

Ontario Workman.

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

VOL. II.—No. 37.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1873.

No. 89.

Labor Notes.

There are 116 less Iron Founders on donation than when Mr. Guile the secretary last reported.

The Papermakers of Maidstone are asking an advance of wages.

The number of miners represented at the National Miners' Association Conference at Leeds is stated to be 130,000.

The average reduction of wages in the mills and manufactories of Maine is twenty per cent.

The glass blowers throughout the United States are engaged in forming a national association.

The Phoenix Iron Works, at Phoenixville, Pa., have reduced the wages of their workmen from 5 to 25 per cent.

The Zanesville glass men are still holding out against a reduction. They desire to become a part of the proposed national organization.

A memorial hall to Mr. Thomas Hepburn and Martin Jude, former leaders of Trades' Unions in the North, is projected at Newcastle.

The secretary of the Amalgamated Tailors' Society reports the growth of 32 new branches 25 of which are in Ireland. The increase in numbers is 1,190 and in funds £610 6s 9d.

The Bristol Corn Porters and also the Pottery are organizing themselves in connection with the Amalgamated Union of Labourers.

It appears from the *Bakers' Record* that in the town of Burton some journeymen are getting no more than 7s per week and their board, for which they work from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 or 9 o'clock at night.

The workmen in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Rolling Mills have refused to accede to a demand for a reduction of 15 per cent. on their wages.

It is estimated that the mills and factories in and around Troy employ 12,000 hands when times are brisk. Over two-thirds of that number are now out of employment.

On Monday the master shoemakers at Stirling conceded an advance of wages to the operatives of about 2½ per cent on former prices.

Upwards of one hundred workmen in the file trade in Sheffield, received notice on Saturday to leave their employment, and the wages of many more are stinted as to amount.

The coopers employed in the various breweries in Alloa, Scotland, having been refused an advance of 2s per week on their wages, struck work on Monday. The wage at present is 25s per week.

The following new Unions in connection with the Machinists and Blacksmiths have been organized since last reported: No. 30 of N. Y., Port Jervis, by the President of the I. U.; No. 1 of Vt., Rutland, by Special Deputy Frank H. Brown, of No. 1 of Mo.

We have been informed that the machine moulders of Philadelphia, in connection with the members of several other trades, have formed a secret organization, for the purpose of resisting the reduction of their wages, and securing an advance to old rates when good times come.

The Midland Railway company have granted their engine-drivers and firemen an advance of 3s per week and a reduction of hours to 10 per day. The Monmouthshire company have decided to give their signal men extra pay for over 10 hours' work.

The miners employed at the Foxholes colliery, near Leeds, have been on strike this week. A deputation waited on the employers to point out several grievances which they allege press severely upon them, but were refused all explanation. The men declare their intention not to resume work until their requests are conceded.

The Chicago *Workingman's Advocate* says: A number of ladies of this city have formed an association to be known as the "Daughters of Union," and have obtained a certificate of organization from Springfield. The objects of the association are truly good and commendable, as far as the constitution and by-laws will permit. They are to promote the peace and happiness and temporal good of all their members, and make one's wants the wants of all.

The half-yearly meeting in connection with the Hawick Co-operative Store Company, was

held on Monday evening. The usual report showed that the profits for the past half-year amount to £2534 5s 9½d, compared with £2319 7s 7d for the corresponding period last year. The present membership is 1,078. It was agreed to make a trial of the ready-money system in the drapery branch.

At a meeting of the King's-cross branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, held on Monday night, Mr. W. Bowles stated that if the hours of labor were shortened on all the lines there would be fewer railway accidents. The block system and interlocking signals would be of little use so long as drivers worked 100 hours per week, and signal-men were compelled, from sheer fatigue to sleep in their boxes and trust to their being awakened by the telegraph bell or the engine whistle. He understood that Mr. Bass, M.P. for Derby, was framing a bill to secure compensation to railway servants injured in the performance of their duties. Resolutions pledging the meeting to support such a bill, and also to vigorously prosecute the agitation for shorter hours of labor, were passed.

This week the condition of the labor market in some important branches has improved. At Sheffield the ironworks are better employed, and on the Northern rivers shipbuilding is somewhat brisker. The chemical trades about Newcastle are also more active than when last reported. Colliers are generally well engaged though in many directions disputes of more or less importance may still be observed. Fresh hands are, however, entering this field of labor from all sides, and as a consequence, some parts of the Midland Counties are but poorly supplied with agricultural labourers. In Huntingdonshire, an attempt has been made to reduce the wages of farm-workers, but in view of rapidly increasing emigration, especially to the Australian colonies the price of farm-labour cannot fail to rise.—*Labor News*.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The *Bee Hive* tells a very interesting story of the formation and progress of a Sheffield co-operative society. The co-operators were file-makers, and as a matter of course they had their Union, out of which it had been the custom to pay weekly sums, or "scale" allowance, to such of their number as might be out of employment. The ordinary rate of wages was from 25s. to 30s. per week; but out of their receipts the workmen had to sacrifice as much as enabled the Union to pay 7s. a week for every man who might be out of work, as well as 2s. for his wife, and 1s. for each of his children under 14 years of age, and the amount expended in this way reached the large sum of £1,400 a year—a serious drain no doubt. At last, about eleven years ago, it occurred to some of the members that it might be possible to utilize all the expenditure in such a way that while the necessitous were relieved the relievers might themselves be benefited by their outlay; and the plan adopted was this: The amounts payable for "scale" allowances, instead of being distributed direct, were thrown into a capital fund, by which a Union file-makers' shop was established, and men who were out of employment were invited to come there and work their relief. The capital being limited, full employment could not be given, but piece-work being the rule, every man was allowed to earn 12s. a week, though the limit was extended to 16s. in case the workmen could not supplement that amount by earnings elsewhere. When the Union first went into business they were only able to employ six men, but in the course of a few years, so successful had proved the enterprise that as much as £1,100 or £1,200 a year were being paid in wages, and last year, so prosperous had trade become, that not a single man was employed in the shop on the scale terms, but fifty men were kept at work on full wages! The *Bee Hive* does not give us anything in the shape of a balance-sheet showing profit and loss, but as so many men were employed at good wages, we conclude that the establishment was yielding a fair return for the capital invested. Here then, is Co-operation and Trades-Unionism in their most legitimate, as well as their most wholesome and profitable, and we will add, their most powerful form.

Here we have the needy workmen, instead of receiving in idleness the charitable doles bestowed out of the hard-earned and ill-spared earnings of his fellows, honorably working for the wages of honest industry—escaping the demoralizing effect of a condition only one stage removed from pauperism, and preserving unshaken his character for independence and self-reliance. Like "the Village Blacksmith,"

"He earns what'er he can,
And feeds the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man."

