:
 3 POUNDS OF CHOICE NEW VALENCIA RAISINS FOR 25c.
 SPLENDID CURRANTS 5c PER POUND.
 SMALL BOX OF CHOICE TABLE RAISINS, ONLY 75c BOX.
 LEMON, ORANGE, AND CITRON PEELS 40c PER POUND.
 NEW FILBERTS, WALNUTS, AND BRAZIL NUTS, 10c PER POUND.
 BEAUTIFUL MIXED CANDIES, 25c PER POUND.
 25 POUNDS NEW RICE, \$1.00.
 CHOICE TEAS FROM 20c PER POUND AND UPWARDS.
 Together with a
Choice Stock of Christmas Goods,
 Call and see our store. No trouble to show goods.
VARIETY HALL.
 A. FARLEY & SON,
 319 and 313 Queen Street West,
 Corner Peter Street.
 26-4c

N. McEACHREN,
MERCHANT TAILOR, &c.
 191 Yonge Street.
 25-4c

TO BUILDERS AND MECHANICS
BRIMSTIN & BROTHERS,
 General Hardware Merchants,
 LOCKSMITHS AND BELLHANGERS.
 288 Yonge Street,
 Sign of "Dominion Key,"
 TORONTO.
 Plumbing and Gas Fitting in all their branches. Jobbing promptly attended to.
 GIL R. STIN. ALEX. BRIMSTIN. JAS. BRIMSTIN
 26-4c

M. McCABE,
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER,
 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO,
 (OPPOSITE COLBORN AVENUE.)
 Hearses, Carriages, Scarfs, Joves, and Crape, furnished at Funerals. Fisk's Patent Metallic Cases on hand.
 M. McCABE has been appointed City Undertaker by His Worship the Mayor. 26-4c

MURPHY & BOLTON,
 (Successors to S. Fawkes & H. B. Williams.)

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
 133 YONGE STREET, NORTH OF QUEEN STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
 N. B.—Mrs. McCARTHY'S business has removed to the above address. 26-4c

H. STONE,
UNDERTAKER.

 337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
 Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. REFRIGERATOR COFFINS supplied when required. 25-4c

J. YOUNG,
 LATE FROM
 G. Armstrong's Undertaking Establishment, Montreal,
UNDERTAKER,
 361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
 Funerals Furnished with every Requisite.
 AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
 26-4c

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
 CHARLES O'CONNOR takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last eighteen years, and begs to announce that he has altered and refitted his store,
 228 YONGE STREET,
 Making it a first-class light store. He has also re-stocked his store with an assorted and large lot of furniture, making it second to none in the city. Call and price my goods, before purchasing elsewhere