The Unionists, on the other hand, instead of throwing their money away in charity, turn it to profitable uses, so that every penny that they pay for the purpose of helping their necessitous fellow-workmen is returned to them with interest. But still we have something more to tell about the Sheffield Trades' Union Co-operative File Makers. Some time ago it became necessary that the society should either purchase the building in which they had established their workshops, or invested something like £2,000 in forges and fittings, or move elsewhere at a great sacrifice. To purchase the society had no means; to borrow they had but indifferent security. Nevertheless, they represented their case to the South Yorkshire Miners, to whom they had been attracted by their generous gift of £1,000 to the Pimms fund, and there they found the true friend in need. Not only did the Miners lend the File Makers the £3,500 at ordinary 5 per cent. to help them in their difficulties, but they did so with a grace that doubled the value of their generous assistance. A more touching story, and one which points so fine a moral, we have not read for many a long day, and we thank the *Bee Hive* for making us acquainted with it.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Hon. James F. Babcock, chief of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics, has forwarded to manufacturers and others blanks to be filled with such information concerning the condition of employees as is necessary to carry out the act of the Legislature passed at its last May session. Accompanying the blanks in the following circular:

To whom this Circular is Addressed:

The general assembly, at its May sessions of 1872, authorized the appointment of a bureau of labor statistics, declaring its duties to be "collect, assort, systematize and present, in annual reports to the general assembly, on or before the 20th day of May in each year, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of the laboring classes." The bureau is empowered to "send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath, to take depositions and to cause them to be taken by others by law authorized to take depositions and said bureau may depute any individual person to serve subpoenas upon witnesses."

However new such an organization may be to Connecticut, it is a familiar institution in other States in the Union. These bureaus have performed a great amount of labor, and have given valuable information to the legislatures and people of the United States. In many of the monarchical governments of Europe this subject of labor and capital in their intimate and mutual relations and dependencies, has received great attention; and the results of their inquiring, as shown in the reports of the various labor commissions, have been read with deep interest all over the civilized world.

The capitalists and employers, who were at first sensitive and jealous of some invasion of their rights, through these institutions, have, with some exceptions, become satisfied that the investigations were reasonable and proper, and that instead of being unpleasant antagonisms between the employer and the employed, they have rather tended to the promotion of mutual confidence and good.

Where abuses exist—and they are liable to exist anywhere—and where it appears that men are void of the instincts of our common humanity, and that they exercise a merciless dominion over the poor, the young and the otherwise dependent, it is designed by the bureau, kindly but thoroughly, to bring the evidence of such evils to the knowledge of the General Assembly and the people of the State, in order that the rightful remedies may be applied.

When the working men, the working women, and the working children feel that the commonwealth, around which their patriotic affections ought to cluster, is earnestly desirous of removing every needless obstacle to their success in life, and to promote so far as it legally and rightfully can do, their moral, intellectual and physical comfort and improvement, they must of necessity become more and more contented with their condition, whatever it may be—more hopeful of the future, and better and more reliable citizens.

The State appoints and encourages commissions for the supervision of banks, railroads, charitable and other institutions, and why should the greater interests of our laboring community be overlooked? Even such capitalists as give little heed to aught else than the rise and fall of stocks, may find that what they sneer at to-day in regard to the information which the labor bureau desires to obtain may be unexpectedly useful to them to-morrow.

In a wisely-conducted bureau of labor statistics no party considerations should for a moment be allowed to influence its motives, actions or opinions. Where any impropriety of this nature is tolerated, the best influence and real purpose of the institution is gone forever. The act establishing the bureau was passed with great unanimity through both branches of the general assembly, and it would be a gross breach of faith for the present or any future bureau to lend itself to the interests or purposes of any political party.

Some, perhaps many, of the questions propounded in various circulars and tables of classification, may be regarded, at first sight, as unimportant, and possibly others as somewhat impertinent. We believe that such impressions will wear off as the real purposes of these interrogatories become understood. We seek full and particular information, with a view to promote the best present and future welfare of all classes and condition of the people of our State.

With this explanation, though not as full and particular as we could wish, we earnestly request all, to whom our circulars and tablet of forms are sent, to make without hesitation, as full answers to our inquiries as they conveniently can, and to be assured that we do not intend to make any use of their names, but only the facts and statistics which they may present.

We are aware that the time is short for such labor as is imposed upon us by law to be thoroughly performed within the time limited, but we hope to give such indications of what is desired, that our facts and figures may be the basis of much more full and valuable reports from our successors in their delicate and responsible work.

We shall feel greatly obliged to receive replies within twenty days. If all the questions asked cannot be conveniently answered, please answer such as you can. Very respectfully,

JAMES F. BABCOCK, Chief.
CHARLES C. COMMERFORD, Deputy.

The *Owego Daily Palladium* alludes to the financial condition of the United States in the following style:—"Last month, the public debt showed an increase of over \$9,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury announces that it will be increased as much more this month. \$18,000,000 in two months is not bad. The Government demands increase of taxation, and Congress will accede to the demand. Meantime Grant has his \$100,000 a year, and all Government officials are enjoying increased salaries. Tens of thousands of poor working-men and women throughout the land are suffering for bread, and the only encouragement held out to them by the best Government in the world is increase of taxes."

CURRENT EVENTS.

Grinnel, Ia., has a flourishing establishment for the manufacture of French kid gloves from domestic goat skins.

A vote of £5,000 for free emigration has been passed in the Assembly in Adelaide, South Australia, but there is a strong feeling generally against the extension of the free system.

In consequence of the rapid growth of the iron trade in Antrim, the correspondent of the *Iron and Coal Trades' Review* says it is expected, ere long, large smelting works will be established.

One-half of the supply of food in the Province of Bengal has been exhausted, and it is now believed that a famine cannot be averted. Thus far there has been no actual distress among the people.

An English paper reports that a strong detachment of the Royal Engineers will be sent from the School of Military Engineering during the next month to strengthen the companies already stationed in British North America.

The U. S. Government proposes the imposition of additional taxes on coffee, tobacco, etc., which, if adopted by Congress, may render necessary fresh legislation in Canada.

The King of Dahomey, it is said, has entered into an alliance with the King of Ashantee. Dahomey lies on the coast immediately east of Ashantee, and is a populous and fertile country, the people being if possible more barbarous and their institutions more bloody than those of Ashantee.

King Lunali, of the Sandwich Islands, has withdrawn his proposition for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. His ministers resigned, but at his earnest request withdrew their resignations. The natives of the Sandwich Islands seem to believe that reciprocity means annihilation.

Philadelphia newspapers are for the most part jubilant over the adoption of the new Constitution. The *Press* says: "The sovereign has resumed his sceptre, and the only king we honor in this Republic, the King People, has come back, after a long lapse and a deep sleep, to look after his own." The *Age* adorns its columns with a spread-eagle and calls the result a new Declaration of Independence adorned by a peaceful revolution.

In Salt Lake City, Utah a foundry firm, having no money in bank, or elsewhere, and the men not being paid for two weeks, concluded the prospects were mighty slim for getting their pay, and notified the employer, "No money, no work." He then offered to pay them in checks on a bank in which he had no money, and when they demurred he got mad and discharged them all. Awful!

Lynching in Kentucky has sunk low enough to make a woman its victim, one Mrs. Stamper, whose conduct had been offensive to the people around Mount Sterling, where she lived. A few nights ago a gang of armed and masked persons, said to have included several women in men's dress, poured kerosene on Mrs. Stamper's house and lighted it. The tabooed woman ran out, and while trying to extinguish the fire was shot to death by one of the lynchers.

A Montreal paper says:—From the 1st July, 1872, to 1st July, of the present year, the number of emigrants sent out, principally by the French agent, who came to Montreal was 2,486; and from 1st July last to 1st December, 1,433, making in all 3,919 within the last 17 months. Of these 2,240 were French, 796 English, 54 German, 204 Irish, 59 Swiss, 112 Italian, 310 Scotch, and 214 Belgian. Among those who arrived up to 1st July last, 161 were laborers, 183 farmers, 151 clerks, 143 servants, 60 joiners, 65 carpenters, 23 bakers, 29 painters, 15 stone cutters, and a few of almost every trade.

A prize of £20, the gift of Sir Charles Taylor, Bart., is offered by the Council of the Amateur Mechanical Society for the best essay on "The Development of the Powers of the Lath." The essays, which are to be sent in before 1st Jan. next, must be original and not have been previously published, they must be signed with a motto only, and a sealed envelope bearing the same motto on the outside, and containing the name and address of the author, must accompany the essay. The subject is one in which so large a number of mechanics are interested that it may fairly be hoped that the number of competitors will be very large.

the watch that he gave it to me without cost... ing the money. Everything shall be ready for you to-night.

asked the cardinal's permission to proceed... But the latter said that as he had not been consulted in the destruction of the watch, he did not much care what became of the fragments.

and is received in the tank before it can have become rusty and "come to nature," while the additional advantage is attained by eliminating the friction of the piston.

deg. in 11 seconds, and two men to give it... lateral direction by means of a chain running hair.

For whom is this love? Well, my dear, I love you... I love you, I love you, I love you, I love you.

the watch that he gave it to me without cost...

asked the cardinal's permission to proceed...

and is received in the tank before it can have become rusty...

deg. in 11 seconds, and two men to give it...

For whom is this love? Well, my dear, I love you...

NOTICE.

It is to be pleased to receive items of interest from all parts of the Dominion. Officers of Trades Unions, Secretaries of Societies, are invited to send us news relating to progress, condition of trade, etc.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Annual	\$2 00
Month	1 00
Single Copies	5c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Short insertion, ten cents per line.	
Contract Advertisements at the following rates:	
1 column, for one year	\$150 00
2 columns, for one year	250 00
3 columns, for one year	350 00
1 column, for 6 months	80 00
2 columns, for 6 months	120 00
3 columns, for 6 months	150 00
1 column, for 3 months	30 00
2 columns, for 3 months	45 00
3 columns, for 3 months	60 00

It is to be distinctly understood that we do not accept responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Bay Street, or to Post Office Box 1025. Our columns are open for the discussion of all questions affecting the working classes. All communications must be accompanied by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN, 124 BAY STREET.

Meetings of Unions.

TORONTO.

Meetings are held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, King street west, in the following order:—
 Machinists and Blacksmiths, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
 Tailors, 1st and 3rd Monday.
 Sailors, 2nd and 4th Monday.
 Carpins, (189), every Tuesday.
 Amalgamated Carpenters, alternate Wednesdays.
 Laborers, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
 Iron Moulders, every Thursday.
 Trades' Assembly, 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Bricklayers and Masons, 1st and 3rd Friday.
 Coopers, 2nd and 4th Friday.
 Hatters, 1st Saturday.
 Bakers, every 2nd Saturday.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., meets in Foy's Hall, corner of York and Richmond sts., on the 2nd and 4th Friday.
 The Hackmen's Union meets in the Temperance Hall, on the 1st Monday.
 The Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners meets in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, on the 1st Friday.
 K. O. S. C., No. 315, meets in the Temperance Hall every alternate Tuesday.

OTTAWA.

Meetings are held in the Mechanics' Hall, (House's Block,) Rideau street, in the following order:—
 Free-stone Cutters, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
 Stone-cutters, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
 Masons and Bricklayers, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
 Trades' Council, 1st Friday.
 Printers, 1st Saturday.
 Tailors, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
 Harnessmakers, 4th Monday.

ST. CATHARINES.

Meetings are held in the Temperance Hall, in the following order:—
 K. O. S. C., 1st Monday.
 Tailors, 2nd Monday.
 Coopers, 4th Tuesday.

ENORMOUS CROWD

AT

PIDDINGTON'S MAMMOTH TOY STORE

Come and see the Store!! Come and see the Toys!! at

248 and 250 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

The Ontario Workman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1873.

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas falling this year on our day of publication, we have gone to press a little earlier than usual, to enable all hands to enjoy the festivities of the season. By so doing we are enabled to extend to all our readers the greetings of the season, and wish them one and all a Merry Christmas.

THE HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

At this time, when the producing interests of the great West are raising their voices unitedly against existing traffic monopolies, and demanding cheap

transit for their products to the sea, we in this Dominion as interested parties, should not be inactive or insensible to our position as key to the great question propounded by the farmers of the West and North-West.

A wise and judicious use of the natural facilities that Providence has placed within our borders, puts us in a position to render the richest and most productive half of this continent tributary to the greatness of this Dominion. That work is the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal. The voice of the producing millions that now inhabit the Western States call for the work, and our own rising North-West joins in swelling the demand; the question is, are we doing our duty in the premises? Do we realize our position in relation to this great work? Let us for a moment glance at the rapid growth of this great country into which twelve millions of human souls have poured during the last forty years, developing but a fraction of its latent wealth, even the extent of which astonishes the world, already crippling the railway enterprise of the most progressive family of the Anglo-Saxon race to move the teeming surplus. When such are the facts, without exaggeration—when the present occupants of that vast domain have only, as it were, begun to scratch the surface—how will it be when the surplus produced by one hundred million of people are pouring eastward for a market? and the picture is not overdrawn at that.

We hold the key to the natural outlet of this great country, and it is ours, so to speak, to hold our hand upon the very throat valve of empire. Then, are we going to be enterprising and far-seeing enough to possess our natural inheritance now, or wait until the natural pressure of an over-grown production demands the necessary improvements that now interrupts its shortest and, therefore, most natural route to the sea? It is unnecessary for us here to dwell upon the feasibility of the route, as it is already well established beyond a doubt by the best talent that civilization can produce, under the able presidency of Mr. Capreol, whose self-sacrificing labors in Canada's best interests ought to make his name a household word among Canadians, for generations to come.

We will simply say that all who have any knowledge of the work, will be ready to admit that we have no such obstacles to surmount in the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal that there were in the way of the Suez Canal, while the advantages to be secured are second to none that ever engaged the attention of the great minds of earth.

We have just learned that in response to a numerously signed petition, the Mayor has called a meeting, to be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, at 3 P.M., on Saturday, the 27th instant, and as no work at present engaging the attention of the Canadian public is more closely identified with our progress, or the greatness of our future, we hope that every true citizen who has the best interests of his country at heart, will make it his business to attend.

A BEGINNING.

For some time back the question of co-operation has been freely and fully discussed in our columns, editorially and otherwise. The correspondence that we published bearing on the subject was not confined to one locality, but from all parts of the Dominion the views of the operatives were given; and it will be remembered that all those who wrote were in favor of the principle, and the general hope was expressed that some practical results would follow the discussion. We were, and are still, of the opinion, that such would ultimately be the case; and we take the action of the enterprising people of the town of St. Catharines as a kind of "first fruits" of what will more generally follow. We believe many more towns and cities would do well in following the example the "saints" have set; and if it should be that they cannot accomplish what they would wish in the present season, by taking up the matter at once they will be all the better prepared to take

advantage of the opportunities that will be afforded during the coming season. The question of cheap fuel is of great importance to the operatives, and the matter rests very materially in their own hands; but if they wish to secure that boon, they themselves must be prepared to work for it. It is an old and true saying, "Who would be free himself must strike the blow," and the principle of that maxim must be carried out in this matter, to ensure success.

We are pleased to learn of the action taken by the meeting held last week in St. Catharines, and expect good results to follow the appointment of the efficient committee. We have knowledge of the men appointed, and know them to be "the right men in the right place," and the advice we offer to the operatives of other towns and cities is—"go thou and do likewise."

CONSPIRACY VS. TRADE UNIONS.

We are in receipt of a circular issued from the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Typographical Union to the Trades' Unionists and Labor Organizations of the United States, which we reproduce for the information of our readers:—

"Head-quarters, Com. on Council for 'Members of Typo. Union No. 7, Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1873.

"To Trade Unionists and Labor Organizations:

"FRIENDS—A combination of proprietors of newspapers, in this city, have entered suit in the Criminal Court of this County (Allegheny), against 70 members of Typographical Union No. 7. The counsel for the prosecution have announced that this is to be made a test case, as to the legality of the law, entitled, 'An Act to authorize Mechanics, Journeymen, Tradesmen and Laborers to form Societies and Associations for their mutual benefit and protection.'

"It has also been announced, that if the prosecution is successful, similar proceedings will be had in other sections against trade organizations.

"Our Union, by reason of the recent 'strike,' has a depleted treasury, and is unable to properly fee the counsel, necessary to the adequate defence of its membership, and before suspending appointed the undersigned as a committee to arrange for counsel. In order to the proper carrying out of this project, we have decided to call upon the various Trades Unionists, Labor Organizations and Industrial Leagues, for financial aid in this our hour of sore distress.

"Subscriptions and donations will be received by the committee in any sum. All donations should be forwarded to the committee promptly, to

"HUGH D. MCGAW, Chairman, '23 Nineteenth st., Pittsburgh, Pa."

The immediate cause of the "strike" referred to was, we understand, against a reduction of wages in one of the offices, which, by some means, involved all the offices in that city. Their places were, however, filled with girls and non-union men, which, for a time, has lost those offices to them. The newspaper proprietors, not satisfied with their temporary triumph, have brought a charge of "conspiracy" against seventy of the members of the Pittsburgh Union, and from what we can learn they have been indicted and held to trial. It seems passing strange, but true it is, that even in the United States an attempt is made to revive the old "conspiracy laws," to prosecute men who have the manhood to stand up for their rights, and strive to attain a higher social condition for their families.

This action of the newspaper proprietors of Pittsburgh brings very forcibly to mind a similar attempt made some time since against the printers of this city; but whether they of Pittsburgh will be more successful in their attempt to crush unionism than was the case here, time will tell—but we have our doubts on the subject. The matter, however, has very naturally made a commotion in the Union camp across the lines, and the action of the Pittsburgh employers is generally regarded as a vital blow aimed at the principle of unionism, and there is, therefore, little danger that the members of the Pittsburgh Typographical Union will lack funds to enable them to secure the best legal talent to conduct their case.

The renewing of the Great Suspension Bridge at Clifton during the present year cost \$35,000. \$22,000 was paid for labor and \$13,000 for material.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FUTURE.

A writer in the *Beehive*, in the following vigorous article, touches upon the question of the workingman's future:

The histories of nations differ from each other as the biographies of individuals. Chronological events may move round in cycles of time as the planets move in their orbits; but the sequence of events in our country bears no analogy to the chain that runs through the history of another, except that both obey the great law of progression. Those things which made Greece renowned, contributed nothing to the glory of Rome; the stupendous monuments of Assyrian and Egyptian power find no types in European nations. There is no resemblance between ancient and modern history, but every step from primeval man to the present time shows a steady movement towards higher and higher attainments, and this progression is maintained by a series of events as different from each other as light from darkness. The very elements of success in one nation seem to lead to the overthrow of the next.

The histories of bygone nations teem with evidence of the power of the upper classes, but the history of England is a story in which the leading events are carried out by the indomitable energy of the working man. It is not a history where the wealthy and the educated classes pull up the classes below them, but where the lower classes are continually pushing up the higher, rolling down the obstacles to progress, every age showing stages of refinement unknown in the preceding one, and in which every change bears the impress of the minds of the workingmen. The struggle for the great Charter of freedom in the reign of King John, exhibits the power of men who are determined to leave their footprints behind them. The barons of old would never have fought for the freedom of their vassals except from the pressure of those classes upon them. The representation of the people in the reign of Henry III was the work of the people themselves, and in compelling the barons to submit a code of laws for the reform of the state, they showed the indomitable spirit they then possessed. The people in the reign of Edward I again checked the power of the barons, and compelled the haughty nobles to submit once more the force of moral courage supported by latent physical power. The Reformation, the Commonwealth, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the abolition of slavery and other constitutional reforms, all bear the impress of the minds of the working men. It is possible to conceive of men, who, though slaves, may by their actions modify the characters of their masters. It is possible to conceive of men, who resisting tyranny, it may be silently, overcome it. It is possible to conceive of combinations of men in the humblest positions in life, influencing the whole tone of society. The working classes have been doing this since the days of Magna Charta, and the upper classes of society are now what the lower classes have made them. England seems destined to carry on the world's history to a far higher standpoint than preceding nations, and to carry out history by showing how men with hard hands and honest hearts can direct the affairs of a great country, and create a power before which other and greater empires bow in submission.

Within the last few years the tendency of all legislation has been from the people, and this tendency grows stronger year by year as the workingman qualifies himself by education and reflection, to suggest from his individual experience codes of laws of more general application. Few measures are now initiated by the Upper House of Parliament, and the power of the Lords seems rather to be confined to the modification of measures introduced by the people's representatives. Here again the aim of the Senators is evidently to legislate for the people. No great reform has ever been brought forward, but had its origin in the discussions among the people. Their opinions wafted over the country by the press are weighed by our legislators, who, catching the popular voice

introduce measures which have been already shadowed forth by the people. Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Agriculture, philanthropic and benevolent societies, men engaged in works of charity, movements organized by religious and social associations, meetings of workingmen for the redress of grievances, establishment of boards of arbitration and conciliation, conferences between masters and men, debates at workingmen's clubs, these are the roots from which legislation springs. As families congregate and form societies, and as these by expanding and massing form nations, so the rules for the government of a few become the principle, for the guiding the actions of the many, and these again in the hands of the legislator form the basis of the laws for the government of the nations.

This continual pushing upwards of the working classes, this stepping onward and onward, this putting other classes aside, indicate that the future government of the country will be more immediately in the hands of workingmen. The change is only the natural sequence of events that have gone before. From autocratic power and authority, we passed to Parliamentary Government, when men selected men from the class above them to represent their opinions, but they now seek to represent themselves. It is no longer a representation of the people, but by the people that is desired. The energy that made our forefathers break from bondage and claim the name of free men, is pushing on the working classes to-day to be among the legislators of the country. Once the workingmen are the recognised representatives of their own body, the tide will roll onward until the one House of Parliament will be filled, not by the representatives of the people, but the people themselves. The men who now aspire to that position are men of determined will and energy, and they will not rest satisfied until a number of their compeers are seated beside them. But these men must be men of ability and education. The ignorant man must always give place to the educated one; and then the question presses itself upon all—Are the workingmen ready to take up the position which the course of events will require them to fill? Are they by education, as they are by intellect, fit to become the rulers of a great nation? In the workingman there is mind, determination, and physical energy, sufficient to obtain any object that is required—the one thing absent is education.

The successive changes that have taken place in the history of this country, also contrast strongly with others. No sudden revolution sets up one class of men to the downfall of others. No violent measures drive the masses into anarchy and upset the bonds of society. Commerce flourishes, wealth accumulates, social intercourse is uninterrupted, while the change goes on, and that change is not perceived until it is complete, and we look back and think of what things were, and then we notice the operations of men, whose power, though almost invisible, is irresistible. Questions that in one age are looked upon as revolutionary, are in the next calmly deliberated by men who once were their strongest opponents. Manhood suffrage, the payment of representatives of the people, the shortening of the duration of Parliament, and kindred subjects, are either adopted or are questions of debate to-day; and the men who said that voting by ballot would never take place in England now see that it has come, and others which will bring the workingman and the senator more nearly akin will soon follow. These events are among the natural results of things that have been, and the workingman needs only read the history of his country to prove how one thing naturally follows another. The end portrayed will come, but the workingman has the power to hasten or retard it as he wills. Everything appears in his favour now. Soon hundreds of intelligent, thoughtful, educated workingmen will be required to represent the views of their own class, and it will be to their disgrace if the country look round in vain to find them.

SHORT SERMONS.

NO. III.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

To shall pass over before your brethren armed, all the mighty men of valor, and help them, until the Lord hath given your brethren rest.—Joshua, i. xiv. xv.

MY FRIENDS,—Among the many virtues which grow out of a perfect love of God, there is none which can be placed above loving one another. In fact, Jesus has made this the arbitrary test by which we may know whether our love for the Father is perfect or not. The fact that this is an article in the Covenant of Grace is almost universally recognized; but there are many who accept it as doctrine and ignore it as practice—yes, I may say, reject it. And there are many who try to yield obedience to the wise precepts of Him who ever is the center of unity, while persistently keeping themselves separate from all harmonious contact with His church—His visible body; and yet many more who hold themselves aloof from any original body, apparently because it is organized—expressing undue jealousy for their "individual liberty"—for the "the right of their own opinion." In view of the fact that Joshua uses words of positive command so as to anticipate this thought, as it were, (for he had seen them reject his words as counsellor—his report as spy—while his people were encamped in the Wilderness of Paran,) let us look at the circumstances under which this order was given.

We find the family of the Patriarch, Jacob, seeking not only freedom from slavery, but the rights and enjoyments of organic enterprise and homestead possession. Nine tribes of homeless pilgrims were to be provided for; the Kenbenites and the Gadites, and the children of Manassah, only, had come into their estate. Their brethren had more to do than to cross the Jordan—of itself a hazardous undertaking—they expected to meet with strong armed opposition before they could settle down to enjoy the good things of the land "flowing with milk and honey." So, although they had had many and valuable lessons as to the importance of standing by one another, the captain of the host, now also lawgiver for the nation, in the words of our text anew commands them to love one another "not in word nor in tongue, but in deed and in truth."

The mighty men of valor expect his wisdom while they obey his official order, and their brethren become owners of rich lands upon which, otherwise, they could only have cast "a wishful eye." By helping each other they prospered—through mutual effort, according to the commandment of the Lord, the tribes of Israel won their rest. (Joshua, xxi. 43-44.)

Now, my friends, let us apply this to ourselves as workers. Many men feel a certain degree of pride in saying, "I have succeeded by my own efforts—I owe nothing to any one else, let others do the same." Others say, "Unions are a source of trouble; why should good men have to fight battles for others—so that others who have nothing to lose in defeat may get the spoils of victory?" And so they make a wall of separation. "My brethren, these things ought not to be." Rather let us work together; for it is of God that we should bear one another's burden. It has in God's wisdom been made plain that when we see men seeking in the bond of unity to secure prosperity for themselves, it is economy to help them; for unless the men of valor had assisted their brethren to enter Canaan, the nine tribes would soon have eaten up the sustenance found on the east side of Jordan—the manna was only a contingent, remember.

It is as a religious duty, then, that I invoke you, friends, to STAND BY THE UNION.

ST. CATHARINES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CO-OPERATION IN COAL AND WOOD.

Last night (Wednesday) a large and influential meeting of the working men of St. Catharines was held in the large room immediately above that occupied by the Y. M. C. A., Haynes' Block. Among those present we noticed Calvin Brown, Esq., Mr. Rogers, coal dealer, Mr. Wm. Magness, of the K. O. S. C., Mr. Cook, of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, and Mr. Carroll, of the Tailors' Union. On the motion of Mr. D. W. Ternent, Mr. R. W. Craig was elected chairman of the meeting and Mr. Wm. Magness secretary.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said he fully sympathized with the object which they were called to discuss, and was under the belief that fuel could be got at a cheaper rate than we were paying for it at present. With the principle of co-operation he entirely agreed, and trusted this meeting would discuss the question in

a calm and businesslike manner. He fondly expected great good from the present meeting. With reference to dry goods, he spoke from practical experience when he said that a co-operative society could effect a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent.

The Chairman next called on Mr. D. W. Ternent to address the meeting. Mr. Ternent said it devolved on him to explain the cause of the present meeting. He had been talking the matter over for some time back to various working men in St. Catharines, all of whom concurred in the necessity of having such a meeting, but no one seeming to take the lead in the matter, he had been forced to do so himself. As to the subject we were met to discuss, he understood that coal could even now be got at seven dollars per ton delivered at the Great Western station, but they would have to be carted to St. Catharines, which would cost fifty cents per ton. At this rate we would be saving one dollar per ton, a very important item. He said, with reference to hard wood, that during the summer he was offered a scow load at the rate of five dollars per cord, provided he could get subscribers to take one hundred and fifty cords. He could not do so in consequence of want of time. He said he was a firm believer in the principles of co-operation, having tried it in the old country. Mr. Ternent concluded by stating that he was glad to see such a large gathering of thoughtful, well conducted, hard working men present, and was sure the result of the meeting would be up to his expectations. The chairman next called on Mr. Watson, to address the meeting.

Mr. Watson said, Chairmen and gentlemen, when I came to this meeting I did not expect to be called on to speak for two reasons, first, I had nothing to say, secondly, I would much rather be a listener than a speaker; but the subject of co-operation is one of great importance, and having been more or less connected with such societies in England for the last eighteen years previous to leaving for Canada, he could fully recommend the principle to the intelligent men of St. Catharines. He stated that some time ago, the people of Welland resolved to try the principle, and what was the result. Why, they got their coals at the rate of \$6 per ton, and surely, continued the speaker, they could have been brought to St. Catharines for fifty cents more, that would make the price \$6.50 per ton. He had bought coal of Mr. Morris a short time ago at \$8 per ton; now the same coal, or at least a portion of the coal, was up to \$3.50 per ton. He decidedly called in question the action of these dealers in coal.

Mr. Rogers rose in the body of the hall to explain. He said that since the period referred to coal had risen in the market, and there was also so much additional as wharfage, which clearly showed why the article had risen.

Mr. Watson replied, saying that Mr. Morris had got no more coal since he made his first purchase, so that the argument of Mr. Rogers went for nothing. He would cordially support the appointment of a committee to report on the entire question of co-operation.

Captain Wynn was the next speaker. He approved of co-operation, but was afraid they were too late in the season to go into the matter of coal and wood; besides, he did not think they could get them much cheaper than at present. He was, however, glad to see the workingmen meet to consider the subject. Among other advice tendered by the gallant captain, he asked them as intelligent workingmen to inform their minds, which could easily be done by paying a dollar a year and become members of the Mechanic's Institute, where they could get the best of reading in the shape of books and periodicals. He also cautioned the workingmen against bearing ill-will to what they were pleased to call monopolists. He was ready at any time to give co-operation a fair trial, and take one or more shares should such a society be formed in town.

Mr. Calvin Brown was next called on. Mr. Brown said it gave him great pleasure to be present with them to-night. He was glad to see so many present to listen to what might be said on such a subject of such vast importance as that of co-operation. It had been carried on most successfully in the Old Country, and why should we not give it a fair trial here? He would like to see the principle applied to house building, which would be a great boon to the workingmen. He is preparing a lecture on the matter which will be delivered early in January, 1874. He thanked them sincerely for the attention they had paid to his remarks.

Mr. Sword, senr., moved "that a committee be appointed to draw up a series of resolutions and rules, to be submitted to another meeting." This was seconded by

Mr. Beaty, and on being put to the meeting was declared carried. *nem. con.*

The following Committee was then appointed for the purpose already mentioned:—Mr. Wm. Magness, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. D. W. Ternent, Mr. Beaty, and Mr. Watson.

Captain Wynn proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties, carried unanimously. Captain Wynn next proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. D. W. Ternent, for the great trouble he had incurred in getting up the meeting. Carried unanimously. The Chairman, Secretary, and Mr. Ternent, briefly thanked the meeting for the compliment, after which the meeting dispersed.

St. Catharines, Dec. 22, 1873.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. S. S. Mutton's card will be found in another column, soliciting the votes of the electors for him as Alderman for the Ward of St. Thomas. Mr. Mutton is one of the many enterprising and successful young business men who have been born and brought up in our midst, and whose qualifications not only make them fit for the classes of business they are engaged in, but for the highest positions of trust and honor in the gift of their fellow-citizens. Our friend above referred to has lived all his life-time in the Ward for which he is a Candidate, and if he be elected we are confident he will be an acquisition to the Council. We call upon our readers in the Ward of St. Thomas to give Mr. Mutton their hearty support, and by their votes help to place him in the Council for 1874.

ST. DAVID'S WARD.—Mr. James Martin, Sr., is a candidate for the office of Alderman for the Ward of St. David, as will be seen by his card in another column. Mr. Martin is the right kind of man for the position he aspires to, and we trust that our numerous readers in the above Ward will not only vote for him to a man, but that they will assist him in his canvass.

MR. BERNARD SAUNDERS' card appears in our advertising columns, soliciting the votes of the electors for the Ward of St. George. Mr. Saunders is making a personal canvass, and we learn that he is meeting with great success. His friends are sanguine that he will be one of the Aldermen for the City for 1874.

MR. WM. F. FARLEY is very popular with the electors of St. Andrew's Ward, and the general impression is that he will head the poll on the day of election. We feel satisfied that should Mr. Farley be elected as Alderman for the Ward of St. Andrew that he will make a useful and hard-working member of the City Council. See his card in another column.

EATON'S STORE, on the corner of Yonge and Queen streets, is, as usual, during the Holidays, crowded with customers supplying themselves with goods suitable for the season, at prices that astonishes everybody who buys at this now favorite establishment. Our lady readers would do well to call at once and see Eaton's Cheap Dresses. This is the place to buy Christmas and New Year's presents for the wives and daughters.

G. ELLIS, 177 Yonge Street and 75 King Street West, has a beautiful assortment of Christmas presents in swords, daggers, darts, and all sorts of ornaments for the hair. We recommend our numerous fair readers to pay Mr. Ellis's store a visit and see for themselves. We noticed that Mr. Ellis has in stock a new style of Belts, Bags, and Chatelaines; new style Braids for the back; large natural Curis, for \$1 each; real hair Curis for 50 cents; real hair Back Braids for \$4 and \$5; Hair made up to order, in all the Latest Styles.

In connection with the Mayoralty election, we understand the canvas of Mr. Metcalf is progressing admirably, and from what we have learned his prospects of a successful return are most flattering. Let the work be pushed on vigorously.

PIDDINGTON'S, 248 and 250 Yonge Street, is the place to buy toys. It is a treat to visit the "Mammoth Toy Store." Our readers must not overlook this place when making their purchases.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Z. R. Trigonne, Lessee and Manager of this popular place of amusement, has produced a powerful bill for the holidays, and is already being rewarded for his enterprise in the increased audiences that nightly visit the Academy. Mons. Roveni and Zoe Zonetti, in their astounding gymnastic feats receive rounds of applause, as does also Prof. Fabian in his wonderful exhibition of Magic and dark Art science, whilst the performance of his trained canary birds forms an interesting feature in the amusements provided. We must not forget to mention the favorite Miss Blanche Castle and Ned West, whose renditions of their various parts are always received with applause. To those wishing to enjoy a pleasant evening's recreation, we would recommend them to pay a visit to the Academy of Music.

WARD OF ST. THOMAS.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

S. S. MUTTON,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election January 5th, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS

WARD OF ST. DAVID.

Your Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited in favor of

JAMES MARTIN, SEN.

AS ALDERMAN FOR THE WARD OF ST. DAVID FOR 1874.

The Election will take place January 5, 1874.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

WM. W. FARLEY,

AS

ALDERMAN,

FOR THE

WARD OF ST. ANDREW.

The Election takes place January 5th, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.

Your Vote and Influence

ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

BERNARD SAUNDERS,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, Jan. 5, 1874.

ST. THOMAS' WARD

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

WM. ADAMSON,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

THE ELECTION TAKES PLACE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1874.

The boundaries of the Ward are:—East of Jarvis Street to Ontario Street; South of Bloor Street to King Street.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

ST. THOMAS' WARD.

Your Vote and Interest are solicited for

SAMUEL COXON,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

The Election will be held on MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1874.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

J. P. WAGNER,

AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

Election takes place, Monday, 5th Jan., 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

ST. DAVID'S WARD.

GENTLEMEN.—Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited for

THOMAS DAVIES,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5th.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

ST. GEORGE'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

THOMAS BROWN,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5, 1874.

MAYORALTY ELECTION, 1874

The Election of Mayor being by the Vote of the Ratepayers, your

VOTE AND INFLUENCE:

Are respectfully solicited for

A. M. SMITH,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

MAYORALTY ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF TORONTO

ELECTORS

I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR VOTES AND SUPPORT FOR RE-ELECTION AS MAYOR FOR THE YEAR 1874.

I am, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MANNING

Election:—Monday, January 5, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN:—

The time having now nearly arrived, when (by the Act of the Legislature) you will again have the privilege of electing from amongst yourselves one to fill the important office of Mayor, I have been requested, by a large number of citizens, to offer myself as a candidate for that position. In compliance with their request, and with a desire to see our common city prosper, I now ask for your suffrages at the coming election. Let my former conduct be a guarantee for my future services.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours, etc., etc., F. H. MEDCALF.

Toronto, 17th November, 1874.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

WILLIAM THOMAS,

AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

Election takes place, Monday, 5th Jan., 1874.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

JAMES SPENCE,

The Workingmen's Candidate,

AS ALDERMAN FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

Election takes place, Monday, 5th Jan., 1874.

GENTS' OVER-SHOES!

New Patent Clasp, the Best and Cheapest ever offered in the City,

ONLY \$1 20 PER PAIR

WM. WEST & CO.,

200 Yonge Street.

ALSO

A large stock of Fall and Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubber and House Shoes.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

51-52

CHRISTMAS GOODS

FANCY WOOL SCARVES,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

FANCY WOOL CUFFS,

SHIRT STUDS, ETC.,

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Gloves & Hosiery

AT LOW PRICES!

GEORGE ROGERS,

330 Yonge St., opposite Gould St.

FOR SALE,

First-class Timothy Hay, wholesale; sample can be seen on our wharf. Also, a Portable 3-horse power Engine and Boiler, on wheels and in good order, cheap

MUTTON, HUTCHINSON & CO.,

Cor. Sherbourne and Queen Sts.

EATON'S

CHEAP

DRESSES

One of our Cheap Dresses would be an acceptable Christmas Present. One of our COSTUMES would be an acceptable Christmas Present.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Corner Yonge and Queen Streets.

City Directory.

Our readers will find it to their advantage to patronize the following firms. Auctioneer. REEVE & PLATT, BARRISTERS, AT-TORNEYS, etc. HARRY E. CASTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. HENRY O'BRIEN, BARRISTER, Attorney and Solicitor, &c. BOULTON & GORDON, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Dentists. M. EDWARD SNIDER, SURGEON DENTIST. G. W. HALE, DENTIST. DR. J. BRANSTON WILMOTT, DENTIST. F. G. CALLENDER, DENTIST. W. C. ADAMS, DENTIST. J. A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S., DENTIST. R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST.

Physicians. N. J. ... Groceries, Provisions, &c. CHARLES HUNTER, DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Shoe Dealers. S. McCABE, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM. R. MERRYFIELD, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

China, &c. J. & T. IRVING, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPERWARE. Groceries, Provisions, &c. BARGAINS FOR MECHANICS! WM. WRIGHT, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND FRUIT, OYSTERS, &c.

Queen City Grocery & Provision Store. WM. F. ROBERTSON, DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. Boots and Shoes. SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN BOOT" WM. WEST & CO., 200 YONGE STREET.

OUR SPRING STOCK. LATEST STYLES. From the VERY BEST TO THE LOWEST QUALITY. WM. WEST & CO., 200 Yonge Street.

Coal and Wood. QUEEN'S WHARF. COAL AND WOOD YARD. SOCRANTON or PITTSBURGH, all sizes, delivered at \$7 00 PER TON.

COAL AND WOOD. BEST HARD WOOD, BEECH AND MAPLE, sawn and split, delivered at \$12 00 PER CORD.

COAL. The Dominion Coal and Wood Company, have on hand and are constantly receiving their celebrated Scranton and Pittsburg Coal.

15 YONGE STREET. WM. WILES & SON. GREY & BRUCE.

WOOD YARD. BEECH, MAPLE, MIXED & PINE WOOD. HARD AND SOFT COAL. Of every description promptly delivered at LOWEST PRICES.

EASTERN COAL HOUSE. On Wharf, foot of St. Lawrence Street. HARD & SOFT COAL. ROSBURGH AND LEHIGH COAL.

MUTTON HUTCHINSON & CO. Wholesale Dealer in Hair and Jute. GLOTT'S HAIR AND JUTE.

W. B. ... CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES.

FALL GOODS. N. McEACHREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c. 191 YONGE STREET.

JOHN KELZ, MERCHANT TAILOR, &c. 353 YONGE STREET.

COLEMAN & CO. 353 YONGE STREET.

J. SECORWORTH. Importer of Watches, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Jewellery.

THE RUSSELL WATCH. Made in all sizes suitable for Ladies and Gents, both in gold and silver. THE \$25 RUSSELL HUNTING LEVER WATCH.

JOHN RAYMOND. 247 and 249 Yonge Street.

DR. WOOD. THE CURE WILL BE GUARANTEED, AND AS A PROOF OF THIS, WE REQUIRE...

W. BELL & COMPANY. ORGANETTES AND ORGANES. 124 Bay Street.

THOMAS OLAXTON. 197 YONGE STREET.

WILLIAM BURKE. LUMBER MERCHANT. 363 YONGE STREET.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

To the Mechanics of Toronto AND VICINITY. W. J. GRAHAM & CO. 157 KING STREET WEST.

JOHN JACKSON & CO., 101 JAMIESON STREET. ORGAN & MELODEON MANUFACTURERS.

W. BELL & COMPANY. ORGANETTES AND ORGANES. 124 Bay Street.

THOMAS OLAXTON. 197 YONGE STREET.

WILLIAM BURKE. LUMBER MERCHANT. 363 YONGE STREET.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WORKINGMEN! SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER. THE ONTARIO WORKMAN. A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

WORKING CLASSES. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS.

Single Copies, Five Cents.

124 Bay Street.

HAVING RECENTLY MADE LARGE ADDITIONS OF NEWEST STYLES OF FANCY TYPE.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & MACMILLAN. 124 Bay Street.

COOLIE TRAFFIC.

Assembly of Louisville, Ky., prepared the following petition, for presentation to Congress. It has already received several thousand signatures, and there is no doubt but by the middle of December 100,000 names will be attached to it.

Your memorialists, exercising the common right of petition, appeal to you in the name of justice and humanity, to do something to protect our class as well as our race against the evils resulting from what is known as the "Coolie Trade."

This nefarious traffic, more baleful in its consequences to our Civilization than the slave trade, is gradually but surely gaining upon us, and must ultimately overwhelm our class with ruin.

We claim that you are not alone our deputed law makers, but you are, or should be our protector. We are your constituents, we have aided in elevating you to power; do not forget that we belong to the same race, that we are in fact brothers of the same blood among the races of mankind; this should entitle us at least to a more favorable consideration at your hands.

Not only has Chinese Cheap Labor, wherever introduced extensively, driven white laborers out of the market, but this Mongolian element has brought with it all the blighting curses of oriental life—Leprosy, physical and moral, prevails among these wretched people.

We are an indispensable element in the composition of civilized society. Without the aid of intelligent labor what would your capital or your manufactures be worth? You may drive us out and supplant us with barbarian slaves, but how long will your present social organization remain? "It needs must wither."

If any real necessity existed for an increase of the laboring forces of the country then there would be some excuse for the importation of Chinese labor, but there is already a superabundance of workmen in every department. Even now thousands of first-class mechanics are idle because there is no work to do, and this misfortune is increasing from year to year, as the population thickens.

We do not however ask legislation to give us undue advantages; we only ask that in the great labor contest we have a fair chance with our equals. We ask for nothing more and will be content with nothing less.

That this humble appeal may receive favorable consideration and immediate action, your petitioners will ever pray.

TO THE ELECTORS

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

H. KING DODDS,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

Election takes place Monday, January 5th.

The principles I have advocated through the columns of the Sun newspaper against the present unjust method of collecting taxes, (whereby the people are fined 2% per cent per month to avoid for municipal regulation,) is the best evidence of my views on the Tax Collection Question. If honored by the confidence of the Electors I pledge myself to work energetically in the interests of the Ward of St. Andrew.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited for

Wm. Hamilton, Junr.,

P. G. Close, and

James Britton

AS ALDERMEN FOR ST. LAWRENCE WARD, FOR ENSUING YEAR.

Election, Monday, 5th January, 1874.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE

Are respectfully solicited for

JOHN MALLON,

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1874.

The Election will take place on the first Monday in January, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

Your Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited for

JOHN BALL,

AS ALDERMAN

FOR ST. PATRICK'S WARD FOR 1874.

The Election will be held on Monday, January the 5th, 1874.

1874—ST. JAMES' WARD.—1874

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully requested for

R. H. OATES,

AS ALDERMAN,

For St. James' Ward, for the Ensuing Year.

Election takes place Monday, January 5, 1874.

ELECTION OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

FOR 1874 & 5.

To the Electors of West Toronto: GENTLEMEN,—

I have been asked by many Property Owners and Ratepayers of West Toronto to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages as Water Commissioner, at the Ensuing Elections, (to be held January 5th, 1874.)

In cheerfully acceding to the request, I assume that the duties of the position call for some practical knowledge of the sanitary laws by which dense populations should be guided in obtaining unlimited and readily available supplies of water, and that the duties also demand from your Representatives an honest determination to so act and vote that you shall have undoubted security that the monies to be expended shall be scrupulously guarded and the disbursement thereof so faithfully managed that no reproach may rest on the shoulders of your Commissioners.

Having the privilege of personal acquaintance with leading Engineers of Great Britain and Ireland, and having had different opportunities of examining the thoroughness of their work, careful observation of their efforts has guided my judgment in matters that will of necessity be decided by your Representatives.

To the second requirement, I base my claim to general support on the fact that I have been for twenty-three years a resident ratepayer in Toronto, during which term I have so acted in your and my own interests, in the varied positions of Mechanic, Tradesman, and Ratepayer, as to entitle me to your confidence.

I am at liberty to state that my candidature has the approval of at least three gentlemen to whom the Citizens have heretofore given their confidence for the planning and execution of the work now to be done in our City.

I shall make it my duty to call on as many of you as possible. Should the limited time between the issue of this and "Election day" prevent me from seeing each voter in the West at his place of business or residence, I request that for this reason I may not be the less confident of your vote and support.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours most faithfully, J. EDWARDS.

In the city of Quebec the snow drifts are from eight to ten feet high, rendering the roads almost impassable.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are respectfully solicited for

ROBERT BELL

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE, FOR

WATER COMMISSIONER,

FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION.

Election takes place on January 5th, 1874. Polls open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TO THE ELECTORS

Your Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited for

JNO. GREENLEES,

AS

WATER COMMISSIONER.

The Election takes place January 5th, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN ORDER TO SUPPLY OUR MANY Customers in the Eastern part of the city with the

BEST AND CHEAPEST FUEL,

We have purchased from Messrs. Helliwell & Sinclair the business lately carried on by them on the corner of QUEEN and BRIGHT STREETS, where we shall endeavor to maintain the reputation of the

VICTORIA WOOD YARD

As the Best and Cheapest Coal and Wood Depot in the City. Cut Pine and Hardwood always on hand. All kinds Hard and Soft Coal, dry and under cover, from snow and ice.

J. & A. McINTYRE, Corner Queen and Bright Streets, and 25 and 26 Victoria Street.

THE UNION

BOOT & SHOE STORE

170 King Street East, CORNER OF GEORGE STREET.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that he has opened

The Union Boot and Shoe Store,

With a Large and Varied Stock of the

NEWEST STYLES.

Best material and has fixed the prices at LOWEST LIVING PROFIT.

Gentlemen's Boots made to order. An experienced manager in attendance. No penitentiary work. All home manufacture—the work of good Union men.

E. P. RODEN.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

A. RAFFIGNON,

No. 107 KING STREET WEST,

Is now prepared to supply

Foster's Celebrated New York Oysters

BY THE QUART OR GALLON.

An elegant Oyster Parlor has been fitted up to suit the most fastidious taste, where Oysters will be served up in every style.

Remember the Address, No. 107 KING STREET WEST, Near the Royal Lyceum.

WE ARE SELLING

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Every working man, be he mechanic or laborer can purchase one of our Organs, without experiencing any inconvenience, as the payments are very low and within the reach of all.

N.B.—Second-Hand Organs taken in exchange. Musical Hall, 177 Yonge Street.

J. F. DAVIS.

CHARLES TOYE,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

72 QUEEN STREET WEST.

A large and extensive stock on hand. A good fit guaranteed.

JAMES BANKS,

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,

45 Jarvis, Corner of King Street East.

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

SALE ROOMS: 45 and 46 Jarvis, Corner of King St. East. Furniture Bought, Sold, or Exchanged.

E. WESTMAN,

177 King Street East,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BUTCHERS' TOOLS

SAWS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

All Goods Warranted.

IN PRESS:

To be Published in November, 1873:

LOVELL'S GAZETTEER OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA: containing the latest and most authentic descriptions of over six thousand Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories; and general information, drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, &c., of over three hundred Lakes and Rivers, with a Table of Routes showing the proximity of the Railroad Stations, and Sea, Lake, and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, &c., in the several Provinces. Price in Cloth, \$2.50; Price in Full Call, \$3.75. Agents wanted to canvass for the work.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

Montreal, 9th August 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. SIEVERT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

And every description of Tobaccoist's Goods, 70 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Sign of the "INDIAN QUEEN."

34-hr

BALLS AND SUPPERS ATTENDED TO,

BY WILLIAM COULTER,

in the most 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

22-hr

USE

David's Cough Balsam

For Coughs, Colds, Tickling in the Throat, &c., acknowledged by all to be the best preparation in the market. PRICE 25c PER BOTTLE.

Prepared only by J. DAVIDS & CO., Chemists, 171 King Street East, Toronto.

25-hr

D. HEWITT'S

West End Hardware Establishment,

365 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CUTLERY, SHELF GOODS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS

24-hr

PETER WEST,

(Late West Brothers),

GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.

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

POST OFFICE LANE, TORONTO STREET.

25-hr

W. MILLICHAPE,

Gold and Silver Plater in all its branches

MANUFACTURER OF

Nickel Silver and Wood Show Cases

and Window Bars,

14 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

22-hr

J. YOUNG,

UNDERTAKER,

361 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Funerals Furnished with every Requisite.

AGENT FOR FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

21-hr

H. STONE,

UNDERTAKER.

Funerals furnished to order. Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases always on hand. Re-furnishing Coffins supplied when required.

337 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

25-hr

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a "Deep Water Terminus" at Father Point.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office in Ottawa and Rimouski, on and after the 20th day of November next.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Harbor and Branch line," will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to six o'clock, p.m., of the 20th day of December next.

A. WALSH, ED. B. CHANDLER, C. J. BRYDGES, A. W. McLELLAN, Commissioners

Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, October 17, 1873.

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.

WORKINGMEN!

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPER.

THE

ONTARIO WORKMAN

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

WORKING CLASSES

NOW IS THE TIME

TO

SUBSCRIBE

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Single Copies, Five Cents

Can be had at the Office of Publication, at the Newsdealers in the city.

OFFICE:

124 Bay Street,

One door South of Grand's Horse Bazaar.

HAVING RECENTLY MADE LARGE

ADDITIONS OF

Newest Styles of Fancy

Type,

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PLAIN AND

ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

WILLIAMS, SLEETH & McMILLAN